Statement of: Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

Before: The Subcommittee on Integration in Federally Assisted Education of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, March 6, 1962.

I would like at the beginning of my statement to say that I have not had my remarks reviewed by my Executive Committee. Consequently, recommendations which I shall make are my own, and not necessarily those of the Southern Regional Council.

The matter which prompts these public hearings is of concern to many of us in the South. You have confronted an issue which has four basic ingredients. One of these is the enormous expenditure of federal money for the support and strengthening of education. A second is the legitimate interest of the government, not only in how its money is spent, but in the grand aims of education.

The third basic ingredient of the issue is the known fact, of which any further documentation is almost superfluous, that in a great many areas of this country, including nearly all of those in the South, Negroes receive inferior educational treatment and opportunities. This is true in elementary, secondary, and higher education, public and private.

The final ingredient of your -- and our -- issue is this: it is in precisely those states of the country which, because of low economic status, there is the most need for federal assistance in order to provide good education that racial discrimination is most widely practiced. I refer, of course, to the southern states.

The Southern Regional Council is a non-profit, non-political, biracial, research and education organization. The board of the Council consists of 85 Southerners drawn from both races, the major religious faiths, and the 13 states of the southern region.

I understand that your parent committee has recently expressed its impatience over the lack of firm data as to just how great is the federal outlay for educational purposes. You will excuse me, therefore, if I do not know the exact figures. We all know that the expenditures are huge. I have seen estimates which run over $2 billion a year. Congress has a clear obligation to keep such a vast outlay under constant observation and evaluation. This sub-committee, therefore, is to be commended for studious attention to this issue of high national importance.

This large federal investment will be further and substantially increased when -- perhaps I should say "if" -- Congress passes the federal-aid-to-education program long before it.

The federal outlay takes many forms and serves many aims. I believe that as you consider the issue you will want to keep these various aspects distinct. They present, I believe, separate questions and problems Congress and the Executive should deliberate on as it decides how best the national interest in non-discriminatory education can be protected. As you consider whether or not federal funds should be withheld as long as discrimination exists, as you consider whether Congressional or Executive action is needed or appropriate, I believe you will see that there are several types of situations, each of which has different features and problems. I shall, therefore, confine my testimony to an attempt to define some, at least, of the problems.

1. Federal aid to compensate for federally caused burdens.

The prime example, of course, is the impacted areas program under P.L. 815 and P.L. 874. Under these acts, the government pays, according to statutory formulae, school districts whose enrollment is increased as a result of federal installations. In a sense, the government contributes to school support as would any taxpayer, though in fact, I am sure, the government has been a very generous taxpayer indeed.

I think the case for withholding of funds, by executive action, from segregated schools is weakest under this impacted area program, because the Congressional intent seems pretty clear the other way. Congress, of course, has power to condition the aid. Whether Congress would want to do so is another matter. The question is whether the government, possessed of the power of eminent domain, can rightfully locate installations in a state, add to the school burdens of that state, often at the same time remove property from the tax digest, and then set the terms under which its compensation will be given. At the best, this action would affect only some school districts. It strikes me as an erratic, back-door method of doing what Congress has not done directly; i.e., by broad legislation help implement the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court in 1954.

On the other hand, certain facts should be noted. The impacted areas program is presently the only direct federal aid to public schools for construction and operation. Moreover, I think you will find that a disproportionate share of the total P.L. 815 and P.L. 874 outlay has gone to the southern states; i.e., has gone to the support of segregated schools. I believe, therefore, that Congress should realize clearly that its only present program of direct aid to schools does greatly strengthen segregated systems; when it is also remembered that Congress has not yet done anything to help speed the integration of American schools, the real and the symbolic effects of the impacted areas program become even more sharply imprinted. Under point 4 of my presentation I shall, therefore, speak to this question further.

2. Non-educational, across the board, programs of federal subsidy.

The best example of what I have in mind is the school lunch program. Here, as I understand it, the end served is children's health, and federal assistance is extended on the basis of a statutory formula which takes account of both population and income.

I think that in this and any similar program the national interest is protected if there is adequate federal supervision to assure that benefits are fairly distributed among the children. This does

not appear to be the case. I do not have later figures, but data for 1952-57 show in seven southern states* that only about half as many Negro children in Average Daily Attendance benefited, as did white children.

3. Federal aid for special training.

A good example is the vocational education program under the Smith-Hughes and later acts. Money is allocated to the states on application and on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis, according to statutory formulae largely based on population factors. Applicable Regulations require that there be no racial discrimination.

The purpose of the program is to help equip young people with skills which are needed by the country. Especially in view of our imminent shortage of technically trained persons there would seem to be no excuse for Executive laxity in enforcing the non-discrimination requirement. Nor would there seem to be any excuse for the Executive to, at this date, interpret that requirement to many anything other than non-segregated training.

There is complete segregation in the vocational schools of at least seven southern states and perhaps others. More than this. There is flagrant violation

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*Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina.

of even the separate but equal principle. Arkansas, for example, has a state vocational trade school for whites, none for Negroes. Georgia has two state vocational schools for whites, none for Negroes. Moreover, within such state or local vocational schools as do exist for Negroes, training is consistently confined to jobs considered appropriate for Negroes. For example, in Chattanooga, we recently reported as follows:

> Vocational training at all-white Kirkman High School encompasses a range of course. Here the white student may learn automotive mechanics, auto motors, commercial arts, cosmetology, drafting, electricity, industrial chemistry, industrial electricity, industrial instrumentation, machine drafting, basic and advanced machine shop procedures, printing, radio and television repair, refrigeration, air conditioning, sheet metal, welding, practical nursing, photography, pre-flight aeronautics, and assorted business subjects, including office machine operations, commercial arithmetic, and salesmanship. Of these courses, only automotive mechanics, automotive motors, commercial arts, cosmetology, practical nursing, and basic business courses are taught in the city's two Negro high schools. In addition, all-Negro Howard High offers tailoring, shoe repair, carpentry, commercial baking, and bricklaying, courses that are not available to white students.

In Houston we reported that:

> The only vocational high school in the city--San Jacinto High, an all-white institute--offers full, three-year courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automotive mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, radio, television, and welding. None of these courses is taught in the five Negro high schools.

Federal funds go to both Chattanooga's and Houston's vocational programs.

In order to receive federal aid, the states must submit satisfactory plans to the U. S. Office of Education. It is inconceivable that the Office of Education should continue to concur in plans which assume that only certain jobs are available to Negroes.

Let me add that I see no difference in principle between the Executive's responsibility in regard to vocational training and its responsibility in regard to such programs as the language and counseling institutes of the Office of Education or the institutes of the National Science Foundation. In each case, the aim is special training to serve a national interest. The schools are selected by the Executive. They should be schools which will permit the attendance of any person who has the requisite qualifications. It was a scandal that in at least four southern states, none of the counseling institutes offered in fiscal year 1960 were open to Negro teachers. We can all be glad that Secretary Ribicoff has said that this will not again be permitted.

4. Proposed federal-aid-to education for general purposes.

I suppose there is little one can add, after all the debate of recent years, to the question of whether federal aid, if and when passed, should be

denied to segregated schools. Last year the Administration offered a bill which did not restrict aid and no attempt was made to attach the so-called Powell amendment. The bill, nevertheless, failed.

What seems to me important to note is that neither the question of federal aid nor the question of restrictions has ever had a fair test. The federal aid proposal becomes entangled with the segregation or religious issues. The principle of no aid to segregated institutions, because it has been urged mainly in relation to one area only - schools -, has never had a fair test because it has been opposed - and even sometimes tactically favored - by opponents of federal support for education.

Sometime, I think, Congress should give thought to separating these issues, by considering and voting on, without reference to any single program, a resolution to deny the use of any federal money for the support of any racially discriminatory institution or program, of any kind. I think, in short, that the issue is broad, and should not be confined to the one field of education. I think the strategy of limiting the issue to that one field has not worked. It is in this context that I would like for you to receive my earlier remarks on the impacted areas program.

5. Federal loans to colleges.

An example is the college housing program. Here the Housing and Home Finance Agency receives applications from schools, whose eligibility is defined by the statute, and makes loans at very favorable terms.

Although individual applications are reviewed on their merits, it is notable here again that the southern states receive a disproportionate share of the federal assistance. Up to 1959 approximately $1 out of every $4 of loans went to institutions in the eleven southern states. I do not have later figures.

The Commission on Civil Rights, in its special report on Public Higher Education, reviewed the question of the power of the Executive to withhold loans from segregated schools. Without commenting on the question, I do urge that Congress carefully study the law and the conditions it establishes for loan eligibility. I think one cannot too often urge that if Congress will not do anything positively to end educational segregation, it has thereby a double obligation not to strengthen or encourage segregation.

6. Federal aid for research.

The Southern Regional Council, in a study issued last year, said in reference to federal funds for

higher education:

> Where the funds are given or loaned to any institution that applies and is eligible under the statute, it has been argued that the executive department should not, in the absence of legislation, make the award conditional upon a policy of non-discrimination. But with the huge funds distributed for research, the government has all discretion, and channels the money only to schools which it prefers. We think there can be no argument that it is incongruous to favor any institution which denies admission to Negro students.

Gentlemen, I could - and so could others - fill pages with figures and detail. I shall not do so, because the issue seems to me so clear. I am frankly puzzled that an Administration which has announced such high intentions in the civil rights field, and has in so many ways demonstrated its sincere interest, is insensitive to this matter. The Executive has full discretion under the various research programs to choose its beneficiaries. An estimated $750,000,000 was spent on university-centered research by the federal government in 1960. It is literally inconceivable that the same Administration which requires every government contractor, and his sub-contractors, to practice non-discrimination in employment spends money of this magnitude without thought for the racial practices of its recipients.

7. <u>Federal aid under laws which explicitly permit segregation</u>.

The best example here is the Morrill Act, which,

in its terms, authorizes grants to segregated institutions. I can only suggest that an issue so unmistakably created by Congress is a matter which, I am sure, is of special concern to you.

8. Federal assistance to individuals for education.

Such assistance, conferred on the individual but paid to the school he enters, is provided under the National Defense Education Act, which contains a proviso against federal control of the administration and personnel of any institution. I do not presume to offer you a legal interpretation of this clause. The Commissioner of Education would seem to be required to do business with almost any accredited institution.

I would question whether this ought to be the case. I would recommend to you that you study both the legal question implicit in the present law, and the question of whether that law should be altered to restrict National Defense Fellows to non-discriminatory colleges. I am sure that I do not need to remind you that the Commission on Civil Rights found, in seven southern states, only one Negro and three desegregated public institutions which had Fellows in attendance, as against 10 white institutions. For these seven states, 65% of the fellowship funds going into public institutions when to all-white schools.

These are, then, eight areas in which the problems differ somewhat. It seemed to me that they each require your consideration.

In conclusion, I think the whole problem of federal aid and its relation to segregation is high-lighted by the evidence set forth by the Commission on Civil Rights when it found that for the years 1950-1958, federal aid to public higher education had in six southern states been distributed as follows:

Federal Aid Per Student
Public Higher Education

	White	Negro
Alabama	$118.49	$11.77
Florida	85.34	21.66
Georgia	205.61	18.35
Louisiana	88.83	10.10
Mississippi	208.85	29.35
South Carolina	157.67	35.78

Report L-37
October 15, 1962

Southern Regional Council
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A STATEMENT ON THE "ECONOMIC COSTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT" PRESENTED TO THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS IN SEPTEMBER 1962 BY THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The Council of Economic Advisers has prepared an estimate of the "economic loss to the United States resulting from racial discrimination in employment." This estimate is at best tentative and approximate. In the nature of the case, it is not possible to calculate with certainty what the full effects of non-discriminatory employment practices would be, since they would bring about a substantial reshuffling of jobs and occupations among non-whites and whites. But we believe that the order of magnitude of the figures presented here is roughly correct. It should be kept in mind that they are intended to measure only the economic cost of racial discrimination, and this is only a minor part of the damage done to the social fabric by a deplorable practice.

That there are economic losses resulting from discrimination is clear. These losses result from: (1) inefficiencies in the use of the labor force resulting from failure to utilize fully the existing skills of our population; (2) failure to develop potential skills fully. This memorandum attempts to provide rough quantitative estimates of the gains that might accrue if various types of racial discrimination were eliminated. All the estimates herein are based upon a definition of "economic loss" as "amount of national product that is foregone." Measurements, therefore, relate to how much greater Gross National Product (GNP) could be if discrimination were eliminated (or had been eliminated in the past). Because of the legacy of past discrimination affects today's occupational, geographic, and capital structure, and the skills, training, and education of the labor force, the gains would only accrue over time as the economy adjusts and the labor force is upgraded.

Part of the gain in output is attributable to increased employment of non-whites. The calculations assume that in the absence of discrimination, the unemployment rate among non-whites would be the same as among whites. Thus there would be a net reduction in unemployment, which could be achieved only if the level of demand in the economy were high enough to provide employment for whites and non-whites on the same basis.

One of the economic gains not measured here is the likelihood that the disappearance of discrimination in employment and education would mean a reduction in the volume of structural unemployment, and would therefore permit higher levels of output and employment without inflationary pressure.

In measuring the increase in output we have been concerned with two questions:

(1) By how much would GNP increase if the non-white were able to utilize his present potential (as measured by years of education) as fully as is the white?
(2) By how much would GNP increase if the non-white were able to develop his capacities as fully as is the white?

Our answers to these two questions do not permit treatment of those forms of discrimination, e.g., housing, which have little, if any, direct employment effects. To the extent that removal of such discrimination may affect the economic performance of whites as well as non-whites, it would have economic implications. The effect on economic performance does not, however, lend itself to measurement.

On the other hand, there exists a type of discrimination in employment which has little direct effect on output. This is the discriminatory practice in employment sometimes identified as "exploitation," i.e., paying the non-white less than the white is paid for equal work. This type of discrimination results in a redistribution of income favoring the white at the expense of the non-white, but with no necessary reduction in total output. The data do not permit separating out the loss to the non-white due to "exploitation" from the loss to the nation in the form of decreased output.

Gain from Full Utilization of Present
Educational Attainment of Non-whites

A measure of the contribution that an individual makes to production by his labor is given by his wage and salary income. The income of non-whites is lower than that of whites and this is the case for persons with the same number of years of education. In large part this is true because discrimination restricts the non-white to positions of lower productivity than he is qualified for. The elimination of such discrimination would make it possible for non-whites to move from lower-productivity to higher-productivity occupations, thus causing an expansion of total output.

If non-whites had the same labor force participation and employment rates as the whites and if they were distri-

buted geographically and occupationally (and thus in terms of wage and salary income) as whites with the same educational attainments -- if, in other words, non-whites were able to make the same contribution to production, given their present educational attainment, GNP could be increased by about 1.8 percent.

There are several considerations that lead us to think that the gain would be somewhat higher. The shifting of non-whites to new work roles would probably lead to the creation of additional plant and equipment (for it is assumed that on the average white workers are equipped with more capital than non-whites). Simultaneously the creation of this new capital would be facilitated by the increased output and income of labor indicated by the 1.8 percent estimate. The income earned by this new capital should in principle be added to the gain.

Furthermore, the 1.8 percent estimate relates only to wage and salary income and does not attempt the difficult measurement of the change in the labor component of entrepreneurial income. Gains will occur in the labor productivity of the self-employed adding further to the 1.8 percent increase in GNP.

The above considerations suggest that the gain in Gross National Product might well be as much as 2.5 percent (about $13 billion at today's levels of GNP).

It is worth noting that today non-whites represent 11 percent of the labor force and 10 percent of the civilian population 14 and over. Thus, it is not surprising that the estimated GNP gain is not a larger percentage of present GNP. Nevertheless, the loss does mean that we are wasting about one-third of the potential contribution of the non-white workers. The shift to full utilization of the present capabilities of the non-white population (and the resultant GNP increase of about 2.5 percent) would assist significantly in meeting our economic growth objectives in the coming years.

Gains from Raising the Educational Level

The elimination of discrimination in employment opportunities can, however, be considered in a broader framework. Not only is the non-white discriminated against in seeking work which enables him to utilize fully his present education, but non-whites currently possess lower educational levels than do whites. This phenomenon -- in part the result of past and present discrimination -- limits the employment opportunities for the group as a whole. Furthermore, job discrimination itself contributes to lower educational attainment in a self-reenforcing manner. Thus it is relevant to ask not only how much higher GNP might be today if non-whites

were able to be as productive as whites given their present productive capacities (as measured by education), but also, how much higher GNP would be if non-whites had been educated as fully as whites. Because we did not accomplish this educational task in the past, we can only do so in the future and the gains, therefore, can not be realized today but only over a future time span.

If non-whites had the same educational levels as whites and if the economy fully utilized their education, GNP today might be perhaps 3.2 percent higher (inclusive of the 2.5 percent estimate reported above). This amounts to about $17 billion at today's levels of GNP.

Qualitative Gains in National Welfare

Elimination of racial discrimination would yield gains that raise national welfare while not affecting the level of total output. It would permit, by reducing the level of social costs, a reallocation of output to more fruitful uses or permit more equitable sharing of community responsibilities. At present the social cost of crime and poor health is differentially associated with the non-white population. The reduction of these social costs would free resources for other uses. This is also true of the resources now allocated to the construction and operation of separate facilities -- the result of discriminatory practices.

The elimination of discrimination would have an impact on the distribution of income among whites. Wage and salary incomes of whites in the lower paid occupations (with higher proportions of non-whites) would tend to rise while the opposite would be true in the higher income occupations. Thus the low income white population would also benefit and a more equal income distribution among whites would result.

Finally, the community responsibilities of tax-paying and of military service could be more equitably shared among all the citizens of the nation. The essential characteristic of such gains is that they are related to allocation and distribution problems rather than to output considerations. But by improving allocation and distribution they do increase the total welfare of the society. While they cannot be added to the GNP gain measured above, they are significant and should not be ignored.

Appendix
on
Derivation of Estimates

The key figures in the foregoing memo are the percentages by which wages and salaries are assumed to rise in the two cases of (a) no change in education, and (b) a change in education.

For (a) the following method was used, based on 1949 data for individuals. (The 1959 data will not be available for several months, and only decennial census data give the necessary breakdown of income by educational level by age and sex by color.) For each age-sex group the income of non-whites was changed to the income of whites having identical education. These changes amounted to a 3.1 percent rise in total money income. This 3.1 percent figure was applied to wages and salaries. Since wages and salaries are 58 percent of GNP, this would mean a 1.8 percent gain in GNP. This estimate was raised to 2.5 percent for the reasons given in the text.

For (b) the following method was used, based on 1960 data for families and unattached individuals. Total money income per consumer unit for first, non-white families, and second, non-white unattached individuals, was assumed to change to equal that of the appropriate white groups. Then wages and salaries were assumed to rise by the same percentage that total money income rose, namely, 4.0 percent. Since wages and salaries are 58 percent of GNP, the rise in GNP is 2.3. The final GNP increase was estimated to be perhaps 1 percent higher, or 3.2 percent, because of the additional gains, discussed earlier, due to increasing capital and entrepreneurial income.

The income data required for this study are available in terms of the standard census classification, "white," "non-white." The non-white classification includes, in addition to Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and others. The Census Bureau estimates that, of the 20.5 million persons in the non-white category in the 1960 census, 18.9 million persons (or 92 percent) were Negroes.

November 1, 1962

OUTLINE FOR A REPORT
ON
VEP REGISTRATION PROGRAMS

This report should begin with a brief description of the community in which the registration program was conducted. The description should include proportion of Negro voting age population, number of Negroes registered to vote, and the total number of registered voters. The description should also include such items as the extent to which Negro residential areas are ghettoized, the general conditions of Negro employment (with especial reference to public employment - police officers, firemen, civil service workers, etc.) and whether Negroes occupied any public or party, elective or appointive, positions at the time the registration program was conducted. Since campaign and electoral activity seem to have a beneficial effect on registration efforts, the report should also indicate whether local elections were factors in the drive, and if so, whether Negroes were candidates for any party or public office.

Next should come a description of the activities which preceded the organization of the registration program. We would like to know whether there were difficulties among the leaders arising out of personal or organizational friction and jealousy. Some of the organizations conducting programs will be previously established political and civic action groups and others will be formed specifically for purposes of the program. It would be appropriate to discuss either the long-term goals and purposes of the permanent organizations, or the conditions which made a new organization expedient.

We would like to have the names of any individuals whose influence on activities in the registration program seemed out of proportion to the leadership positions they occupied previous to the program. What we are looking for here is whether an activity such as a registration program provides a context conducive to the rise of new leadership.

Then, we would like a description of the actual organization which conducted the drive. This should be a rather simple description of the structure of the organization identifying the decision-making and executive positions, and the responsibilities incumbent upon such positions.

The following outline suggests the kind of information we want about the actual conduct of the registration program:

4- Research design

I. What steps were taken to inform the Negro community that a registration drive was to be undertaken?

A. Use of organizations - i.e., social, political, professional, business, labor, etc. Did they cooperate? How - mailings to membership, announcements in meetings, etc.?

B. Advertisements in newspapers (find circulation figures and compute column lineage and number of insertions). Get text of insertions. Cost per column inch. Personal image part of message?

C. Advertisements on radio and TV (times and dates, number of ads, text of copy, cost, identification of speakers, was message taped or did staff announcer read copy? Was image of speaker part of the message?

D. Use of churches. How was cooperation of ministers solicited? Was meeting called or were they contacted individually? What degree of cooperation, if any, was received? Announcements, sermons, participation by minister?

II. How were prospective registrants contacted?

A. Door-to-door canvassing.

a. How were areas selected for canvassing?

b. How was canvassing machinery organized?

c. Was canvassing designed to inform, merely, or was it designed actually to enlist prospects, instruct them, and provide service such as baby-sitting, transportation, etc.

d. Were canvassers volunteer or paid? Were they from all walks of life or primarily students? What other types served as canvassers?

e. What provisions were made for follow-ups to initial canvass?

f. How were canvassers motivated and how did they attempt to motivate prospects - ideologically or practically?

B. Mass meetings.

a. Date, time and place held.

b. Number and identity of speakers. Were speakers selected for informative or image purposes, or both; i.e., were they celebrities or were they leaders whose knowledge of political affairs determined their selection?

c. Were those who attended followed up at the meetings or was initiative placed on them to seek participation; i.e., names taken for volunteer work, for registration, for instruction, at meeting. Degree of success of this kind of recruitment - how many participants garnered from meetings as compared to other modes of recruitment.

C. Were the organizations in I.A. above used in actual registration work? If so, how and to what extent?

D. Other? Maintenance of an office with full-time personnel?

III. Describe the process of registration.

A. Arrangements for transportation.

B. Was there a pool of helpers to actually go to the office with prospective registrants?

C. Was there machinery for enumerating successful registrants and for working with failures?

D. What was attitude of registrar's office - official attitude as well as attitude of personnel in the office?

E. If registrar hours were inconvenient was attempt made to secure extra office hours - successful?

F. What kinds of performance were required of registrants? Was attempt made to determine whether discrimination was practiced at office? Affidavits taken of all incidents of discrimination?

G. Explore the possibility of any organized opposition either official or unofficial to the drive and describe it as thoroughly as possible. Look for unorganized individual or group acts tending to harass, intimidate, etc.

H. Was public attention given by white newspapers, radio, TV, public addresses, etc., to the drive?

IV. An attempt should be made to describe the attitudes of public officials toward the drive. What were their perceptions of this activity among the Negroes - how accurately were they informed as to numbers participating - to what extent did they disapprove or approve - did they perceive this as qualitatively different from similar white activity? Interviews with registration officials are particularly valuable here.

V. What were the concrete results of the drive?

A. Number of persons involved in volunteer work?

B. Number of paid personnel?

C. Were incentives offered for increased registration either to prospects or to workers?

D. Number of persons registered according to the records kept by the drive? Your evaluation of the accuracy of these records.

E. Increase on official records during the time of the drive?

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE: ALL PAPERS
THURSDAY, A.M.
NOVEMBER 15, 1962

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In a report released today of racial controversy in Albany (Ga.), the Southern Regional Council warns that, while the country must be ready for other crises such as that of Oxford, "it needs to be prepared for the likelihood--almost the certainty--of other Albany's."

The Council's comment is contained in the Introduction to a 35-page report, Albany: A Study in National Responsibility. Written by Spelman College historian Howard Zinn, the report describes the Albany demonstrations, which began in November 1961 after the city defied the Interstate Commerce Commission's order against bus terminal segregation, and which are still unresolved.

In publishing the Zinn study, the Council says that the country "urgently requires an understanding" of Albany for two reasons:

> "First, as the civil rights movement penetrates the Deep South, and into smaller cities and rural areas, there will be other localities, and perhaps many, where a similar pattern of events will occur.
>
> "Second, ... Albany was a national responsibility. ...It is the price of eight years of inaction by Congress, of hesitancy by Presidents, of timidity by southern moderates in making good the promise of the decision of 1954. The Negro demonstrations in the streets of Albany ... are the direct result of disillusion over the good faith and intentions of national and regional leadership."

In his description of the Albany developments to date, Professor Zinn gives special attention to the nature of the Negro protest movement, the policies of the Albany police, and the role of the federal government.

He describes the "courage, passion, and sacrifice" of the Negro movement in Albany, saying that "it brought forth on American soil--too often hard and cold in recent years--some

of the noblest qualities that human beings have shown anywhere." But he cautions also against "massive and undifferentiated assault " on community practices, rather than "singling out a particular goal and concentrating on it."

Discussing law enforcement in Albany, Zinn notes that the police there have received praise throughout the nation for preventing widespread violence. He adds that they have done this by "simply putting into prison every man, woman, or child who dared protest in any way the infringement of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution." In its Introduction, the Southern Regional Council notes a new pattern of police methods in the South, and typified in Albany, where "sophisticated police work" does the "traditional--almost legendary--job of the mob, i.e., the suppression of Negro dissent."

In a chapter titled "Where Was the Federal Government?", Zinn states that the "national government has failed to protect the liberties of its citizens in the city of Albany." He lists seven suggested actions the federal government might take to cope with or help prevent Albany-type situations. He urges, for example, that the Department of Justice seek, or at least support, injunctive actions against police interference with peaceful assembly, picketing, and speech.

He also urges that the President refuse to appoint segregationist judges to the federal bench. "Judgeships left vacant are preferable to those filled for life by men who, on their public record, are opponents of racial equality."

The Council in its Introduction says that "There has been no acknowledgment of a federal duty to protect federal rights, the rights of speech and peaceable assembly and equal protection of the laws." The Council adds that, although primary responsibility to protect rights rests on the state governments, "when local and state governments fail, that is a federal obligation."

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

WB

VISIT TO SELMA, ALABAMA

October 7, 1963

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Background

I was called from Mrs. Peterson's office (Department of Labor) in Washington, D. C. and asked to join Miss Shirley Smith, Miss Dorothy ~~Hite~~ Height, Mrs. Louis Cowan, Dr. Geraldine Wood, and Mrs. Inez Robb in a study trip to Selma, Alabama. I felt I must go, but considering conditions in Selma, -- such a large group should not go together.

On October 3rd Miss Smith, Miss ~~Hite~~ Height and Miss Cowan and I had breakfast together at Peachtree Manor Hotel, Atlanta. It was decided that they go on to Selma and I would go on Monday.

I called the Methodist minister at Selma and asked for an interview but he spoke so much about "outside interference" I canceled the engagement. I wrote to the Catholic Priest and he called me and told me he would meet me at the airport.

Before I left for the 1:18 plane Miss Smith gave me some insight into what the group found. She suggested that Mrs. Frank Cothran, Director of Christian Education for First Presbyterian Church, felt there must be communication across racial lines and had been asked to meet me at the airport. She did not meet me but Father Oulette did.

The Interview with Father Oulette--from my notes

Preface. For 37 years the Catholic Church has maintained a Mission for Negroes in Selma. (The house is beautifully furnished and is on a large lot with trees and flowers. All through the time I was there Negro children were coming in the building. He is a young man with pleasing manners. He is a native of Vermont.)

He told me -- In the fall of 1962 the Student Nonviolent coordinating Committee had gathered the best information about Selma than about any town.

The students at Selma College (Baptist) and the High School children became restless of inaction and began picketing and"sit-ins." The information gathered by SNCC was ignored.

The Dallas Improvement Association of Negro leaders (Father Oulette is the only white member) asked the students to wait and not fill the jail and the two Negro workcamps until legal help and bond money could be secured. The reply was, we have waited as long as we will. Father Oulette added, nothing can stop these children they are ready to die.

The Dallas Improvement Association had asked for voting privileges, the stopping of police brutality, a living wage and better jobs. (The association is not supposed to be working with SNCC but it evidently is from what I saw.

At first, ministers could visit the jail, only attorneys can now, so it was possible for Father Oulette to visit those in jail. He found they were fed on bread and water. When they were asked their parents names, if they added the prefix of "Mr. or Mrs." they were slapped and told "we do not call "Niggers" Mr. and Mrs." He said the county jail can hold 35 people--the others are sent to two Negro workcamps which are crude and usually full of Negro men and women as it is easy to get a Negro arrested.

Children are picked up on the streets--some as they are going home from school--and put in jail.

Those who are out on bail are threatened, if they break their peace bond they will automatically be sent to a Training School for a year or more. (300 deputies have been sworn in -- KKK and Citizens Council members.)

I called Mrs. Cothran from Father Oulette's office. She refused at first to talk to me and said she had been betrayed by us. Miss Smith, Mrs. Cowan, and Miss Dorothy Hite attended the mass meeting on Saturday evening when Dick Gregory spoke and Sunday's newspaper had an account of Mr. Gregory's speech and also said something about Miss Hite. So, Mrs. Cothran felt we were there to advance the cause of the Negroes, when we had said we were there to help make possible communication across the racial lines. I kept talking to her anyway until she quited down a bit.

Father Oulette took me to see Mrs. Boynton, a Negro leader. On the way we saw the line of Negroes awaiting to register.

Mrs. Boynton told me the line had been there since 10:30 A.M. and it was then 4:00 P.M. The deputies were all about the line. All were forced to keep their place, the Negro toilets were locked and the water in the fountains marked "colored" were turned off.

To help the Negroes know what they were facing, mimeographed copies of the long questionnaire they would have to fill in was being distributed up and down the line by young boys. The "posses" jerked them out of the hands of the boys, tore them up and "stomped" the pieces in the ground.

Mrs. Boynton, and others, prepared sandwiches and drinks to serve those waiting to register. They were stopped by the "posse" and told this could not be done as they would be "molesting" and they could be arrested.

Mrs. Boynton sent me to the Bus Station in her car. The Bus Station is the only integrated place in Selma--Negroes coming in were treated with courtesy.

The "Posse" is the 300 deputized K.K.K. and Citizens Council members

Printed in the Selma - Times Journal

--Father Oulette

Where are the voices of justice.

When will this community and others like it in Alabama realize that basic rights are not something that can be given or withheld from one citizen by another citizen playing God? These rights belong to all men, regardless of origin, creed or color. These are basic rights that cannot be allowed to some and denied to others.

The Negro community has turned to every possible group in this city and asked that they be allowed to speak concerning what they believe to be injustices against their race. Every group has turned its back on them. To whom can these people address themselves? Will no one listen? What recourse do they have? Who, then, has really caused the tension in our city during the past week? Those who ignore justice.

We have had the example of a chief executive, the Governor of the State of Alabama, posing under the guide of states' rights, operating under a false sense of importance and leading the people of the State down the road to chaos. While demanding states' rights for Alabama they completely ignore the violation of the basic rights of the citizens of that same state.

Not everyone in this city believes that the thinking of such demagogues represents the thinking of the decent citizens of this city. But because of a fear of social ostracism and economic pressure the sane people of this city are being railroaded toward a living hell. Has no one the courage to speak for justice? Will they continue to sit idly by and watch Mr. Wallace and his kind destroy us all? Are people well informed of this situation or is the radical thinking of some few being spoon fed to everyone in the city?

Where are the religious leaders of this city? They have failed miserably. Will they allow a crime such as the one recently seen in Birmingham to come to Selma and then belatedly utter pious prayers for the deceased to salve their own consciences? God help them when they stand before Him to explain how they stood quietly by. What a shameless crime they perpetrate by their failure to speak for what they know to be just?

No one can restore the dead children of Birmingham to their parents. Shall their deaths lead to more deaths or will the decent citizens of this community somehow find the courage to lash out against the few who threaten to endanger the rights and lives of us all?

How long can we bury our heads in the sand and ignore the social injustices that stare us in the face each day. For if blood should flow, it will remain forever on the unwashed hands of those people who would not speak.

I know that I seem to personally incur the wrath of many because I speak for what I believe to be correct principles. I declare that I have the right to speak against social injustice just as many claim for themselves the privilege to speaking for the continuance of present conditions.

Letter in Selma Paper

(Shown to be by Father Oullette)

Stop and Think

Editor. The Selma-Times Journal . In reply to the so called Rev. Oullette.

I want to say first that the whites and Negroes got along fine until the likes of him and his kind came to Alabama and Selma to start the damnable mess of integration.

God madeethe five rases of people to His liking and set them apart four times according to His word and told them to dwell in their own habitations, which they have not done and this includes you Mr. Oullette.

The people of the Great United States would do well in redding our nations of your kind by shipping them to Italy to carry on your race mixing.

Th The white Protestant Gentiles were the people who settled American to get away from the Roman ruler.

The Romans crucified my Christ and have been trouble makers from Geneses to Revelations in God's Word.

Man is a very pecular creature. He, like a dog will integrate with anything they can on God's green earth.

The old buzzard is black and has a bad carn odor, but he stays to himself with it. The blue birds and blue jays do not try to integrate so, why should man. The Negro and a few like Mr. Oullette is ashamed of his race and kind.

I don't think it is the race so much as it is the money they get out of it for demonstrating.

If Mr. Oullette and the Negro want to do so much good for their fellow-man, why don't they go to Africa, their native land and christianize and educate it, as there is 16 flesh eating Negro nations in Africa.

I am sure the white Protestant people would welcome their departure and would be glad to help them get there if they would stay.

Listen, white Protestant, we can stop this mess in 30 days. Fire your Negro--demonstrate against him, and boycott his business just as he does yours. Have him pay his accounts on due date and cut him off

--W. U. Headley

SAMPLE SAMPLE SAMPLE

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION, QUESTIONNAIRE AND OATH

I, _____, do hereby apply to the Board of Registrars of _____ County, State of Alabama, to register as an elector under the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, and do herewith submit answers to the interrogatories propounded to me by said Board.

_____
NAME OF APPLICANT

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. State your name, the date and place of your birth, and your present address: _____

_____

2. Have you previously applied for and been denied registration as a voter? _____ (a) If so, give the facts: _____

_____

3. Has your name been previously stricken from the list of persons registered? _____

4. Are you now or have you ever been a dope addict or an habitual drunkard? ____ (a) If you are or have been a dope addict or an habitual drunkard, explain as fully as you can. _____

_____

_____

5. Have you ever been legally declared insane? _____ (a) If so, give details: _____

_____

6. Give a brief statement of the extent of your education and business experience: _____

_____

_____

7. Have you ever been charged with or convicted of a felony or crime or offense involving moral turpitude? _____ (a) If so, give the facts:

_____

_____

8. Have you ever served in the Armed Forces of the United States Government? _____ (a) If so, state when and for approximately how long:

_____

_____

9. Have you ever been expelled or dishonorably discharged from any school or college or from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, or from any other Country? _____ (a) If so, give the facts: _____

_____

_____

10. Will you support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama? _____

11. Are you now or have you ever been affiliated with any group or organization which advocated the overthrow of the United States

Government or the government of any state of the United States by unlawful means?_____(a) If so, state the facts:_____

_____

12. Will you bear arms for your country when called upon by it to do so?_____(a) If you answer no, give reasons:_____

_____

13. Do you believe in free elections and rule by the majority?_____

14. Will you give aid and confort to the enemies of the United States Government or the government of the State of Alabama?_____

15. Name some of the duties and obligations of citizenship:_____

_____

_____

_____

(a) Do you regard those duties and obligations as having priority over the duties and obligations you owe to any other secular organization when they are in conflict?_____

16. Give the names and post office addresses of two persons who have present knowledge of your present bona-fide residence at the place as stated by you:_____

_____

17. Are you married or single?_____(a) If married, give name, residence and place of birth of your husband or wife, as the case may be._____

_____

18. Give the names of the places, respectively, where you have lived during the last five years; and the name or names by which you have been known during the last five years:_____

_____

_____

19. If you are self-employed, state the nature of your business:_____

_____

(a) If you have been employed by another during the last five years, state the nature of your employment and the name or names of such employer or employers and his or their addresses:_____

_____

_____

20. If you claim that you are a bona-fide resident of the State of Alabama, give the date on which you claim to have become such bona fide resident:_____(a) When did you become a bona fide resident of Jefferson County?_____(b) When did you become a bona fide resident of_____Ward or Precinct_____

_____.

21. If you intend to change your place of residence prior to the next general election, state the facts:_____

_____

_____

MY SECOND VISIT TO SELMA

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Miss Shirley Smith and I went to Selma, October 31, 1963. Miss Smith is Executive Director of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights which grew out of President Kennedy's Conference with the 300 women he called together in July. I have been appointed as Southern Advisor.

We flew to Montgomery, made reservations for our return, mine to Atlanta and hers to Birmingham.

We found our "U-Drive-It" car we had ordered awaiting us. We drove to Selma and registered at the Albert Hotel.

Miss Smith called Mrs. Ruby Hrobowsky (874-6561), 225 Lawrence St., who invited us to come to her house at eight o'clock. Mrs. Hrobowsky and husband are both teachers. She is very lovely and looks like a young edition of Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. Her home is new and beautifully furnished.

Soon after we came, three other women came in--one at a time.
Mrs. M. E. Williams, 709 Philpot Avenue,(874-7322), a teacher in the Baptist College.
Mrs. Margaret Moore, 1414 Broad St.,(874-5228), a teacher in Hudson High School.
Miss Ruby Boyd, 1604 Mabry Street, (874-5988).

All four of these women are members of the National Delta Sorority. They knew me because they were at the National meeting in Washington when I was initiated as a Delta. Mrs. Hrobowsky served dinner to Miss Smith and me,--shrimp cocktail, tossed salad, a large, thick, tender steak, ice box pie.

Notes on what they said to us:

Mrs. M. E. Williams - I am a Northerner, teaching in the Baptist college here. Our president of the college urged the students to take no part in the demonstrations. The Alabama Southern Baptist Convention had made a pledge of financial support, and he did not want this much needed money jeopardized. (This did not deter the students, though. Some of them were arrested and spent weeks in the jail or workcamp and are out on bail now.) I suggested that she find out definitely if the money is withheld--it might be possible to get help from the American Baptist.

The most disturbing thing I heard while in Selma came from Mrs. Williams: "<u>Hatred is growing among the children in our (Negro) elementary schools</u>. I was surprised to hear our two and three year-olds in our nursery singing: "I aint gwing to let Jim Clark turn me round."

She gave these words the children sing on the streets:

"If you miss Hudson High (negro)
And you can't find me nowhere
Just come around over to Parish High (white
I'll be sitting over there.

"If you look for Governor Wallace
And you can't find him nowhere
Just come over to the Crazy
House, he'll be sitting there."

Mrs. Moore is the most aggressive one in the group.

She said she tried to talk over the problem with some white women she knew and was met with this -- "What are you doing letting your children go to jail. This is an awful thing. I would not let my child go to jail, etc."

There was, as yet, no getting over this barrier raised by the white women.

Only 35 are registered on any registration day. Mrs. Moore told of being second in line--a white woman was first and she received a No. 1 card--Mrs. Moore was given No. 37 -- no chance to register that day. She told the one who gave her the No. 37 card what she thought of it. He replied, my wife stood in line several times and has not been registered yet. She also reported on the oral examination after filling in the questionnaire, -- they yelled at you.

A phone call came to her from a man asking for an engagement with her. She recognized that it was a white man trying to talk like a Negro.

Her young daughter was disturbed by the advances of a white boy. Mrs. Moore went to his mother and said, "I want to talk to you about your boy, if he was mine I would appreciate someone telling me. Then she told of the approaches the boy was making to her daughter. The mother thanked her and told her it would not happen again.

Dr. Dunn who has a Rest Home, not only fired Mrs. Cecil Collins when he found she had registered but beat her severely. All the Negro employees left in a body and now can find no work. Gray Ladies came in and other Negroes needing work took their places. The pay is $18 per week with long hours.

Bennie Tucker was arrested October 7th when he drank water from a "white" fountain. All Colored rest rooms were locked and water cut off the Negro fountains. (He was released October 27.)

As the Negroes gathered at one of their churches for a rally a white man was there with a snake and he would slip up on people and put it on them. He was arrested but later released.

We asked why Mrs. Boynton had not been arrested, especially since Prathia Hall was arrested in Mrs. Boynton's home, (October 7.) The reply was, "They are afraid of her." (Prathia was released with Bennie Tucker on October 27.)

All in all it was a nice evening. Mrs. Boyd began to reminisce. Her father had a big farm, near them there was a tenant white family. The man and the children were friendly, the mother was not. The white

man borrowed the surrey and horse from her father to take his wife to see her folks. As they passed by the house the man and children waved, the mother turned her head. Mrs. Boyd said although she was only four years-old when this happened she still remembered the look on that white women's face.

She told another story: a white boy late on evening asked to be taken in for the night and was told he would have to sleep with one of the boys of the family, which he did. The next morning though, he refused to eat at the table with the Negro family.

Mrs. Moore added, "I can cook the food but when I put it on the table it becomes holy." (This was evidently a quote.)

The next day, November 1.

Our first visit was to Dr. John Newton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was a pastor in Gainesville, Ga. when I was director of Georgia Committee on Human Relations--and he worked with us then.

He was writing, he said, to his children in Europe who had asked him about the racial situation in Selma--he told them there was "madness" in the town. Everyone was afraid, reprisals of different kinds were used against people. The Ford agency had been almost put out of business because the Ford Foundation had furnished money to aid the freedom groups.

He referred to the incident of the four Negro girls who visited the Church on Sunday morning, September 29, and said some people threatened to move their membership, among them the daughter of the Mayor--but there had been no loss of membership.

The Church has a Negro Mission Church and during the week women from First Church attended the Annual Meeting of the Mission and were thrilled with the reports given.

Dr. Newton assured us he spoke out-rightly to his congregation and over the radio.

Notes from Interview with Father Oulette, St. Elizabeth Parish.

I took Ralph McGill's book, "The South and The Southerner" and a packet of the program and material given out at the workshop of The Fellowship of the Concerned.

We talked of the beating given Mrs. Collins by Dr. Dunn. He told us that John Doar from the Justice Department had a picture of the bruises and broken skin on her shoulder. He wanted to push this case as it was a clear case of brutality but his partner Burke Marshall did not think it best to push the case.

John Doar gave him a copy of the restraining order issued to Victor B. Atkins, registrar of Dallas County, against the way regristration had been carried out--among other things the oral examination had to be recorded, etc. Also, Mr. Doar said there was being a study

made of registration in other places in Alabama.

Tuskegee registered 125 on each registration day--why then only thirty-five in Selma?

Father Oulette is a lonely man and in a way he tells you about it. On my first visit he said he invited the ministers of the town to come to the Parish House to discuss the problem, etc. They refused to come to the Parish House, so they met at a Motel--but none would take a stand.

This time he said the bank president wanted to see him but canceled the invitation.

There is a Catholic Church for white people which ignores the Negro church. Father Oulette is making an issue of this and said he was sending Negro youth to the white church. (Miss Smith - "Boys and Girls"-- "No, only boys, for that's best.")

There is complaint from the white church - but he added, if necessary the Arch Bishop will ex-communicate any persons in the church who in <u>any way</u> refuse to accept integration.

He continued there are 30 Negro ministers in the County but only 5 have shown interest. Some have mortages on their churches and feel they cannot speak. Pressure is coming upon them though.

Mrs. Boynton said not a Negro church had a work in their bulletins about voting. Only 212 Negroes are registered. The Negro ministers, with the power they have over their congregations, could, if they would, bring an end to the problems. If the 100 Negro teachers would stand together they would be a great moral force.

We asked about the women and he said, "The educated Negro women have little or nothing to do with the Negroes less fortunate."

The Parish has educated 200 Negroes--some until they have received a Ph. D. degree. Very few came back to live in Dallas County. (Mrs. Moore has 2 children now in Howard University, Washington, under scholarships secured through the Catholic Parish.)

Father Oulette was disturbed that there was such weak leadership in the Student organizations, the Voters League, the Dalls County Improvement Association. He was to have a meeting with leaders of these groups and showed us a graph he had ready to present to them to help coordinate their efforts.

We asked him "what could women do?" Reply, "Come together, discuss together in bi-racial group; use influence." Suggested Mrs. Cothran, Mrs. Wilkerson, of Welfare Dept., 120 Church St., Mrs. Leo Twordy--a Catholic (not quite "convinced" - but said, "I do not want to offend God.")

He called May Varela of SNCC who is in Selma, not to join in demonstrations but to work on an adult literacy program among the Negroes. She is to work under H.R. Bill 5542. This Bill is now in committee. She urged us to get busy on this.

We saw on the corner opposite the Parish House, two police cars with two policemen in each. Shirley asked Father Oulette what it meant, he said, nothing.

When we left in our "U-Drive_It" car we realized we were being followed - and on they came into the parking lot back of the hotel and they asked to look at our drivers' licenses. They copied our names and addresses. We asked why this, they answered, "The judge has ordered this on all "U-Drive-It" cars." Reply, If it is ordered we will comply.

The Presbyterian women whom we were to meet, Mrs. Frank Cothran and Mrs. John Joyce came to our hotel in the afternoon. They,too, are afraid and spoke of reprisals. Said they could not dare to meet with Mrs. Boynton. Mrs. Joyce was very incensed over Dick Gregory's speech. She had the Selma paper which carried much of the speech.

Then we began to talk of contacts with Negro women. They spoke of the Presbyterian Negro Mission church and being at the annual meeting some days before. They had sent a girl from this mission to a Presbyterian Conference at Purdue and were delighted with her report.

We suggested they might talk with the women in the mission and it would help to let them know they sympathized with the struggle going on, and if they did it would help. They were not sure they could but said they would talk to the Negro pastor and see what he would say.

We brought up Dunn's Rest Home incident and were told, Dr. Dunn was in a safe position. He had the only Rest Home in the County and there was always a long waiting list,--otherwise the town would have taken action. The women who walked out of the place and had no jobs, --Mrs. Joyce said, they could if they would get jobs in our homes, we would pay $18 a week.

The League of Women Voters had disbanded in Selma but Mrs. Joyce had seen a sheet of proposals from the National League which she thought would help them. I assured her we would get it for her. As Mrs. Cothran left, she said she was a Georgia girl and her father, Rev. Grogan, had been a Methodist preacher. I told her I knew him and called the name of my father preacher and she knew of him. So we parted with somewhat of a tie.

We paid our hotel bill and asked the porter to come and get our bags. He heard me say something to Miss Smith about Father Oulette and in a whisper, said to me, "I am a Baptist, but I am with the Catholics one hundred percent. My children are in that school." His whispering verified to me what Father Oulette had said, "everything that is happening is attributed to the Catholics," so the porter was even afraid someone would hear him praise them.

We started to Montgomery--behind came the police car and the police--they followed us almost to Montgomery.

I unlocked my front door at one A.M. and entered a dark, cold house, still dazed about Selma. I remembered I told those at The Fellowship of the Concerned Workshop as they left I hoped they would not sleep that night. No sleep came to me this two nights later--Selma was too much for me. May God give us the wisdom needed for these days.

A letter to the Editor, The Times-Journal, Selma, Alabama

Editor, The Selma Times-Journal, Selma,Alabama

Since the four colored teen-age girls who visited the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday did not leave their names and addresses, I would like to take the opportunity of using your column to send this message.

Sincerely,

PAT BAYNE

Mrs. Lewis M. Bayne
RFD 4, Box 90
Selma, Alabama

October 2, 1963

Dear Girls:

You were visitors at The First Presbyterian Church last Sunday and probably were congratulated on having "integrated" it. Like you, I was late in getting to church and took a back seat and thus when I heard you come in during the morning prayer, your feet scraping over my head in the servants' balcony on unaccustomed high heels-- I knew we had been "integrated". You probably noticed that ninety-eight per cent of the well-bred ladies and gentlemen of our church did not look around, stir, or even slightly move a muscle, although all of them knew you were there. This does not include the little girl in the rear of the church who turned around and looked several times, as she has only recently come to us from the Baptist Church. She will learn in time, and I note that she is already learning to sit with a stiff spine, hold her shoulders back, lift her eyebrows and loer her lids in the approved Presbyterian manner.

If you had difficulty in singing with us you probably noticed that we do not sing very well. That first hymn from the one hundred and third Psalm was arranged in 1680 and we have been working on it for some time. Just to be broadminded the second one was a 1915 hymn but of course it's too new to have been learned well. Unfortunately, we are not a singing church.

Our minister was scolding us, if you didn't understand the sermon, about our lack of zeal in attending Sunday School. He is a learned gentleman, a highly educated scholar, and looks, in his long black robe the way a Presbyterian Minister ought to look. He has only been here about a year and a half and at first sought to instill in us fire, spirit, zeal, and evangelical fervor. "With the influence, education, brains and money in this church we could set this community on fire!" he tells us. Most of us however, feel that any congregation with as mar many matches as we have would be presumptious in starting fires. He has now has settled back to a holding action, only occasionally slapping his hand against the pulpit to emphasixe a point. Nobody jumps. We are not a nervous congregation.

You were seated in the servants' balcony in the rear of the church by the Deacons in accordance with orders from the Elders, the ruling body of the church. Elders meet, pray, make rules, and give orders to the Deacons who have to carry them out. This does not always make for harmonious relations and men have been known to discuss this, in polite, well-modulated tones, of course, without changing anything. Elders seldom change.

When you were allowed to leave the church by the side stairs after the congregation was safely on its way home, I noted that you did not wear hats. A little world of advice: If you intend integrating the First Presbyterian Church you should be properly gloved and hatted, and if you intend visiting us again you should take the money you receive from the NAACP and buy yourself the proper attire; however, why should young girls like you want to leave a Baptist church, especially a colored Baptist church, and spend your Sundays with us? I assure you that birds of a feather flock together, and we are of a feather here at the First Presbyterian. You not only have the wrong color feathers but you don't fly right.

You integrated the First Presbyterian Church of Selma, Alabama? Little girls, we don't even integrate with many white people. If you came to our church for a hundred years sat on the servants' balcony, or even with the congregation, ninety eight per cent of the ladies and gentlemen of this church would never look around, stir or even move a muscle. We would not reject you; we would not accept you; we would simply look around you, over you, through you and freeze you numb.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lois M. (Pat) Bayne

Member, First Presbyterian Church
Selma, Alabama

EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT - September 26, 1963

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SELMA, ALABAMA

FACT SHEET -- 57.7 % of the residents of Dallas County are Negroes. 0.9% are registered to vote. 64% of eligible whites are registered. Adjourning Wilcox County has never had a Negro voter - although 78% of the population is Negro.

In 1961 U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Report on Voting says:

Testimony at the Commission's Alabama hearing covered economic pressures and registrar's discriminatory practices which prevented Negroes from voting in this county (Dallas) ...In April, 1961 the Department of Justice filed suit to enjoin such practices. The suit has not yet come to trial. Two and one-half years have passed since the suit was filed. In the meantime, conditions have not changed.

CONTRABAND MILITIA INTIMIDATES PROTESTERS

The county Sheriff's Department, under the direction of Sheriff Jim Clark (who has attended every mass meeting held by SNCC, The Dallas County Improvement Association, with his gun on his hip and frequently an electric cattle prodder in hand) maintains a 300-man strong militia.

This specially deputized posse was used to hinder union activities in Dallas County (there is only one union there now) and has been used to intimidate Negroes at mass meetings. At least one hundred of these deputies wear old army fatigues and barets and boots. They are empowered to carry weapons and make arrests--one struck 23-year old Willie Robertson from behind on September 16 as he was leaving a sit-in at Carter-Walgreen Drug Store in SELMA: HE REQUIRED SEVEN STITCHES.

On September 23, the Selma Times Journal, reported that at least 50 state patrolmen, headed by Al Lingo of the state department of Public Safety, had come into their town at Sheriff Clark's request. For the past four days, at the time of this writing, the state patrol has kept the First Baptist Church--at which mass meetings have been held and from which some demonstrations have originated--surrounded. The Montgomery Advertiser reported today that 17 cars of state police aided in halting a picket of 28 students on September 25.

Prior to his arrest on Sept. 24 SNCC Staff Coordinator Worth Long stated,"Selma is in a state of seige." Everywhere you look you see state patrolmen or members of the special posse brandishing clubs and cattle prods."

To date, about 100 high school students and students at Selma University (Negro) have been arrested on charges of "truancy." Police have stopped students wherever they have gathered, or while they walked along the street, and arrested them for truancy.....

ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Trailways bus station is the only desegregated public facility in the county. There is no Greyhound line.

52% of Dalls County families have an income of less than $3,000 or less than $54 per week. 6% have an income of $10,000 or more
In 1959 - some 750 families possessed about $3,500,000 in income.

The president of one of the largest manufacturing companies in Selma is also the president of the county's White Citizen's Council. Reginal Robinson, a field secretary for SNCC reported in the ~~xxx~~ fall of 1962 that, businesses who do not support the White Citizens Council cannot make loans in the local bank. I said the members of the council are working in key positions in banks and city government.

With the white power structure connected to the Citizen's Council, and with the U. S. Armed Forces Defense Bases maintaining a supporting position in the racial status quo of this black belt county, the hope of fair employment for Negroes is dim indeed. The USO itself does not admit Negroes...

The Commander of Craig Air Force Base has thus far refused to direct his attention to the rigid segregation policies which affect both the citizens of Selma, and the men under his command.....

A dairy company, Clover Leaf Cream, which supplies products to Craig Air Force Base has a government contract -- it hires no Negroes.

"ONE MAN -- ONE VOTE"

The first demand of the Negro community in Selma is for "Voter Registration Without Intimidation." The Selma movement has adopted the SNCC slogan -- "ONE MAN - ONE VOTE."

--- The Negroes of Selma and Dallas County are politically impotent without the vote. They have no way of influencing the choice of those who hold public office, even though they are in the majority.

--- They have no channel for redress of grievances. It is not possible for them to appeal to the sensibilities of influencial whites to pressure city officials to relieve the suppression of First Amendment freedom for the Negro community. The leading businessmen placed a full page advertisement in the Selma-Times Journal on Sept. 22, 1963, which makes clear the connection between business interests and "Inherently unequal" system of segregation.

They cannot turn to the average white citizenry when between 200 to 500 male whites in the town are deputized in a special vigilante force.

They cannot go to local and county law enforcement officials, who have made it plain they are there, not to protect rights of protest and the vote, but to keep down any dissent or any concerted attempts to get to vote. On Sept. 24, billy clubs and electric cattle prodders were used on bystanders who were forced off Sylvan Street in front of First Baptist Church. They had not been demonstrating.

The Negroes cannot hope for the protection of the Federal Government which, at best, filed suit two-years ago merely to enjoin the registrar's practices.....

PRESENT DAY LYNCHING METHODS USED.

Between April, 1882 and January, 1913, there were 21 lynchings (reported) in Dallas County. All victims were Negroes....

The consequences of wrong-doing today take the form of beatings, shots in the night, and state-organized police brutality.
--- a brief chronology of harassment of voter registration and protest efforts during 1963:

April 17 - Voter Registration worker Lonnie Brown reported "persons unknown" fired two shotgun blast into his house.

June 12 - SNCC voter registration worker Bernard Lafayette, 22 was beaten by two white men in front of his house after he answered their plea to help push a stalled car. Lafayette had two stitches taken in his head after the beating.

June 17 - A young voter registration worker for SNCC was punched and shoved by a deputy sheriff here today. Bossie Reese was "literally thrown" into the sheriff's office while he watched Negroes take a registration test. He was arrested and charged with "failure to obey an officer" and resisting arrest."

July 12 -- Bossie Reese was tried and convicted of "conduct calculated to breach the peace."

July 23 - 16-year-old SNCC worker Alexander Brown was arrested here two days before he was scheduled to testify at a Justice Department hearing on discrimination against Negro voters in Dallas County. Brown, who was arrested by Sheriff Jim Clark, was charged with "false identity."

September 15 -- Five Negro students were arrested during a sit-in demonstration here. Two others were beaten by bystanders during sit-ins; one of them, Lula Brown, 15, was knocked off a lunch counter stool by the owner of the Carter-Walgreen Drug store. She was shocked by an electric cattle prodder by a man believed to be a member of the special posse. 63 other youths, including SNCC Staff Coordinator Worth Long and local SNCC worker Benny Tucker, were arrested during a march staged into downtown Selma. Long and Tucker were picked out of the crowd by sheriff Clark.

September 17 - SNCC worker, Worth Long, 27, reported he was beaten in the county jail by deputy sheriff W. T. Marvell in front of 22 arrested demonstrators who witnessed the beating on Sept. 16.
Long was released from jail this morning when charges were dropped because he was not in the demonstration but wathcing it.

September 18 - Demonstrations continued with picketing by young Negroes. SNCC worker Wilson Brown was arrested as he stood watching a picket at the Carter-Walgreen Drug Store. He was wearing a T-shirt with "don't buy downtown" printed on it.....

September 20 - Between 500 and 1,000 students boycotted classes protesting segregation in public schools--25 more Negro students made applications at the library.

September 21 - Air Force refused today to act on a request from SNCC to be delcared off-limits for personnel from Craig Air Force Base becsuse of discrimination in the city. ---Colonel Ault refused. SNCC Chairman John Lewis wired the Defense Department in Washington. The Department also refused.

September 23 - 50 state patrolmen headed by Al Lingo surrounded mass meeting at the Brown A.M.E. and Forest Baptist Churches as SNCC John Lewis spoke - SNCC Benny Tucker, 21, a clergyman, sought sanctuary in the Baptist Church when he learned of a warrant for his arrest.

September 24 - Worth Long and Rev. Benny Tucker arrested at First Baptist Church. Tucker was arrested while he was in the midst of a prayer -- charged with "contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile" (bond $2,500). Long was charged with "interfering with arrest"--bond $2,500.
A total of 122 young Negroes were arrested for "unlawful assembly" as they started walking toward downtown area. 85 others picked up earlier, charged with "truancy from school."

September 25 - John Lewis, chairman of SNCC was jailed with 27 Selma university students as they were carrying a sign as they picketed the court house--One Man--One Vote.

October 2 - Four Negroes arrested at the county courthouse as they walked with signs -- "Register to Vote". Three were arrested at the Federal Building, one as he stepped out of a car with a sign, two who walked with signs encouraging Negroes to vote.
Tom Brown and Terry Shaw, SNCC workers, were arrested as they got out of a car at First Baptist Church--Brown charged with "contribution to the delinquency of a minor"--Shaw with "unlawful assembly."
Rev. Lewis Anderson, minister at the Tabernacle Baptist Church arrested and charged with "contributing to the delinquency of a minor."

(John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, and Mrs. Lillian Gregory, wife of Dick Gregory and Wold Lawson were arrested and found guilty of "unlawful assembly"--sentenced to 180 days and $300 fine--appeal bond set at $1,000 and $1,000 peace bond was lodged.

October 7 - Prathia Hall, arrested in Mrs. A. P. Boynton's home.

APPENDIX I

Sunday, September 22, 1963
SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL

APPENDIX I

(This full-page advertisement is reprinted here because we feel it is a clear statement of the power the myth of racism has when it is clothed in fine words and backed by financial and political power. Notes follow.)

A DECLARATION OF BASIC RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES

The white and Negro races have lived together in Selma and Dallas County for many generations in a state of peace and tranquility; and Selma will continue to be the home of both races long after agitators have done their evil work of poisoning the minds of some of our Negro citizens

We have enjoyed mutual confidence and trust between the races, and this will again prevail regardless of current unrest. This trust and confidence has been attested by the record of financial institutions of the country, which, in both good years and bad, have furnished tens of millions of dollars to farmers, both white and Negro, to make the harvest crops. The Negro farmer has benefited immeasurably through improved and modernized methods, as shown and demonstrated to him by his white counterpart. Through the efforts of white leadership in the county, great strides have been made in the field of industrial development; and this has created thousands of jobs for Negro workers. Without such leadership there would never have been such opportunities for these Negroes.

The spirit of cooperation between the races has been further attested in recent years by the facts that more of our tax money, largely contributed by whites, has been spent on education for Negroes than for whites, and the fact that more Negro than white schools have been constructed.

To maintain such a society of mutual confidence, trust and respect between the races, there must be mutual recognition of and respect for certain basic rights and principles. These include:

1. The right to sell and rent property according to individual inclination and amenable to the written laws of the country.
2. The right to own and operate private business in such manner as is deemed sound and proper by the operators there-of, with unchallenged authority to select such personnel as the owner desires and to use such methods as have demonstrated themselves to be most conducive to sound and profitable management.
3. The right to select one's own associates, whatever the occasion.

These basic rights to be enjoyed by all people of both races, and the white citizens of Dallas County are firmly united in their determination to preserve them, because of their conviction that freedom as conceived by our Founding Fathers, does not grant any minority, be it white or Negro through threats or otherwise, the right to force its will upon the majority. Neither do we believe that the majority has the right ot impose its will upon a minority. We believe that freedom means equal and untrammelled opportunity for all citizens to better themselves through their own efforts - not by legislation and not by demonstrations backed by threats, which inevitable result in both force and reprisals.

We further believe it to be axiomatic that any action taken by any group whether by a minority or majority, if such action is either unlawful, or is lawful with unlawful intent, will bring reprisals which are frequaently more detrimental to the innocent than to the guilty. These guilty ones are usually agitators, who having done their evil work, will probably vanish from our community, leaving us to pick up the pieces and repair the damage.

Time is fast running out. It behooves our more intelligent and responsible Negro leadership to think well and seriously upon what has transpired in the past and what life in this community might become if a two-edged sword is unsheathed to shear apart the white and Negro races. Responsible Negro leaders should take immediate steps to put down agitation among their people. In this effort, they can count upon the full cooperation of our white citizens, the governmental bodies of our city and county and all of our law enforcement facilities.

We believe that through mutual understanding and efforts of the responsible citizens of our community, both white and Negro, confidence, trust and

respect between the races in Selma can and will be restored and maintained.

The undersigned stand firmly united in their belief in, and adherence to, these basic rights and principles of people of both races.

SELMA RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN.
Julius M. Lilienthal, President
DALLAS COUNTY FARM BUREAU
Walter C. Givhan, President
SELMA RETAIL CREDIT BUREAU
Frank Wilson, President
DALLAS COUNTY BAR ASSN.
Theodore L. Wade, President
SELMA AND DALLAS COUNTY CLEANING HOUSE ASSN.
THE PEOPLES BANK& TRUST CO.
Rex J. Morthland, President
THE SELMA NATIONAL BANK
Roger ap C. Jones, President
CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST CO.
J. Bruce Pardue, President
THE CITY NATIONAL BANK
of selma William B. Craig, Pres.
MARION JUNCTION STATE BANK
James M. Gilmer, Ex. VP. & Cashier
SELMA AUTOMOBIL DEALERS ASSN.
W.F. Driggers, Pres.

DALLAS COUNTY DRUGGIST ASSN.
E. O. Ward, Pres.
SELMA BOARD OF REALTORS
William K. Hicks, Pres.
DALLAS COUNTY CATTLEMEN's ASSN.
W. R. Martin, Pres.
SELMA & DALLAS COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: R. E. Ellzey, Pres.
SELMA RESTAURANT ASSN.
William Speed, V.P.
DALLAS COUNTY DENTAL STUDY CLUB
E. A. Wilkinson, Pres.
ALL SERVICE STATION ASSN.
Nick Patterson, Pres.
1st FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
Charles S. Frazer, Pres.
ACCOUNTANTS OF SELMA AND DALLAS COUNTY
SELMA JUNION CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Robert J. Robinson, Pres
COMMITTEE OF 100 PLUS
Otis G. Adams, President

* * * * * * *

These signatures, to one not aware of the patterns of Southern racism, would be convincing. And certainly they must be convincing to the residents of Selma, Alabama, most of whom have never known a Negro as an equal. This declaration is worth examing as a cogent statement of the mind of the white South, and may demonstrate the arguments that can be given to change that mind.

I. The "peace and tranquility" argument: "The white and Negro races have lived together in Selma and Dallas County for many generations in a state of peace and tranquility..." This argument is the most pervasive fallacy in Southern white thought. Perhaps the whites, who did not fear police brutality, reprisals and lynchings with no legal recourse, lived in peace; the Negroes have not.

II. The "paternalism" argument: (The fact that whites have helped Negroes proves that trust and confidence between the races exists) "Through the efforts of white leadership...great strides have been made in the field of industrial development; and this has created thousands of jobs for Negro workers. Without such leadership there would never have been such opportunities for these Negroes....In recent years...more of our tax money, largely contributed by whites, has been spent on education for Negroes..."

Nor could industry exist without the workers. It is well known that industry has come to the South because there is a low wage level and few unions. The jobs however, go to whites, who are afraid that if they demand higher wages Negroes will take over the jobs from which they will be fired. Further, the statistics on Negro wage levels reveal the lie of prosperity that this statement advances.

As for spending on education, numerous school districts in the South have increased expenditures for Negro schools in an effort to keep the Negro citizens from bringing suits for school integration. Negro school facilities remain far below the white schools.

Finally, justice cannot truly exist under despotism, no matter how benign.

III. The "property rights equal human rights" argument: "To maintain a society of mutual confidence...there must be recognition of certain basic rights...(1.) The right to sell and rent property according to individual inclination...(2.) The right to own and operate private business...with unchallenged authority to select such personnel as the owner desires... (3.) The right to select one's own associates, whatever the occasion."

First, it is worth noting that in this list of basic American rights there is no mention of the right to vote, the right to participate fully in the political life of the community and nation, the right to equal protection under the law.

Second, while one may hold the position that a man should have the rights listed above, it is not the case that the government of the United States agrees. Many states have fair housing and fair employment laws maintaining that the right of an individual to buy where he pleases must be balanced against the right of an owner to sell and that the right to employment is as important as the right to hire.

The third right, the right of association, is one which the civil rights movement advocates. To be in the same room with another does not mean that he is chosen as a friend. In fact, not until people are able to meet freely can they choose whether to associate with each other. The "right of free association" (used here incorrectly) reveals the fear which underlies so much of the segregationist rationale -- the fear of social equality and the racist base of that fear.

IV. The argument against "force": "Freedom as conceived by our Founding Fathers does not grant any minority, be it white or Negro, the right to force its will on the majority..."

The Selma movement has not used force, but only nonviolence. Rather, it is the police who have used force and the signers of the advertisement who for years have forced Negroes out of the normal human intercourse of the community. The argument is calculated to win adherents, but does not have any base in fact.

V. The "self-betterment" argument: "We believe that freedom means equal and untrammelled opportunity for all citizens to better themselves through their own efforts -- not by legislation and not by demonstrations backed by threats, which inevitably result in both force and reprisals."

The Selma movement would agree that freedom means equal opportunity, but the white power structure forgets that legislation is needed to secure and protect this freedom. This is what the equality movement means -- equal opportunities insured by law.

What avenues are left when Negroes do not have the right to demonstration or legislation, the traditional American means of calling attention to and correcting injustices in the system except "self-betterment," i.e., the status quo or segregation.

(It is ironic to note that the power structure feels that demonstrations, which are not backed by threats in Selma, lead inevitably to force and reprisals.)

VI. The "agitators" argument: "These guilty ones are usually the agitators, who having done their evil work, will probably vanish from our community, leaving us to pick up the pieces and repair the damage."

It is the agitator in the washing machine which removes the dirt. And the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee trusts that the local leadership has the ability to decide whether to cooperate with SNCC workers. Nor do we intend to leave and allow the "pieces" to be put back in the old pattern of racial segregation and discrimination.

We are not ashamed to be called agitators, for the response of the Negro community indicates their long desire for self-fulfillment and justice.

* * * * * * * * *

The unwritten message in this declaration should be an opening for people to see that those who support the White Citizens Councils of the South and their principles, are not just "white trash" and "riff-raff." But rather, businessmen and elected leaders, and often, as in the case of Birmingham, Northern money interests which condone and advocate the measures used to maintain segregation.

* * * * * * * * *

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8½ Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

"ONE MAN - ONE VOTE"

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE TO ALL PAPERS

DATE: Thursday, APRIL 16, 1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 2-8764

"Beyond prudent doubt, the next six months will be packed with crisis and decision for the South and for the nation. Every indication points to protest activity of an extent and intensity without precedent, not only in the South but in the North as well. The Senate filibuster wears on. When it is finally over and defeated, and a law is passed, the issue in the South will be compliance. In both Summer and early Fall, some of the most recalcitrant school districts of the deep South will be under court order to desegregate. And in the background of all this, there will be the excitement of the Presidential campaign and many state races...

"...The lesson of Jacksonville is... that wherever the white civic leadership -- religious, business, and political -- allows a racial crisis to develop and spill into the streets (whether by indifference or inattentiveness to the justified impatience of Negroes with tokenism or less, or by rebuff of Negro efforts to effect change through discussion and joint planning, or by other failures), then it invites violence in."

These were conclusions of a short report on the Jacksonville (Fla.) riots of Easter week, released today by the Southern Regional Council.

The report suggested that Negro discontent in the city had its roots in resentment of lack of progress on desegregation of public accommodations and lack of official sanction which cut effectiveness of the city's biracial committee, combined with a flareup of resentment over a television statement by Mayor Haydon Burns invoking tight police powers against sit-ins and public assembly of Negroes. It also suggested that Negro violence and vandalism which rocked the city for two days had its roots in a precedent for this sort of thing which occurred under more severe physical provocation in 1960, in the hostility festering in Negro slum areas, with criminal elements taking advantage of a race crisis to express broader-gauge anger, and in youthful mob spirit not unlike that of a panty-raid.

The report pointed out that now as in 1960, "the breakdowns in law and order in the South are an outcome of public policy..."

It went on: "In the years following 1954, the South chose to violate the American tradition of obeying a Supreme Court reading of the Constitution.

"The question for 1964 is whether the spirit of lawfulness has returned to the Southern political leadership, to that leadership which drummed up the orgy of massive resistance and which had always, as it has now through the deep South, power to maintain order..."

Then the report raised these questions for any community to ask itself:

"What guarantees are there that a racial crisis might not set off the energies of mobs, whether of white or Negro students full of spring feverishness, or of white or Negro victims of impoverishment, sullen in their slums? What policies and tools (such as an honorable biracial committee) give responsible Negro leaders any hope that their just demands will be met, short of the creation of a race crisis?

"And, finally, what is the unspoken communication of community leadership toward violence? In Jacksonville, it seemed to be the message that violence works. The two days of rioting accomplished the creation of an apparently effective biracial committee, something that weeks of urging had not accomplished. They seemed on their way to accomplishing in the field of public accommodations desegregation and the meeting of civic responsibility what three years of patient negotiation had not been able to achieve. Is this the message that will come from other communities to shape the emotional climate and mood during the crucial, turning-point Spring and Summer coming upon the South?"

WR
BW
RTB
JD

Report L-47
April 16, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Jackson 2-8764

THE QUESTION FROM JACKSONVILLE

The Easter Week outbreak in Jacksonville of racial violence, predominantly from Negro sources, raises this question: was it something peculiar to Jacksonville, scene of one of the few and worst instances of raw rioting during the 1960 sit-ins; or was it a portent of terrible things to come, symptomatic of a mood and emotional climate to be expected over the South this Spring and Summer, as the great turning point of federal civil rights legislation is reached?

* * * * *

The immediate build-up to Jacksonville's rioting began the week of March 16. Negro demonstrations seeking desegregation of restaurants and hotels were stepped up. Instead of placid picketing which had, with a new impetus from participation of Negro ministers, become since February a regular thing on downtown city sidewalks, there began sit-ins. At some, a hit and run tactic was used; at others, demonstrators remained to be arrested. By Thursday and Friday of that week, roving Negro teenagers were moving through the downtown and its fringes, some demonstrating, some, according to most accounts, merely making their presence felt -- walking slowly in front of traffic, acting boisterously. Part of this seemed to be in reaction against arrests, and against Negroes being barred from a hearing on the arrests. At one point on Friday, March 20, 100 or so of these youngsters gathered at Hemming Park in the center of the downtown, the center of the 1960 rioting.

Various observers said the activity Friday afternoon had led them to expect a confrontation with white racists at the park that night or Saturday, and possibly a riot. This did not materialize either time. But Mayor Haydon Burns had communicated to newspapermen

before 1 a.m. Saturday his plans for a television speech Saturday night on the racial situation, based on a warning that a riot was immanent.

The mayor's statement Saturday night was later reproduced by him as a full page advertisement in the city's newspapers.

The Mayor asserted he had full responsibility for the city, and declared "I refuse to delegate or to relegate this responsibility to anyone or any bi-racial committee or any other groups, it is my responsibility and I will face it." (A week before, he had been approached by representatives of the Jacksonville Council on Human Relations and urged to form a bi-racial committee with official sanction, or to do something positive in the face of growing Negro restiveness. This same recommendation had been made by others previously.)

The mayor's statement also pointed out that publicly owned facilities were desegregated, and maintained that Negroes had no "civil rights" to seek service at private hotels and restaurants and other businesses. "...If such were not the law, then why is the Congress considering the Public Accommodations law at this time?"

The statement then went on to say that, under twelve city laws, "demonstrations like last week" (presumably sit-ins) and "gatherings other than by permit" (the collecting at Hemming Park) would be prohibited. The laws cited included one "against conspiracy." To supplement "508 colored and white police officers," including "45 specially trained members of the Emergency Corps that are capable of meeting any situation," the mayor said he was "right now going to give the oath and swear in as Special Police Officers 496 Firemen who at this moment are assembled at their respective stations under the direction of their senior officers."

Observers said that they stood back and waited for the lid to blow. It did not Sunday. But on Monday morning, March 23, a crowd of demonstrating Negro youths gathered at Hemming Park. They were dispersed, some arrested, some chased by police who had circled their gathering in motorcycles with sirens and motors roaring. After the rout, Jacksonville entered its two nights and two days of violence and vandalism.

Negroes threw rocks, bricks, and bottles at cars and store windows in the pie-wedge Negro section that

points into the heart of downtown, and tossed fire bombs at white and Negro stores and businesses, perhaps half a dozen, including Mayor Burns's Negro gubernatorial campaign headquarters. Negroes were arrested in possession of fire bombs and other weapons. False alarms, as many as 17 in 25 minutes, kept up during the period. Something like 76 police cases of vandalism were reported between Monday night and Wednesday morning.

A Negro woman was shot to death along a road from a passing car, in a Negro area. Police at the time and since said they had no clues and no way to know whether the shooting was connected with racial strife. A car containing one white and two Negro sailors was fired into, apparently by Negroes. The white sailor and one of the Negroes were slightly injured. A tourist car was fired at, its occupant cut by glass. A man who claimed to have been tied up and cut with razor blades by Negroes turned out to be the same man who claimed the same thing happened to him during the 1960 rioting at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan. Police said his story was false.

At one point, police kicked in the door of the NAACP headquarters and arrested students there. The police said they were throwing bottles out the window. An NAACP spokesman denied it. He also charged that desk drawers in the office were rifled.

Virtually all of the vandalism was confined to the Negro section. It was sporadic and involved individuals or small groups. Something more nearly approaching mob violence occurred Tuesday at New Stanton High School, a Negro school which includes students from the "best" Negro homes. The school was emptied by a bomb threat. (Previously, bomb threats had provided school yards full of youngsters from which the hit and run demonstrators sought recruits.) Students vandalized (details are not clear) a bread truck driven by a white man. Police were called, and a small contingent arrived. A Negro officer arrested one youth. While one group of students engaged the police, razzing them, others freed the arrested youth. A Negro officer fired a pistol into the air. A help call went out, and re-enforcements arrived, including, according to the sheriff's office, about 15 cars of state troopers, 30 men, of a group which happened to be in a training session in Jacksonville. The pistol shot, and the sight of the troopers and their weapons, angered the already dangerous crowd of 1,500 students. Rocks and bottles were thrown at police and newspapermen, and at Negro teachers and other Negro

adult on-lookers. The police pulled out. (They later said they thought it the best way to calm the crowd.) The crowd turned on the newsmen, overturning their car and setting it on fire, chasing three (while adult Negro on-lookers sat on their porches laughing.) They caught one, pummeled him, and, according to one of the three chased, robbed him. The man was rescued by Negro teachers who took him into the school for safety and treatment. Another reporter, arriving on the scene, was quickly pulled into a grocery store whose door was then guarded by Negro adults until he could get out of the area safely.

Similar -- though less violent-- mob scenes occurred at two other Negro schools emptied by bomb threats. At Matthew W. Gilbert Junior High School, police and fire vehicle windows were broken, and at Northwest High School rocks were thrown at two grocery stores.

In the midst of this, on Wednesday, Mayor Burns called for an "unofficial" bi-racial committee to regain "peace and harmony and understanding." (At a press conference, he said this was not inconsistent with his previous stand. The committee was "community action"; he was still responsible for law enforcement.) Friday afternoon pickets were walking peacefully downtown, and by Easter Morning, with sunshine bathing the Confederate monument in Hemming Park, the riot tension seemed over.

The bi-racial committee, headed by important members of the city's business elite, was understood to be ready and equipped to act; it could conceivably be the instrument for Jacksonville's peaceful acceptance of a fair deal in race relations. Backsliding, however, could mean more trouble.

Continued picketing and a boycott to keep pressure on the new committee was the policy the NAACP announced that Easter Sunday afternoon.

* * * * *

Which was it? A legacy of violence cropping up again in Jacksonville or a new phase in the South's struggle to be rid of segregation?

A comparison with the similar Negro vandalism that occurred in 1960 shows extreme differences in the degree

of provocation. Then it had come from whites swinging axe handles at sit-in demonstrators.

This time, the Ku Klux Klan was quiescent, and a speech by a visiting U. S. Nazi Party nabob drew an audience of ten, six of whom were police. The provocation seemed to center around impatience with the lack of de-segregation progress, resentment of a gradually getting-tougher handling of demonstrators in Municipal Court, and an immediate flare-up of resentment over the mayor's speech. (Some said the speech was political; the mayor is one of six candidates for governor. He claimed the stepped-up Negro activity was inspired by his political enemies. (He might be right, to the extent that Negro leaders may have wanted to show the state that they were not happy with what his 15 year old administration had produced for them.)

A factor common to both riot situations was gangs of juvenile and older Negroes who, under such colorful names as the "High Hats," "Boomerangs," and "Untouchables," are in normal times "involved in other matters that keep the Negro crime rate high" (in the words of Chief Deputy Sheriff William F. Whitehead). He, city police sources, and the NAACP attributed most of this year's Negro violence -- as in 1960 -- to such elements in the Negro community taking advantage of the civil rights tension to let go some of their own broader guage hostility. As

an indication of this kind of anger in operation, some of the rocks and some of the fire bombs were thrown at Negroes and Negro businesses.

At the schools, another element entered. George Harmon, Jacksonville Journal assistant city editor, was one of those chased, and he said that the majority of the crowd was in a mood of excited, almost gleeful excitement, while there was violence in the mood of a hard core group at the center of the crowd. It was panty-raid, spring feverishness degenerated into mob violence, he said. Furthermore, no physical provocation to compare with the Birmingham police dog and fire hose treatments of Spring, 1963, ever occurred.

To say all of this is still not to get at a real understanding of a situation such as Jacksonville's, or of the roots of violence in such a southern Negro community. To understand is to begin with the stench and dilapidation of the Negro slums, and to try to comprehend the hopelessness that is compounded out of the thudding impact upon the human consciousness of being poor, and being blocked by the very conditions of this poverty and by the weights of discrimination from any possible escape. This is hopelessness deepened by the new knowledge that the old dream of escape to the North is false -- that up there it's just more of the dreary old same. "Our young," say Negroes in Jacksonville and elsewhere over the South in 1964, "don't care any

more whether they die, if they've got to go on living like we have to now."

To know this is to know the extreme: the already defeated, desperate young -- the fatherless or sons of men who have no jobs -- who have no model except within themseves, and who find their meaning in life in gangs, with their medieval and prehistoric overtones, their war councils, and their internecine battling. These gangs were there in 1960 as they have been at other southern racial crises, watching from the sidelines. They saw the non-violent demonstrators beat, and believed that the police failed to protect them, arresting them, and not their aggressors. This rankles, and is a part of what had been festering in the black ghettos of Jacksonville.

So, too, is the memory of what happened when the gangs ran violent after seeing the treatment of the non-violent in 1960, their own violence turned outward instead of upon self and one another. They recount to each other and to new initiates still the old war stories, of how for a few hours there they took over, controlled the expressways into town, and faced down cops, Negro and white. "And we came upon this white policeman, and man, he was so scared of us, that he gave us his gun, without our asking for it..."

Also, to understand is to know that a Negro community in a city like Jacksonville is not monolithic -- that while it is united in a drive to end segregation, it is fragmented in dispute over how best this might be achieved, whether by violence, or non-violent direct action, or peaceful, dignified negotiation. Such a community, just like its white counterpart, is torn, too, by the plain old human rivalries of class and age and personality: the scorn of the leader, who lives amid his people in the slums, for the "black bourgeoise," moved like the white man to a suburb that hides them from the harshness of the life of their people. The contempt of the professional man, who has fought his way up to a fine home with a swimming pool, for the upstart young militants who won't listen to the experience and skill and wisdom that got him where he is and was used in the long painful past of racial advancement that helped lead to the recent breakthroughs.

These are among the dynamic elements that are operating in such a situation as Jacksonville's, influencing actions, setting terms, in a context far more complex than the surface appearance of black against white, good against evil.

There had been some progress in the city. Now, there is a bi-racial committee, and more ground for hope.

"Yes," says the middle-class Negro leader, "there is hope -- because the white men know they've had two strikes. The third strike, and Jacksonville is out." In the background lurks the gang member, with a ring in his ear, a half articulated murmur in his brain. "Why not? There is no hope for me. Why should there be hope for anybody else? Boy this next one is going to be a BIG rumble..."

Rutledge Pearson, 34, Negro schoolteacher, is head of the Jacksonville and Florida NAACP branches, and the leader of the city's civil rights drive. He and other NAACP leaders worked all night Monday and Tuesday (including a television appeal) urging against the violence, telling the people that the effective thing to do was follow non-violent leadership. Mr. Pearson cites efforts by various groups to persuade the mayor to give official status to a bi-racial committee. He and others describe the long record of the previous bi-racial committee, established by the Chamber of Commerce after the 1960 riots. (Even in name, it tended not to admit being bi-racial; it was called the Community Advisory Committee and its Negro Counterpart.) It was hampered by lack of official recognition, and such things as a failure to keep minutes, according to Dr. W. W. Schell, who patiently and persistently worked as chairman of the "Negro counterpart." It was considered generally ineffective in

the crucial, last-ditch efforts to desegregate public accommodations and jobs.

Like most southern cities, Jacksonville has desegregated most publicly owned facilities, including theoretically its beach. It closed its swimming pool. Thirteen Negro first graders entered five previously all-white schools in the Fall of 1963. A half dozen restaurants have desegregated; hotels accept Negro conventioners; theatres limit Negro customers to eight a night.

Thus, the wellsprings of Jacksonville Negro civil rights discontent seemed to be general dissatisfaction with tokenism -- a profound frustration growing out of a feeling that the city's civic leaders were not joining in good faith with those Negroes who were trying to find accommodation by peaceful means. The violence, which may have been diminished but could not be stopped by responsible Negro leaders, would seem to have sprung from youthful hysteria and mob spirit at the schools, and otherwise from criminal elements and others in the Negro community who sensed a ripe opportunity for expression of dangerous fury, out of a lifetime of deprivations.

And violence-proneness is not one-sided in the city. White racists may have been quiescent during the crisis, but they have in beatings and bombings (a recent case resulting in arrests) made their presence felt since 1960.

"...They were after anybody white," said a Negro mother sadly of the school rioters..Prince McIntosh, Jr., 21, public relations director of the Jacksonville NAACP (who was arrested while taking pictures of the demonstrations) said the local NAACP Youth Council does not at all condone violence, but -- "at the same time we feel just calling for the cease of violence will get nowhere... We need to try not so much to stop violence as to root out the evil that is the cause of the violence -- segregation."

* * * * *

Whether Jacksonville is a special case ultimately rests with the South, as new opportunities for good-faith dealing between white and Negro people loom ahead for each community in this year of national decision making. In 1960, in a special publication, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement, the Southern Regional Council stated:

> The South is not an anarchy. It is not a region where government is weak. It is not a region where the lines of political and economic power are loosely held. The breakdowns in law and order in the South are an outcome of public policy -- no less because it is sometimes oral and traditional rather than written in statutes and police manuals.

The words still apply, as each community in the South faces the decision of whether to obey the prospective federal law on public accommodations and other civil rights.

In the years following 1954, the South chose to violate the American tradition of obeying the Supreme Court's reading of the Constitution.

The question for 1964 is whether the spirit of lawfulness has returned to the Southern political leadership, to that leadership which drummed up the orgy of massive resistance and which had always, as it has now even throughout the Deep South, power to maintain order.

In great areas of the South today, that leadership has been overthrown and replaced.

In those states and cities where it still exists, it acts still as the real agent provocatuer of turbulence and violence.

But the lesson of Jacksonville is also that wherever the white civic leadership -- religious, business, and political -- allows a racial crisis to develop and spill into the streets (whether by indifference or inattentiveness to the justified impatience of Negroes with tokenism or less, or by rebuff of Negro efforts to effect change through discussion and joint planning, or by other failures), then it invites violence in.

Beyond prudent doubt, the next six months will be packed with crisis and decision for the South and for the nation. Every indication points to protest activity of an extent and an intensity without precedent, not only in the South but in the North as well. The Senate filibuster

wears on. When it is finally over and defeated, and a law is passed, the issue in the South will be compliance. In both Summer and early Fall, some of the most recalcitrant school districts of the Deep South will be under court order to desegregate. And in the background of all this, there will be the excitement of the Presidential campaign and many state races.

With the lesson of Jacksonville in minc, the expectations for this Spring and Summer for every community of the South seem to hinge around such questions as the following:

- What guarantees are there that a racial crisis might not set off the energies of mobs, whether of white or Negro students full of spring feverishness, or of white or Negro victims of impoverishment, sullen in their slums?
- What policies and tools (such as an honorable biracial committee) give responsible Negro leaders any hope that their just demands will be met, short of the creation of a race crisis?
- And finally, what is the unspoken communication of community leadership toward violence? In Jacksonville, it seemed to be the

message that violence works. The two days of rioting accomplished the creation of an apparently effective biracial committee, something that weeks of urging had not accomplished. They seemed on their way to accomplishing in the field of public accommodations desegregation and the meeting of civic responsibility what three years of patient negotiation had not been able to achieve. Is this the message that will come from other communities, to shape the emotional climate and mood during the crucial, turning-point Spring and Summer coming upon the South?

PINE BLUFF COMMERCIAL

Tuesday, April 21, 1964

(SRC)

NLR Board Integrates Two Grades

NORTH LITTLE ROCK (AP) — The North Little Rock School Board voted unanimously last night to desegregate the first and second grades this fall.

The board did not set a schedule for any other levels. It said many factors would determine the progress of desegregation.

The board has been studying desegregation since last August 27, when it announced it would prepare a plan. Five Negroes were denied requests at that time to attend all-white schools during the current school year.

An integration plan for North Little Rock was set up in 1957 but abandoned when the Little Rock school crisis arose. From that time until August, 1963, the board did not receive any applications from Negroes to attend white schools.

The announcement to desegregate the first two grades came in a brief session of the board.

Enrollment forms were to be mailed today to the parents of pupils who will be in the first and second grades.

file under Statistics

REGISTRATION AND VOTING IN THE SOUTH

Wiley A. Branton

This paper is intended to serve solely as a background paper for discussion on proposed civil rights legislation at the Notre Dame Conference on Civil Rights Legislation to be held at Notre Dame, Indiana, February 8-11, 1963. It deals with problems of registration and voting. None of the material contained herein should be quoted or printed without the express consent of the author.

REGISTRATION AND VOTING IN THE SOUTH
Proposals for Congressional Action

Introduction

Shortly after the White Primary was outlawed in 1944,[1] voter registration by Negroes in the South rose rapidly from a few hundred thousand so that by 1947, there were 595,000 registered Negro voters in the eleven southern states.[2] By 1952, there were slightly over a million registered Negroes in the South, and by 1956, the number stood at 1,238,038. Prior to the White Primary case, there was little incentive for Negroes to register and vote in the South because the whole area was solidly Democratic, and Negroes could not vote in the Democratic Primary elections where nomination was tantamount to election. Prior to 1944, the few persons of color who were registered to vote could only participate in the general elections, and most times, the Republican party offered no candidates or only token opposition. Because of rejection by the Democrats, Negro political leaders in the South maintained their loyalty to the Republican party, and became Republican party leaders in most of the states, and even took control of party affairs in such states as Mississippi and Georgia.

Subsequent to the 1956 registration figures mentioned above, Congress adopted the first legislation dealing with civil rights since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Civil Rights Acts of 1957[3] and 1960[4] both have provisions designed to protect

the right to register and vote. Even though several suits have been brought by the Department of Justice to protect the rights of Negroes to vote under the Civil Rights Acts, and there has been a continued increase in Negro registration, nevertheless, registration figures are much too low, and additional measures must be taken to remove the barriers from Negro registration.

Current Statistics

The Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council recently compared notes with other agencies and individuals interested in Negro registration, and the best estimates and official figures are listed below:

Negro Registration in the South in December, 1962

State	Negroes Registered	Percent of Total Registration*	Negroes Unregistered**
Alabama	90,000	9%	418,731
Arkansas	75,000	13%	127,593
Florida	195,000	11%	300,420
Georgia	185,000	14%	471,047
Lousiana	152,000	14%	392,997
Mississippi	24,000	6%	425,296
North Carolina	211,000	11%	375,219
South Carolina	91,000	19%	305,848
Tennessee	185,000	11%	144,630
Texas	280,000	14%	369,512
Virginia	110,747	10%	349,334

*Represents percentage of Negro registration to total registration.
**Unregistered Negroes of voting age.

Abstract of Present Federal Laws Protecting the Right to Vote

Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Section 1 - The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2 - The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Civil Rights Act of 1957

Title I. Created Commission on Civil Rights composed of six members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party.

Empowered the Commission to investigate allegations that certain citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion, or national origin.

Title II. Authorized the appointment of one additional Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice.

Title III. Extended the jurisdiction of the federal district court to include any civil action begun to recover damages, or secure equitable relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote.

Title IV. Prohibits attempts to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote in general or primary elections for federal officials.

Empowered the Attorney General to seek an injunction when any person is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive another of his right to vote.

Gave district courts jurisdiction of above proceedings, and provided that administrative remedies need not be first exhausted.

Provided for right of counsel and production of witnesses for any person cited for contempt.

Title V. -

Provided punishment by fine or imprisonment upon conviction in criminal contempt cases arising from provisions of Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Set maximum fine for an individual under these provisions at $1,000 or six months in jail, or both.

Allowed the judge to decide whether defendent in a criminal case involving voting rights would be tried before the court, or with a jury.

Provided for trial de novo before a jury for any defendent found guilty in trial before the court, and given a sentence in excess of forty-five days, or fined in excess of $300.

Civil Rights Act of 1960

Title I.- Provided that anyone who attempts to prevent, obstruct, impede, or interfere with the due exercise of rights, or the performance of duties under any order of a court of the United States shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisioned not more than one year, or both. Such acts could be enjoined by private suits seeking court injunctions, even though acts may be criminal in nature.

Title III.

Required every election official to preserve for a period of twenty-two months following all federal elections, including primaries, all papers requisite to registration and voting for that election. Provides fine up to $1,000 or imprisonment up to one year, or both, for any person convicted for violation of requirement, or for anyone convicted for willfully stealing, destroying, concealing, mutilating, or altering the registration records.

Required that such records be turned over to Attorney General or his representative upon demand in writing for inspection, reproduction and copying at the office of records custodian.

Prohibits disclosure of information regarding records by Justice Department except to Congress, governmental agencies, or before a court or grand jury.

Vests district court in district where demand for records is made with jurisdiction to compel the production of such record or paper.

Title IV. Enpowered the members of the Civil Rights Commission to administer oaths and take sworn statements.

Title VI.

Provided that where the court finds that any person has been deprived of the right to register or vote in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, Attorney General may then ask court to make a finding whether such deprivation was or is pursuant to a pattern or practice.

If court found such a "pattern or practice" of racial discrimination, then any person of such race (Negroes) living in the affected area could apply to the court for an order declaring him qualified to vote if he proved (1) he was qualified to vote under state law; (2) he had tried to register after the "pattern or practice" finding; and (3) he had not been allowed to register or had been found unqualified by the registrar.

The application for such an order shall be heard within ten days and any order for actual registration shall be effective for as long as applicant would have been qualified if registered under state law. Election officials would be furnished copies of order and disobedience of same would constitute contempt of court.

To carry out the provisions of the order, the court may appoint one or more voting referees, who must be qualified voters in the judicial district. Referees would receive the applications for registration and hear the applicants testimony ex parte,

including answers to any literacy questions required by state law, and make a report to the court. A copy of the report of the referee shall be served upon the State Attorney General and on each party, any of whom must show cause within ten days, or shorter time as the court may fix, why an order of the court should not be entered in accordance with such report. If exceptions to the report are filed on issues of facts, then it must be supported by a verified copy of a public record, or by affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of such facts or matter contained in the report; those relating to matters of law shall be supported by a memorandum of law. Issues of fact and law shall be determined by the court (or by referee if court directs) and a hearing shall be held only if it appears that there is a genuine issue of material fact. If the exceptions are dismissed, then the court or referee could issue a certificate declaring the applicant qualified to vote.

If an applicant applies for such a certificate twenty or more days prior to an election which is undetermined by the time of such election, the court shall issue an order authorizing the applicant to vote provisionally, provided applicant shall be qualified to vote under state law. Such an order is discretionary with the court where application is filed within twenty days prior to an election.

Voting referees would have the powers conferred upon a master by Rule 53(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (right to

subpoena records, administer oaths, hear testimony, etc.) Court may take any action necessary or appropriate to enforce its decrees and is not limited solely to the order allowing an applicant to vote.

In any action instituted under these provisions, the discriminatory acts or practices of state officials shall be deemed that of the state and the state may be joined as a party defendant. If official resigns or is relieved of office and no successor has assumed such office, the state itself could be sued.

Legislative Problems

Minority groups have depended principally on judicial decisions for implementing the basic guarantees of civil rights. These judicial decisions prior to the Civil Rights Act of 1957 resulted largely from slowly expanding liberal interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Congress passed a number of civil rights acts during the first ten years following the Civil War, but, unfortunately, most of these civil rights laws were nullified by other laws or narrowly constructed or struck down by the courts. It was only by a more liberal construction of the Fourteenth Amendment and its application to the point in question that many of the decisions favorable to civil rights came into being. Although Congress was empowered to enforce the provisions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments "by appropriate legislation," it was not able to get a single civil rights act passed until 1957. Anti-poll tax, anti-lynching, FEPC and other proposals had been introduced repeatedly, but all had failed to get the necessary votes to even kill the filibusters of southern Congressmen.

President Roosevelt set up a civil rights section in the Justice Department in 1939 by adminstrative action. All of the party platforms since 1944, of the Democrats and Republicans, have included fairly good civil rights planks. Many people feel

that the ballot is the most powerful weapon which minorities can use and that if enough Negroes are given the right to vote that many civil rights problems will be settled at the ballot box.

Southerners are more unified in their fight against civil rights legislation than on any other proposal. The question of states' rights is invariably raised against any legislation dealing with civil rights by contending that such legislation interferes with rights reserved to the states under the Tenth Amendment.

When the 1957 Civil Rights Act was being considered, it originally included the now famous Title III which would have provided power for the Attorney General to bring injunctive actions against the deprivation of any civil right. Congress not only rejected Title III, but also restricted the courts in punishing those who violated the voting rights laws, by requiring jury trials under certain conditions. Senator Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.) established a record filibuster when he carried on a marathon speech against the 1957 act which lasted more than 24 hours.

The only real legislative problem, as this writer sees it, is the one involving the attitudes of all southern Congressmen regarding any civil rights legislation. The voting procedure in the House is such that favorable action can be taken on proposals before that body in a relatively short time. It is in the Senate where liberal legislation runs into all sorts of delaying tactics

and the powerful filibuster.

HOUSE VOTING PROCEDURE

The House generally resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole when it is considering any major legislation and frequently does so on other bills upon acceptance of a motion by a member. The Speaker appoints a chairman and the rules of the House permit the Committee of the Whole to meet with any 100 members on the floor and to act on legislation or amendments with the quorum of 100 members present. An agreement is reached regarding the time to be spent in general debate on the bill and this time is equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the bill. When the time for general debate has expired the bill is then read section by section for amendments. Although debate on an amendment is limited to five minutes normally, it is fairly common for time to be extended by unanimous consent or by resort to the use of some dilatory motion in order for a member to get in extra debate.

Votes in the Committee of the Whole are not on record but are by voice vote or by teller vote. The teller vote is obtained by having members walk down the aisle past counters who have been appointed. The total number of yea and nay votes are recorded concerning the actions of the Committee and no record is kept of the way each member votes. It is only on the voting

for or against final passage of a bill that a roll call vote is taken. After action by the Committee of the Whole, the chairman reports the action taken to the House and gives the Committee's recommendations. The House then votes on the bill as amended and cannot reconsider any proposals or amendments rejected by the Committee of the Whole; however, it may vote to recommit a bill to the Committee of the Whole with instructions that a rejected proposal be added to the bill.

SENATE DELAYING TACTICS

At least 51 senators must be present to form a quorum to do business, although in many instances the Senate assumes the presence of a quorum when there is no objection. In an effort to delay action on any civil rights bill which is pending it is a common practice for southerners constantly to suggest the absence of a quorum. This requires the Senate Clerk to call the name of each senator and this can take anywhere from 15 minutes to an hour or more. These quorum calls give opponents of civil rights legislation a chance to map strategy or rest from long filibusters. If a quorum is not present then the Senate must either adjourn or direct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent members. If the Senate adjourns, then the Senate begins a new legislative day which requires the reading of the Journal of the preceding day's business, unless dispensed with by unanimous vote. Obviously, opponents to civil rights bills would argue for adjourn-

ment whenever possible.

On each new legislative day the Senate usually allows approximately an hour or longer for the introduction of bills, insertions in the Congressional Record, corrections in the Journal of Record and other matters.

Motions to table are frequently used as delaying tactics or to cut off debate. Rules of the Senate require an immediate vote without further debate once a motion to lay an amendment on the table has been made. All sorts of counter motions or motions of reconsideration are frequently tied in with motions to table.

CURRENT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Congress proposed a Constitutional amendment in its closing daysin the summer of 1962, which would prohibit the requirement of the payment of a poll tax to vote in any elections, including primaries, where federal officials are to be voted upon. Only five states yet retain the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. They are, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. It is generally felt that the necessary three-fourths of the state legislatures will soon ratify the proposed amendment. Although the proposed amendment would only apply to federal elections, it is generally felt that the five states now requring poll taxes would not adopt two standards of voting requirements, one for state elections and another for federal elections. An effort to make the proposed amendment applicable to

state elections was rejected by Congress.

LITERACY TEST

The Civil Rights Commission proposed that Congress declare all persons with at least six grades of schooling literate for voting purposes. A bill designed to set these literacy standards was introduced in Congress early in 1962 but died under a prolonged southern filibuster. It created loud opposition from the South and even from some quarters in the North. Many opponents to such a bill argue strongly that it is unconstitutional, as being in violation of the rights of states guaranteed in Article 1, Section 2, and the 17th Amendment, of the Constitution. Even a liberal such as Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, expressed serious doubts regarding the constitutionality of a literacy bill and favored the proposal of an amendment to the Constitution as a solution when the legislation was being considered last year.

According to an article in the Washington Post, January 14, 1963, Representative Celler announced that he will introduce and support the same measure as a simple bill needing only a majority vote in this session of Congress, a radical departure from his position in the last Congress.

The Atlanta Journal of February 4, 1963, carried a story regarding a proposal introduced in the Senate on that date by Senator John Sherman Cooper (R.,Ky.) and Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.,Conn.).

Their bill would require all states using literacy tests to meet certain standards or do away with the tests. All tests would have to be given and rated in a uniform manner. In case of oral examination, a verbatim transcript would have to be made. The measure would also rule out insignificant errors in grammar and other minor mistakes as disqualifying voter applicants.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report contained the following recommendations:

Qualification of voters

Recommendation 1. - That Congress, acting under section 2 of the 15th amendment and sections 2 and 5 of the 14th amendment, (a) declare that voter qualifications other than age, residence, confinement, and conviction of a crime are susceptible of use, and have been used, to deny the right to vote on grounds of race and color; and (b) enact legislation providing that all citizens of the United States shall have a right to vote in Federal or State elections which shall not be denied or in any way abridged or interfered with by the United States or by any State for any cause except for inability to meet reasonable age or length-of-residence requirements uniformly applied to all persons within a State, legal confinement at the time of registration or election, or conviction of a felony; such right to vote to include the right to register or otherwise qualify to vote, and to have one's vote counted.

Dissent to recommendation 1 by Vice Chairman Storey

As pointed out in the 1959 report of this Commission, I strongly believe in the right of every qualified citizen of the United States, irrespective of his color, race, religion, or national origin, to register, vote, and have his vote counted. Full protection of these rights of suffrage by both State and Federal Governments is necessary and proper. However, I cannot join in so sweeping a recommendation as this.

Proposals to alter longstanding Federal-State relationships such as that incorporated in the Federal Constitution, declaring that the qualifications of electors shall be left to the several States, should not be made unless there is no alternative method to correct an existing evil. Such is not the case today.

The Federal Government has sufficient authority under the Constitution and the existing framework of laws to enable it effectively to deal with denials of the right to vote by reason of race, color, religion, and national origin.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorized the Attorney General to institute civil suit in the Federal courts to prevent the denial of voting rights. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 provides that if in any such suit the court makes a finding that the denial of voting rights is "pursuant to a pattern or practice," the court may appoint voting referees to register qualified persons denied this right by local election officials. The further denial of the right to vote to these persons so registered by the court-appointed voting referees constitutes contempt of court and is punishable accordingly. The vigor with which these Civil Rights Acts are applied will significantly affect the extent to which voting denial practices will be discontinued.

Many States have voting requirements more extensive than age or length of residence, incarceration, or felony convictions. These qualifications, having nothing to do with race, religion, or national origin, are an important element in preserving the sanctity of the ballot. They are specific disqualifications which are felt justifiable for the good of the State. Disqualifications of persons whose mental condition makes it impossible for them competently to exercise the discrimination necessary in voting has long been accepted. Many States disqualify paupers supported by municipal or county officials on the theory that these people are too easily exploitable by such officials for their own purposes. The security and purity of the ballot can be destroyed by permitting illiterates to vote. And as the English language is still the official language of the United States, there is good justification for States requiring that voters have at least a rudimentary knowledge of this language.

Dissent to Recommendation 1 by Commissioner Rankin

I join in the dissenting statement of Vice Chairman Storey but would add the following personal comment.

The 15th amendment has been a part of our Constitution for almost a century, and Congress has never interpreted it as a mandate to usurp the power of each State to determine the qualifications of electors.

In 1957 and again in 1960, Congress did enact legislation to provide protection of the right to register and vote without discrimination on grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It may be that further legislation will be required to reinforce the guarantees of the 15th amendment and of the 1957 and 1960 laws. But such measures should be kept within the well-recognized bounds of our Constitution and laws.

Our object must be compliance with the Constitution, not punishment, and for that reason I do not deem it wise to upset the balance of our Federal system to reach a result which can be achieved through less drastic means.

Recommendation 2. - That Congress enact legislation providing that in all elections in which, under State law, a "literacy" test, an "understanding" or "interpretation" test, or an "educational" test is administered to determine the qualifications of electors, it shall be sufficient for qualification that the elector have completed at least six grades of formal education.

Interference with the right to vote

Recommendation 3. - That Congress amend subsection (b) of 42 U.S.C. 1971 to prohibit any arbitrary action or (where there is a duty to act) arbitrary inaction, which deprives or threatens to deprive any person of the right to register, vote, and have that vote counted in any Federal election.

Dilution of the right to vote

Recommendation 4. - That Congress consider the advisability of enacting legislation (a) requiring that where voting districts are established within a State, for either Federal elections or State elections to any house of a State legislature which is elected on the basis of population, they shall be substantially equal in population; and (b) specifically granting the Federal courts jurisdiction of suits to en-

force the requirements of the Constitution and of Federal law with regard to such electoral districts; but explicitly providing that such jurisdiction should not be deemed to preclude the jurisdiction of State courts to enforce rights provided under State law regarding such districts.

Statistical information

Recommendation 5.- That Congress direct the Bureau of the Census promptly to initiate a nationwide compilation of registration and voting statistics, to include a count of persons of voting age in every State and territory by race, color, and national origin, who are registered to vote, and a determination of the extent to which such persons have voted since January 1, 1960; and requiring that the Bureau of the Census compile such information in each next succeeding decennial census, and at such other time or times as the Congress may direct.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY AUTHOR

This writer concurs in each of the recommendations proposed by the Commission on Civil Rights and the proposals now pending in Congress which are designed to help remove the barriers to Negro registration, and proposes the following additional measures:

Author's Recommendation No. 1.
CREATION OF A COURT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

It is a well known fact that many federal judges in the South have contributed to the delay in the enforcement of civil rights legislation in many different ways. There are several cases involving civil rights which have been filed for more than a year and attorneys for the plaintiffs have been unable to get a hearing date set. When the cases are set for trial they are frequently passed at the last minute upon the flimsiest of ex-

cuses, all to the frustration of the plaintiffs. District judges have been known to hand down decisions which they surely must have known would be reversed on appeal, but they nevertheless ruled for the southern defendants and delay. Another tactic resorted to by judges cooperative to the South is to hear all of the testimony and evidence and then "take the matter under advisement." Many cases have been "under advisement" for several months, and in some instances for over a year, before an opinion was handed down. Although judges should not allow their personal feelings or fear of social ostracism from their neighbors and friends to interfere with their decisions in civil rights litigation, nevertheless, we must recognize the fact that such interferences do occur, and often.

To off-set such delaying tactics and speed up the administration of justice in civil rights cases, this author would recommend the creation of a Court of Civil Rights. We have previously recognized the need for special courts to handle litigation requiring special skills or which raise unusual problems. This is why we have our Customs Court, the Tax Court of the United States, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, Court of Claims and the Court of Military Appeals.

A Court of Civil Rights should be created to hear all matters involving primarily the question of discrimination or a denial of some guarantee of Constitutional rights or federally protected right on account of race, creed or color. A sufficient number

of Civil Rights Judges should be appointed in each Circuit to preside over Civil Rights Courts within the judicial circuit, regardless of district court boundary lines. Appeals could be taken from the Civil Rights Court to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit in which the case arose, or, a special Court of Civil Rights Appeals could be created to hear such matters. This would relieve the federal district courts of all civil rights legislation and would serve also to help relieve the crowded district court dockets. A Court of Civil Rights might be created to take jurisdiction of civil rights litigation for a period of from ten to twenty years or such period of time as would be necessary to reduce the necessity for much civil rights litigation.

Author's Recommendation No.2

This writer recommends that necessary legislation be enacted to require that civil rights litigation take precedence over all other types of cases, in much the same manner as habeas corpus and mandamus actions. Such precedence should not take place as a matter of course but should be discretionary at the request of the plaintiff because there are situations where a delay in a hearing might work to the best interest of all parties concerned, including the plaintiff's.

Such a provision might also be incorporated into the rules of procedure for the Court of Civil Rights proposed in Author's Recommendation No. 1 above.

In the absence of a Court of Civil Rights, Recommendation No. 2 could be enacted so as to require federal district courts to both hear and decide civil rights litigation without unnecessary delay.

Conclusion:

I have not undertaken to burden the participants of this conference with stories and accounts of the harassment, intimidation and physical violence directed against persons active in voter registration in the South, as the news media carry many accounts every week regarding such difficulties. It is assumed that the parties are fully aware of the many problems and obstacles confronting the voter registration efforts in the South and this paper is intended to serve solely as background information to stimulate thinking and discussion on proposed legislation which might be offered to correct the problems which now exist.

Respectfully submitted,

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WAB:jl

Footnotes:

(1) Smith V. Albright 321 U.S. 649
(2) The Negro and the Ballot in the South, Margaret Price, Southern Regional Council, 1959
(3) 71 Stat. 637
(4) 74 Stat. 90

INTRODUCING OUR NEWSLETTER

This is the first issue of the Voter Education Project's monthly report on voter registration work in eleven southern states, and VEP viewpoints on Negro voting. The purpose of this publication is to gather and disseminate news of the various vote drives under our auspices, for your information, and for practical political education.

We will report methods and styles developed by different local projects in persuading and helping citizens to register. We will present difficulties, successes, and failures of these drives as pioneer experience from which other community projects may learn. The newsletter will attempt also to tabulate results of these voter efforts and pass them on in this report, to be issued the 15th of each month. The newsletter also will offer comment and interpretation on experience of groups in the field over the South.

This newsletter, as the official organ of VEP, is of course, non-political and non-partisan. It will, adhering to VEP's purpose, confine its interest to methods and results of voter registration drives, and in no way concern itself with any political candidates, issues, or legislation. The aims of VEP are voter registration, and acquiring information about how voters are registered, and its program is limited to these aims. So the newsletter will report and occasionally comment on the project's findings, with no political interest or policy whatever, except registering voters.

VEP was begun in the spring of 1962 and is planned to continue at least through 1964. The agency operates on funds granted to the Southern Regional Council by foundations interested in a larged free southern electorate. Project work in the main is done by the five major civil rights organizations, NAACP, CORE, SNCC, SCLC, NUL. Frequently, however, VEP makes special grants to local groups with a record of success in registering voters, where local conditions show the need for voting assistance and promotion. The project also functions to provide advice, materials, information and other experienced help to local groups even when it cannot give funds.

The Project has assembled a large, and perhaps unique, store of information about ways and means of registering voters, and the obstacles and frustrations to be met. This information is available to any persons or groups who wish to benefit from this past and present experience in registration campaigns in their own communities.

Wiley A. Branton, civil rights lawyer from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, who was chief counsel for the plaintiffs in the school desegregation cases of Little Rock in 1957 and has practiced law for a decade in the South, is VEP director. Randolph Blackwell, law school graduate of Howard

University, former political science and business law teacher in North Carolina and Alabama colleges, is director of field activities for VEP, and travels over the region to supervise, report on, and assist the local projects. Jack Minnis, a doctoral candidate in political science at Tulane University and author of magazine articles on civil rights and political topics, is director of research and consultant to workers in the field.

Mrs. Jean Levine is office manager and administrative secretary, assisted by Mrs. Janet Shott.

BLOWIN' IN THE WIND

SNCC FIELD MEN

Selma, Alabama: Bernard Lafayette, Bossie Reese, and their fellow workers continue to instruct and encourage Selma Negroes to register and vote in Dallas and Wilcox counties. In spite of the arrests, intimidations and beatings of their leaders, Dallas and Wilcox county Negroes find the courage to demand their rights as U. S. citizens at their county courthouses daily. Twenty or more appear at each courthouse on registration days - the first and third Mondays of each month.

Birmingham, Alabama: The young people of Birmingham and Jefferson County have been conducting a registration drive that grew out of the demonstrations which terminated on May 12. It was organized by Andy Young, James Bevel, and Dorothy Cotton, of SCLC. The community has supported the students wonderfully. Upwards of two thousand have attempted registration, and more than 1500 are known to have been registered. The cooperation of Orzell Billingsley, Jr., and Mrs. Bernice Johnson made possible the filing of the Justice Department suit in Birmingha, asking that more than 2,000 named Negroes be ordered registered because of discrimination at the registrar's office.

Mobile, Alabama: Mr. C. M. Montgomery and Atty. Vernon Crawford, assisted by the strategy planning of Mr. Freeman Pollard, are getting a registration program underway in Mobile under the name of the Mobile County Voter Education Project. Enough enthusiasm was generated at a March meeting between Mobile leaders and VEP staff that 400 persons were registered even before the details of the VEP sponsorship had been worked out. Mr. Bishop, who is blind, registered 28 persons, we are informed. Think what a one-eyed man would have done!

Montgomery, Alabama: Mr. Sim E. Williams, project doordinator for the Montgomery County Voter Education Project, is in the process of completing an up-to-date list of the registered voters of the county. The registration drive will get underway shortly after the 15th of August. The Barristers Club of Montgomery (all the Negro lawyers in town) initiated the project and helped form an executive committee composed of leadership from all the clubs in the county. The executive committee sets policy and makes available the facilities and resources of all the organizations.

Atlanta, Georgia: Jesse Hill, director of the Atlanta All Citizens Registration Committee reports more than 3,700 new registered voters in Fulton County since April. The program will continue for several months.

Mississippi: Bob Moses, COFO director, reports that between 500 and 700 persons voted by affadavit in the state-wide primary on August 7 in Greenwood. In Holmes, Sunflower, and Hinds counties, more than 600 persons attempted to vote under the Mississippi affadavit law, but were turned away from the polls.

SNCC men Charles McLaurin, Charles Cobb and Curtis Hayes were arrested by Ruleville city police when they led a group ~~of~~ 40 Ruleville citizens to the Ruleville Community Center to vote (some by affadavit and others by registration). The three were taken to the Sunflower County jail and tried that same evening in Mayor's court in Indianola. According to Sunflower County Chief Deputy Sheriff Bradley, the three were convicted of "tryin' to commit a crime".

U. S. Senator James O. Eastland makes his home in Sunflower County when he is not in Washington trying to prevent the passage of legislation guaranteeing the right to vote. Senator Eastland insists there is no need for such legislation, particularly in his native Sunflower County.

Several hundred new registered voters had the opportunity to vote for the first time in the Democratic primary. Those voting by affadavit had attempted to register, but had been turned down by the county registrars. They were convinced, despite the registrar's refusal to enter their names in the books, that they were as qualified as any person under the Mississippi laws". Local policemen guarding the polls disagreed with them. "The answer is blowin' in the wind".

John O'Neal and Carl Johnson, SNCC field men, have reactivated the COFO Hattiesburg project. The Fifth Circuit Court ordered registrar Theron Lynd to purge himself of contempt by registering 43 named Negroes and by applying the Mississippi literacy test without discrimination. John and Carl will keep an eye on Theron, lest he slip back into his old bad habits. Meanwhile, they'll organize a concentrated registration drive in the Hattiesburg community. Mississippi is on the move.

Greensboro, North Carolina: American Friends Service Committee began a registration drive early in August. Mr. Carlton Mabee is directing the project and the workers have been recruited from the ranks of Guilford College students. The emphasis of the program will be voter education, with registration a secondary benefit. The information gathered during this project should be of immense benefit to future registration efforts in Guilford County.

Kingstree, South Carolina: Williamsburg County leaders, Jonnie Dimery and Rev. S. A. Gadston, with the help of CORE men Frank Robinson and E. Brown, seem to have moved the county registrars into a more reasonable posture. Registration is confined to one day a month, the first Monday. Last March, more than one hundred persons lined up at

the
the registrar's office - only 11 were admitted and only 9 accepted. In April, more than 200 persons lined up - again, only 11 were admitted, and again only 9 were accepted. In May, more than 100 again lined up, and again only 9 were registered. But in June, 96 were admitted and of these, 65 were accepted. It's difficult to say exactly what produced the change, but reports are that U. S. Justice Department representatives and the Attorney General of South Carolina found it advisable to consult with Williamsburg county officials.

Plaquemine, Louisiana: CORE man Ronnie Moore reports that the CORE task force summer project is conducting registration programs in Tangipahoa, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, East Feliciana and Pointe Coupe parishes. Through numerical results are expected to be small at first, the important fact is that Negroes are beginning to register in these hard-core segregation areas. This in itself is a radical departure from the past.

Mr. Moore and his co-workers were able to save more than 500 Negroes from a purge of the registration rolls in Oberville parish by informing the voters of what they must do to remain on the rolls.

Charleston, South Carolina: Mr. Esau Jenkins, President of the Citizens Committee of Charleston County, announced the beginning of a registration drive July 15 which will run thourgh November 15. Mr. Jenkins and his co-workers have the kind of reputation in voter registration which inspires confidence that the program in Charleston will produce a decided change for the better in the registration picture there. Future issues will report results.

Macon, Georgia: The Bibb County Coordinating Committee, under the leadership of Mr. William Randall, recently completed a registration drive during which more than 3,000 new voters were added to the registrar's books. Mr. Randall's organization plans another drive early in the fall.

Alabama: Mrs. Bernice Johnson, of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting, reports that 675 new voters were registered in 9 Alabama counties during the registration days, July 1-5, 1963. This is only a partial total of the drive which extended to more than twenty counties. Future issues will report the total results of this drive.

The NAACP reports the following increases in registration since April of this year: Tampa, Fla., 331; Jackson, Miss., 488; Memphis, Tenn;; 4,226; Gainesville, Fla., 308; St. Petersburg, Fla.,902; Augusta, Ga., 195; Polk County, Fla., 626.

MEMORANDUM May 11, 1962

TO: Les Dunbar

FROM: Jean Levine

IN RE: Request for permission to compile an SRC style manual

After almost six months I am at last able to say that editing, typing, and proofing of manuscripts for SRC is a less shattering experience than it was in December. This is due, primarily, to the fact that it is now a routine to which I have become accustomed.

At the time "Albany" was being published I felt that what was needed most (to make the process less hectic) was a simple, concise style manual of our own. I am even more convinced of this need after having gone through this procedure several times since "Albany."

With this in mind, when free moments came along, I have been organizing materials and ideas for such a manual, keeping in mind the snags and problems that I noticed repeated in each of the publications I have worked on.

With your permission, I would like to set up such a manual to be mimeographed for those of us in the office involved in typing and proofing of manuscripts. This would not only set down clearly what style characterisics are preferred for SRC, but would give us a permanent record so that we wouldn't have the problem of trying to remember "what we did the last time."

Les, several people have talked to me, too, about the possibility of organizing SRC preferences in the matter of business letters, too. This kind of material could also be included in my proposed manual.

So, if you agree to this idea, would you kindly indicate your preferencesin the conflicting rules listed on the attached pages. I have drawn these rules from the following sources:

The University of Chicago Manual of Style The U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual Webster's Dictionary (unabridged)	Publications
Business Theory for Secretaries (University of Michigan) Complete Secretary's Handbook - Doris and Miller	Business letters

Both of the secretarial manuals are books recommended by the National Secretaries Association and the Institute for Certifying Secretaries for use in preparing for the examination leading to the Certified Professional Secretary's rating.

STYLE MANUAL

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared June 1, 1962

With a few exceptions, the rules contained in this manual have been drawn from the Manual of Style (University of Chicago Press) which is the preferred authority for rules which have not been included herein.

The sources for the section on business letters are the Complete Secretary's Handbook (Doris and Miller) and Business Theory for Secretaries (University of Michigan). Secretaries may use this or any form acceptable to the person for whom they work. For others - typing their own correspondence - the form in this manual is mandatory.

The organization of the manual is such that additional material can be inserted as the occasion arises.

CAPITALIZATION

WORD:	RULE:		
Board			the board of directors
Congress	Congress (U.S.) Congressional District	but	a congressman said congressional action
Constitution	the Constitution of the United States	but	New York's constitution the constitution of Mexico
Executive	the Chief Executive an Executive Order the Executive Mansion	but	executive agreement executive branch
Federal	Federal Reserve Bank Federal Security Agency	but	the federal government federal contracts
Legislature	General Assembly of Illinois	but	the state legislature
President	the President (U.S.)	but	the president of General Motors
Seasons of the year	the Autumn 1960 issue Spring, with her arms full of flowers	but	in the autumn this coming spring
South -also-	economy of the South Deep South a Southerner might say	but	walk one block south in the southern tradition

GRAMMAR

The noun "data" usually takes a plural verb, although an author may prefer the singular verb.

The following statement is an example of an involved sentence in which care must be taken to make sure that possessive pronouns correspond in number to the original subject:

> These procedures for change, however involved they may seem at first reading, will prove <u>their</u> (not its) value.

Similarly, some involved sentences call for care to make certain that the verb agrees in number with the subject:

> Either a legal suit, as in Atlanta and Augusta, or a prolonged boycott as in Albany, Macon, Tallahassee, and Montgomery, <u>was</u> (not were) necessary before desegregation could be effected.

PUNCTUATION

MARK:	RULE:
Comma	Put a comma before "and," "or," and "nor" connecting the last two elements in a sequence of three or more; always place a comma before "etc." and "viz." and a comma (or a semicolon) before "namely," "i.e.," and "e.g.":

Tom, Dick, and Harry are all here.
It may be made of copper, silver, or gold.
He saw neither the owner, the agent, nor the tenant.

Put a comma after digits indicating thousands:

1,276 115,000 10,419 4,285,995

Ellipsis

Ellipsis marks are used to indicate the omission from quoted matter of one or more words not essential to the immediate purpose, and also to indicate illegible words, mutilations, etc. Mark such ellipses by using three periods separated by one space. If such omission occurs after a complete sentence, do not consider the preceding period as part of the three ellipsis marks. The same spacing should be used before the ellipsis as between other sentences:

The point...is that the same forces... are still the undercurrents of every human life.... We may never unravel the methods of the physical forces;... but...

To mark the omission of a whole paragraph of prose or of a full line of poetry, insert a full line of periods according to the length of the line. In no case, however, should such marks extend beyond the longest type line:

I think it worth giving you these details, because it is a vague thing, though a perfectly true thing, to say that it was by his genius that Alexander conquered the Eastern world.
.....
His army, you know, was a small one. To carry a vast number of men would have been disastrous.

MARK:	RULE:	
Ellipsis	An ellipsis is usually treated as a part of the citation and consequently should be inclosed in the quotation marks.	
Hyphen	cross-country cross-purpose cross-question	but crosshatch crosswise
	fifth-grade reader	but in the fifth grade
	inter-racial	but biracial
	non-white non-Semitic	semiskilled
	over-rated over-ripe	but overall
	under-rated	but undertrained underused
	President-elect ex-President*	but Vice President Secretary General Attorney General
	two-week leave one-half	or two weeks' leave
	thirty one-hundredths	but thirty-one hundredths
Quotation Marks	Quote the particular or unusual word or phrase to which attention is directed, in order to make the meaning clear: I said "and," not "or." the term "lynch law" Do not quote in matter discussing terms where the meaning is clear: The definition of the word God. The comma and period are always placed inside the quotation marks. The question mark and exclamation point should be placed inside the quotation marks only when they are a part of the quoted matter.	

*former President is preferred.

MARK:	RULE:
Semicolon	In sentences containing lists of cities and states put a semicolon after the state.

in Atlanta, Georgia; Selma, Alabama; Tampa, Florida; Jackson, Mississippi; Richmond, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

In both manuscripts and business letters abbreviations should be kept to a minimum.

Refer to Webster's Dictionary for correct division of words at the end of a typed line.

Always spell out per cent (not percent) - 2 per cent, not 2%.

NUMERALS:

Spell out numbers under eleven.
Spell out a numeral when it begins a sentence.
Spell out round numbers - five hundred (but 550).
Spell out reference to age - twelve-year-old child.
Spell out reference to decades - in the nineties.

Put a comma after digits indicating thousands:

1,276 115,000 10,419

In expressions of money use ciphers only with numbers under $100, unless in connection with fractional sums:

Articles bought for $6.00 were sold for $6.75
The committee raised the sum of $103.

BUSINESS LETTERS

Examples of trite and undesirable expressions:

Above mentioned
At the present writing
At your earliest convenience
Attached please find
Please be advised that
Regarding your communication
Take the liberty
This is to inform you that
Trusting that we may look forward to
We wish to call your attention to the fact that

Some words often misused:

Advise	alternative is inform; tell
Apt	refers to an aptitude for something - alternative is likely.
Balance (a bookkeeping term)	remainder
Claim	maintain
Different than	different from
Directly	as soon as; (directly means in a straight line and should not be used for <u>as soon as</u>).
Due to the fact that	because; for that reason
Enclosed you will find . . .	(name the item) is enclosed
Enthused	enthusiastic
Etc.	give one or two examples and stop
Going over	letters and papers are generally not gone over; they are examined
Inasmuch	since

Misused words (cont'd)

In a position to	we can
Liable (a legal term). . . .	likely
Matter	refer to the item directly
Return mail	as soon as possible
State	tell; inform
Together with	This is a superfluous expression. Use either <u>together</u> or <u>with</u>; Your letter, with the voucher, is enclosed.
Via (a shipping term) . . .	by
Whether or not	whether

Some similar words are confused:

All right	always two words
Alright	there is no such word as this
All ready	all is prepared
Already	previously
All together	all gathered in one place
Altogether	completely or wholly
Aggravate	to increase; to intensify
Irritate	to annoy
Any one	any single person or thing; usually followed by a phrase starting with <u>of</u>
Anyone	any person, indiscriminately
Likely	probability
Liable	exposed to damage
Continuous	constantly; without interruption
Continual	often repeated but with interruption
Each other	used when speaking of two
One another	used when speaking of more than two
Farther	at a greater distance
Further	moreover; in addition

Confused words (cont'd)

Practicable . . . . . workable; usable
Practical . . . . . useful

Standpoint . . . . . not recommended for good usage
Viewpoint . . . . . not recommended for good usage
Point of view . . . . . preferred by grammarians

Therefor . . . . . In exchange for (used mostly in legal work)
Therefore . . . . . for that reason; consequently

Who . . . . . when speaking of person
Which . . . . . when referring to animals and things
That . . . . . when referring to persons, animals and things

Shall . . . . . indicates futurity ("I shall")
Will . . . . . indicates determination ("I will")

Unnecessary words and phrases (underscored words are totally unnecessary):

It came <u>at a time</u> when we were busy.
Leather depreciates <u>in value</u> slowly.
During <u>the year of</u> 1947.
It will cost <u>the sum of</u> one hundred dollars.
At a meeting <u>held</u> in Philadelphia.

<u>Positive approach</u>. Always use a positive approach in letters.

Negative - We cannot understand the last paragraph of your inquiry.

Positive - Everything in your inquiry is quite clear except the last paragraph.

Negative - Since we do not keep such records for more than two years, we cannot give you this information

Positive - Unfortunately, we keep such records for only two years; we believe, however, that Acme Information Service (Chicago 45, Illinois) could help you.

Avoid stilted or formal endings. Here are the last two paragraphs of a letter. The job was finished with the first paragraph, but the temptation to add a conventional sentence was not resisted.

> It costs nothing to be one of us. You simply pay $15 a year, and get twelve good meals for your money. There is nothing more to spend. So fill out the application blank, and return it with your check. Do this right away, so you can be with us next Wednesday.
>
> Thanking you for your kind consideration of the advantages of membership in our organization, and trusting you will see your way clear to acceptance of this invitation, we remain . . . .

PARTS OF A LETTER

The date line. The date of a business letter should be typed about a double space below the letterhead and not closer than four lines to the inside address. It may be centered, started at the center point of the page (which is the easiest and fastest style) or typed flush with the imaginary line a typist tries to keep as the right-hand margin of a letter. It should contain no abbreviations.

Wrong: March 31st, 1955
Right: March 31, 1955

Margins. Letter margins form the mat for the letter picture. They should be at least one and one-half inches wide.

Use the intuitive method for placing letters; that is, estimate whether a letter is short, medium, or long.

Short -	pica (40-space line) elite (50-space line)	begin inside address about four inches from the top edge
Medium -	pica (50-space line) elite (60-space line)	begin inside address about three inches from the top edge
Long -	pica (60-space line)	begin inside address about two and one-half inches from the top edge

Extra long letters should be continued to a second page. When this is done, the space left at the bottom of the first page should correspond to the vertical margins.

Parts of a Letter (cont'd)

The second page of a letter should contain at least three lines in the body. It should be written on plain white paper - not letterhead. The following heading is preferred:

Name of addressee
Date
Page 2

The address. Extra care should be taken against misspelling names or using wrong initials, of course. Some useful rules to be observed when typing addresses follow:

1. Unless an abbreviation appears in the printed name on a letterhead, none should be used in the address.

2. It is a modern trend in business letter writing not to use punctuation at the ends of lines in the address, since it is time consuming and adds nothing to the context.

3. Always give a name a title - Mr., Mrs., or Miss if none other is known. If no information is available about a woman's marital status, address her as Miss.

4. When a communication is addressed to several persons, use Messrs. If the addressees are women, use Mesdames or Mmes.

5. Leave a space after each initial of a name: Mr. J. C. Strong.

6. If a business title is long, it creates a balanced appearance to place it on the second line of the address, by itself.

7. If a letter contains confidential information and is addressed to the individual at his business address, it is desirable to type the word "Personal" on the envelope and at the top of the letter. The word "Confidential" may also be used.

Parts of a Letter (cont'd)

Attention and subject lines. The attention line is not a a part of the body of the letter. The communication should be addressed to the company, when an attention line is used, and not to the person designated in the attention line. Since it is considered part of the address, it should appear two spaces between the last line of the address and the salutation.

When a subject line is used it should appear between the salutation and the first line of the body of a letter, since it introduces the context of the message.

Do not underline either an attention line or a subject line. It is not necessary to use the word subject.

The salutation. In business letters the colon is preferred as the punctuation mark after the salutation. The comma is sometimes used after a salutation in personal correspondence.

NOTE: When a letter is addressed to a company but is for the attention of a particular person, the salutation is still Gentlemen (or Mesdames).

Sir is a formal salutation used primarily in government correspondence.

The body. Do not double space business letters. Double space between paragraphs. Proper centering of a very short letter will prevent its looking awkward.

The complimentary close. The complimentary close of a Southern Regional Council letter will consist of the following items: a closing statement, space for a pen-written signature, a typewritten signature, and the job title of the signer. The usual closing statements for business letters are Very truly yours and Yours very truly. Cordially yours or Sincerely yours are recommended when the addressee is known to the sender or when a friendly tone is desired.

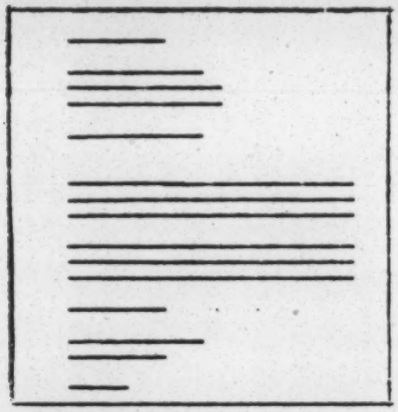
The positioning of the closing lines horizontally should conform to the positioning of the date line.

Identification marks and enclosures. Identification marks consist of the initials of the dictator and the transcriber. They appear at the left margin, a few lines below the last line of the closing, if space permits. The dictator's initials or name always comes first.

Enclosures should always be indicated below the dictation symbols - single space. If the enclosure is important, it should be identified:

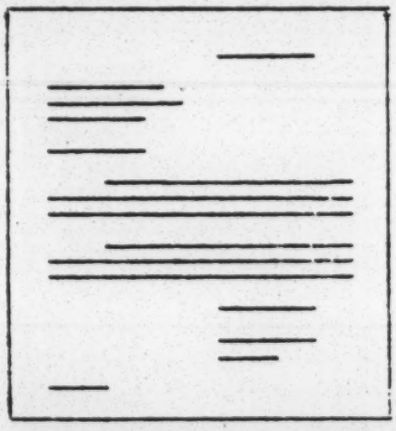
RSS:ag
Encs. Check, $473.18
Bond, $100.00

Letter formats. The following letter styles are recommended for business letters. The indented form is considered to be somewhat old-fashioned. It is time consuming to set up and is sometimes confusing to the eye.



FULL BLOCK

MODIFIED BLOCK



SEMI-BLOCK (Indented)

Envelopes. A two-line address should be avoided. Separate the city from the state and make a three-line address. When completed, the full address should be slightly to the left of the center point with the first line of typing midway between the top and bottom of the envelope.

Notations that affect the amount of postage - special delivery, air mail, registered mail - when typed on the envelope, should appear directly below the position at which the stamps are to be affixed.

Notations that affect the delivery of a letter after it has reached its destination should be typed in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope: Hold for Arrival, Personal, Attention of _____.

HOW TO ADDRESS

PERSONS HOLDING HONORARY OR OFFICIAL POSITIONS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Personage	Envelope and Inside Address	Formal Salutation	Informal Salutation	Formal Close	Informal Close
The President	The President The White House Washington 25, D.C.**	Mr. President:	My dear Mr. President:	Respectfully yours,	Faithfully yours, (official) Very respectfully yours, (private individual)
Vice President of the United States	The Vice President United States Senate Washington, D.C. or The Honorable John R. Doe Vice President of the United States Washington, D.C.	Sir:	My dear Mr. Vice President:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Chief Justice of the United States	The Chief Justice The Supreme Court Washington, D.C.	Sir:	My dear Mr. Chief Justice:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Speaker of the House of Representatives	The Honorable John R.Blank Speaker of the House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Sir:	My dear Mr. Speaker:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Cabinet Officer	Formal The Honorable the Secretary of State Washington, D.C. Informal The Honorable John R. Blank Secretary of State Washington, D.C.	Sir: Madam:	My dear Mr. Secretary: My dear Madam Secretary:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Under Secretary of A Department	The Honorable John R. Blank Under Secretary of the Treasury Washington, D.C.	My dear Mr. Blank:	My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary of a Department	The Honorable John R. Blank Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Washington, D.C.	My dear Mr.Blank:	My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Director of an Office, Chief of a Division or Bureau	John R. Blank, Esquire Chief, Bureau of Labor Statistics Department of Labor Washington, D.C.	My dear Mr. Blank:	My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
United States Senator	The Honorable John R. Blank United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Sir: Madam:	My dear Senator Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
United States Representative	The Honorable John R. Blank House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Sir: Madam:	My dear Mr. Blank: My dear Mrs. (Miss) Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Secretary to the President	The Honorable John R. Blank Secretary to the President The White House Washington 25, D.C.	Sir:	My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
High Officials of the United States, in general: Comptroller General, Director of Bureau of the Budget, Librarian of Congress	<u>Formal</u> The Comptroller General of the United States Washington, D.C. <u>Informal</u> The Honorable John R. Blank Comptroller General of the United States Washington, D.C.	Sir:	My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Heads of Independent Federal Agencies, Boards, Commissions, Etc.	<u>Formal</u> The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Washington, D.C. <u>Informal</u> - See above	Sir:	My dear Mr. Chairman (or Mr. Director): or My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Governor of State***	Formal The Honorable the Governor of Iowa Des Moines Informal The Honorable John R. Blank Governor of Iowa Des Moines	Sir:	My dear Governor:	Respectfully yours,	Sincerely yours,
Lieutenant Governor	The Honorable John R. Blank Lieutenant Governor of Iowa Des Moines	Sir:	My dear Governor Blank:	Respectfully yours, or Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Secretary of State	The Honorable John R. Blank Secretary of State of Iowa Des Moines	Sir:	My dear Mr. Secretary:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Attorney General	The Honorable John R. Blank Attorney General of New York Albany, New York	Sir:	My dear Mr. Attorney General:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
State Representative or Assemblyman	The Honorable John R. Blank House of Representatives Nashville, Tennessee	Sir:	My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Mayor of a City	The Honorable John R. Blank Mayor of Memphis Tennessee	Sir:	My dear Mayor Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
		CATHOLIC FAITH			
Cardinal in the United States	His Eminence, John Cardinal Blank Archbishop of New York New York, New York	Your Eminence:	My dear Cardinal Blank:	Respectfully yours,	Respectfully, or Sincerely yours, (permissible)

Archbishop in the United States	The Most Reverend John Blank, D.D. (S.T.D.) Archbishop of Boston	Most Reverend Sir: Your Excellency:	My dear Archbishop:	Respectfully yours,	Respectfully, or Sincerely yours, (permissible)
Bishop in the United States	The Most Reverend John R. Blank Bishop of New Orleans New Orleans, Louisiana	Your Excellency: Most Reverend Sir:	My dear Bishop:	Respectfully yours,	Respectfully, or Sincerely yours, (permissible)
Monsignor	The Right (or Very)**** Reverend Msgr. John R. Blank Baltimore, Maryland	Monsignor:	Right (Very) Reverend and dear Monsignor Blank:	Respectfully yours,	Respectfully, or Sincerely yours,
Brother	Brother Albert Francis, F.S.C. 206 Elm Street Madison, Delaware	My dear Brother:	Dear Brother Francis:	Respectfully yours,	Respectfully, or Sincerely yours, (permissible)
Superior of a Brotherhood and Priest	The Very Reverend John R. Blank, M.M. Director Maryknoll, New York	Very Reverend Father Superior:	Dear Father Superior:	Respectfully,	Respectfully,
Priest	With Scholastic Degree: The Reverend John R. Blank, Ph.D. Notre Dame University Indiana	My dear Dr. Blank:	Dear Dr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
	Without Scholastic Degree: The Reverend John R. Blank St. Patrick's Church Mobile, Alabama	Reverend Sir:	Reverend and dear Father Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
		JEWISH FAITH			
Rabbi	With scholastic degree: Rabbi John R. Blank, Ph.D. or Dr. John R. Blank	Sir:	My dear Dr. Blank: or My dear Rabbi Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
	Without scholastic degree: Rabbi John R. Blank	Sir:	My dear Rabbi Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,

PROTESTANT FAITH

Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America	The Most Reverend John R. Blank, D.D., LL.D. Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America Seabury House Greenwich, Conn.	Most Reverend Sir:	My dear Bishop Blank: or My dear Bishop:	Respectfully yours,	Sincerely yours,
Methodist Bishop	The Reverend Bishop Blank Methodist Bishop Memphis, Tennessee	Reverend Sir:	My dear Bishop Blank:	Respectfully yours,	Sincerely yours,
Protestant Episcopal Bishop	The Right Reverend the Bishop of Jacksonville or The Right Reverend John R. Blank, D.D., LL.D. Bishop of Jacksonville Jacksonville, Florida	Right Reverend Sir:	My dear Bishop: or My dear Bishop Blank:	Respectfully yours,	Sincerely yours,
Protestant Minister	With scholastic degree: The Reverend John R. Blank, D.D.,Litt.D. Starkville, Mississippi	My dear Dr. Blank:	My dear Dr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
	Without scholastic degree: The Reverend John R. Blank Brownsville, Texas	My dear Mr. Blank:	My dear Mr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Protestant Priest	With scholastic degree: The Reverend John R. Blank, D.D. St. Thomas' House Richmond, Virginia	My dear Dr. Blank:	My dear Dr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
	Without scholastic degree	My Dear Mr. Blank:	My dear Mr. Blank: or		

	The Reverend John R. Blank Richmond, Virginia	or My dear Father Blank:	My dear Father Blank:		
		COLLEGE OFFICIALS			
President of a University	John R. Blank, LL.D., Ph.D. or Dr. John R. Blank President, Wells College Aurora, New York	Sir:	My dear Dr. Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
	Catholic Priest The Very Reverend John R. Blank, S.J., D.D., Ph.D. President, Fordham University New York 10, N.Y.	Sir:	My dear Father Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,
Professor	Professor John R. Blank or (If he holds a doctor's degree) John R. Blank, Ph.D. George Washington University Washington 10, D.C.	My dear Sir: or My dear Professor (Doctor) Blank: or My dear Dr. Blank: My dear Dr. Blank:	My dear Professor (Doctor) Blank:	Very truly yours,	Sincerely yours,

* For forms not listed here see Complete Secretary's Handbook (Doris and Miller)

** On the inside address it is permissible to omit "Washington 25, D.C."

*** The form of addressing governors varies in the different states. The form given here is that used by the State Department of the United States.

****Dependent upon rank. See the Official (Roman) Catholic Directory.

COPY

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

July 14, 1964

Dear Friend:

Since April, 1962, the Voter Education Project has promoted a South-wide voter registration program. In that time, we have added more than 600,000 new registrants to the rolls and Negro registration has now passed the 2,000,000 mark in eleven southern states.

The Project will end following the General Election in November and a book, describing our experiences and findings, will be published next spring or summer. We hope to assess, as thoroughly as possible, the effect of this increase in registration. To do this, we have elected to study representative communities where VEP has sponsored registration campaigns. Your community is among those selected. One of the areas of study will be analysis of selected election results, primary and general, prior and subsequent to the existence of VEP. In order to do this, we need registration figures, white and Negro, by ward and precinct, for your community. If these are further identified by party affiliation, we would appreciate that also. If you have information on the results of primary and general elections prior to April, 1962, we hope you would share this information with us.

Additionally, we hope you could supply answers to the following questions about the elections:

1. What were the general issues? Were they primarily local, state, or national?
2. Were the issues primarily racial, economic, or what?
3. Apart from the issues, what role did the personality and appeal of the candidates play?

4. Which Negro organizations were active, and what roles did they play in the elections?

If you do not have this information, we hope you could supply us with possible sources. Any assistance which you can give will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Barbara I. Whitaker

(Mrs.) Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

LIST OF SELECTED INDIVIDUALS FOR SUGGESTED CITIES
FOR ELECTION ANALYSIS

(Letter mailed 7/14/64)

Alabama:

Mr. Orzell Billingsley
1630 No. 4th Ave., Rm 622
Birmingham, Alabama

Mr. C. H. Montgomery
1403 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Mr. William P. Mitchell
Tuskegee Civic Assn-Box 467
Tuskegee Inst., Alabama

Florida:

Mr. Elmer Ward
Roosevelt Federal Savings and
Loan Assn.
6000 N. W. 7th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Mrs. Patricia Due
302 S. 10th Street
Quincy, Florida

Jacksonville - N/A

Georgia:

Mr. J. H. Calhoun
243 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Hosea Williams
458½ W. Broad Street
Savannah, Georgia

Mr. Slater King
P. O. Box 922
Albany, Georgia

Louisiana:

Mrs. Yvonne Minor
Coordinating Council of Gr. New Orleans
P. O. Box 5107
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Mississippi:

-

Note file
Special Research Project:
Election Analysis

North Carolina:

Mrs. Louise G. Wilson
1924 E. 3rd Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

North Carolina (cont) :

Mr. C. E. Boulware
P. O. Box 321
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. R. A. Hawkins
1218 Beatties Ford Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. James H. Shepard
424 S. Bloodworth St.
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Sam Harvey
610 Coliseum
Winston-Salem, N. C.

South Carolina:

Dr. C. H. Thomas
S. C. State College
Box 1778
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mr. Harrison Rearden
Suite 4 - 125½ Falls Street
Greenville, S. C.

Tennessee:

Mr. Avon N. Williams, Jr.
327 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville 3, Tenn.

Mr. G. T. Sutton
711 N. Pine Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

[redacted]
Mr. William Underwood
601 E. 9th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Russell Sugarman
588 Vance Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Mrs. Ruth Griffin
1928 Bethel Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Texas:

Mrs. Lenora Rolla
Tarrant Cty. Prec. Workers Coun.
1414 W. Humboldt St.
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. B. T. Bonner
1007 Whittier Street
Austin, Texas

Mr. Francis Williams
3323 Palm Street
Houston, Texas

Ms. Barbara Jordan
4910 Campbell
Houston, Texas

Texas (cont):

Mr. Albert Price (for Beaumont, Tex) Dallas - N/A
Ten. A & I Un.
Nashville, Tenn.

Virginia:

Dr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. Herbert Coulton
244 Halifax Street
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. Moses Riddick, Jr.
2333 Norfolk Road
Suffolk, Virginia

Memo from **WILEY A. BRANTON**

4-25-63

JM
RB
JS
JL

TO THE VEP STAFF:

I would like for all VEP staff members to be present for a staff meeting in the VEP office at 3:00 P.M. today. At this staff meeting I would like for you to be prepared to discuss any problems or other matters which you feel should be taken up with the entire staff. We will also consider our budget for the second fiscal year and if you have any suggestions in this regard we would like this information at this meeting.

Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton

MINUTES
VEP STAFF MEETING
4/25/63

WAB cited the need for new project proposals having to be mapped out very soon. He reviewed briefly the status of the various agencies as far as our having taken care of their needs temporarily.

There was a brief discussion concerning need for additional office equipment and problems of office procedure which need working out.

There was a discussion of the possible need for additional personnelland in this connection JM spoke of his preliminary draft of the annual report which he felt was going to be disappointing in terms of quantity of persons registered. He suspects that this is due to the fact that reporting has not been adequately supervised. He felt that if it had been steps could have been taken to remedy inadequate progress reporting before it came to completion.

WAB spoke of the possible need for one additional field person.

There was brief discussion concerning a kpossible need for camera equipment and JM promised to give an estimate of possible cost at a later date.

WAB requested that the staff arrange, if possible, that their personal mail coming into the office be so designated since it is essential that JL open and dispense all incoming mail in order to follow up on administrative matters.

WAB spoke of the need of keeping track of long distance calls now that staff is larger and this expense is increasing.

JL was requested to make a "Post Travel Nag Sheet"in order to keep better records on travel expenses.

WAB spoke briefly on the care and use of the VEP automobile. He suggested the use of "regular" gasoline when buying Texaco and "Standard" with Esso, and "premium" with off brands. He asked staff members using car to write mileage on charge ticket when getting gas and sign it. He advised on need for using same kind of oil under all circumstances and suggested Havoline 10W30 or premium grade on Texaco. There was some discussion of auto servicing.

1 - vep staff meetings

RTB asked for further statement regarding sponsoring local drives. There was some brief discussion indicating that there would be more of this type of grant.

There then followed some discussion of function and set up of NAACP and local groups operating voter registration drives. There is general dissatisfaction among the staff members regarding the reporting and cooperation of the NAACP with VEP in VEP-sponsored and financed drives.

Jean Levine
Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Submitted 5/7/63

Minutes of VEP Staff Meeting
September 9, 1963

WAB announced that Vernon Jordan was joining the VEP staff as Acting Assistant Director, effective as of this date. Vernon will continue with his duties at SRC also.

In outlining VJ's duties and responsibilities, WAB pointed out that he (WAB) would continue to make the decisions concerning the making of initial grants to agencies. Further concerning new grants WAB requested JM to furnish the project with statistics necessary for decisions and RTB should consult with VJ ~~XXXWAB~~ giving them his recommendations. Finally, WAB would like the recommendations of all three staff members, VJ, JM, and RTB. WAB requested the setting up of a follow-up procedure for reporting to him on the progress of the various projects, both financially and program-wise.

There was some discussion as to the necessity of new clerical personnel, which is to be looked into.

jl

WAB
RTB
JM
JL
JS

November 27, 1963

Minutes of VEP Staff Meeting

WAB began by pointing out the the meeting would have to be brief because of the unavoidable delay in getting the meeting convened until so late in the day - but that a follow-up meeting would be held during the next week. WAB expressed concern about the operation of the office since it has grown in staff from two to seven. He requested the staff to give serious thought to various administrative problems and functions over the week end coming up. He requested that thought be given to the needfor clearly defined duties and responsibilities in the administrative function of the office. He stated that he felt that there was a need for a policy manual and procedure manual for the office.

WAB stated here that the person whom he would hold primarily responsible for office operations would be JL. He pointed out that it was impossible for him to keep up with all of the activities going on in the office, but that he expected JL to be able to give him information instantly. He pointed out also that since he cannot know what each person is working on at a given moment, JL would be expected to be responsible to him for this information, since the flow of work is part of her responsibility administratively.

WAB stressed the fact that while we will continue to strive toward a relaxed atmosphere some steps had to be taken in order to maintain efficiency and in order to be able to have an intelligently functioning office. He gave as an example here the matter of keeping some sort of track of where the various staff members are, but more importantly, how long they will be gone when they are out of the office.

There was some discussion at this point concerning our telephone answering system and the exact details are to be worked out later, but the need exists, for example, for the answering of the phones to be the responsibility of one person. He requested that calls for him be given initially to JL since she can handle many of them without his having to be disturbed. He requested the other professional members of the staff to give thought to the manner in which they want their calls handled in the future.

VEP Administration
Staff Meeting
Minutes

WAB suggested that the procedure on mail become an integral part of the policy and procedure manual. He requested the staff to make an effort to have incoming personal mail, if it is necessary to have it sent to the office, marked in such a way that it can be recognized as personal. He asked that all mail addressed to him, in any capacity, be given to JL. In her absence it should be given entirely to him.

He commended the staff for its courteous treatment of visitors to the office and encouraged continuation of this practice both in person and over the telephone. He reminded the staff that we are here to serve these people.

He requested the staff to jot down comments, ideas, and problems which they wish brought up for discussion at the next staff meeting. He reminded the staff that this held also for "gripes" they might have and that these could be brought up in staff or individually, as they wished.

jl

WB
BW
RTB
JS
JB
BB
File

Minutes of VEP Staff Meeting
March 3, 1964

WAB began by stating that although the Human Relations intern was to have begun his tour of duty on this date, we had not yet heard from him and it was assumed that fog and weather conditions had prevented his arrival as expected.

WAB spoke of the desirability of a regularly scheduled staff meeting set-up and there was consensus on this point - especially since the project is becoming larger and activity in the coming year will be accelerated to the point where inter-staff communication will become more difficult. It was agreed that a regularly scheduled staff meeting will now be set during the first week of each month.

It was recommended by the Director that the staff familiarize themselves with current proposals in civil rights bill, especially those concerned with voting. WAB spoke at some length concerning the two proposals concerning the three-judge federal district court, and the clause which would require registrars, in any application for registration involving a federal election, to apply any standards there might be without discrimination.

Then followed staff discussion concerning a new travel itinerary form which is to be worked up and used by all staff members making field trips. WAB asked that field reports be written more promptly.

The director appealed to the staff to be more prompt in keeping him informed of events in the field which he should know of. He suggested that traveling staff call him at home after trips if necessary.

There was discussion of the role the intern will play in the coming months of the project. WAB explained something of the Eleanor Roosevelt internship and its length of internships and, therefore, service to our staff. It was explained that the intern could be utilized in field trips, in research projects, etc., but that his responsibility was directly to the Director of the Project, although his services could be requested by others of the staff.

There then followed some questions and discussion regarding the involvement of VEP in areas and in matters where we are

Staff meeting minutes
Blue

not financially supporting projects.

There was some discussion of VEP's financial picture for the remainder of the project and a reply to a question asked by RTB concerning the possibility of a projected forecast of expenditures by state. WAB explained that because of the questionable nature of our own financial status this would not be possible, at least at this time.

There was some discussion of setting up a research meeting to bring the research design into balance with trip reports of the staff.

Some discussion took place concerning expanded travel by the field staff, with a request from WAB that there be more travel activity.

The meeting concluded with some discussion concerning the termination date of the project as it affects the employees tenure and WAB explained that this was individual with each staff member dependent upon their own circumstances and their job activities.

It was agreed that temporary help be obtained to help with the overload of filing until a permanent clerk-typist or clerk-steno is obtained.

jl

March 11, 1964

WB
RTB
BW
JD
JL

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Conference Between Wiley A. Branton, Barbara I. Whitaker, Randolph T. Blackwell, and John Due on Field Trips

(This conference was called by WAB on 3-9-64 to discuss the most recent field trips made so that the highlights and most important aspects of these trips could be examined as soon as possible. This was done in order to keep everyone abreast of what is going on since the trips may not be put into written form immediately. At the time of this transcription, the only field trip reports completed are the ones by John Due to Macon, Georgia, and Orangeburg, South Carolina, dated 3-9-64.)

WAB went to Winston Salem, North Carolina, on Wednesday, March 4, and had a meeting with the leaders of the Voter Registration Project of Winston-Salem (NAACP-CORE), among them, Dr. Jackson and Mrs. Louise Wilson. WAB said that his visit there disclosed the fact to him that this project is an interracial one, and that after talking with the leaders, he is convinced that the work there promises to be even more successful with the coordination of the organized groups in the community.

WAB has extended this project to May 15, and a supplemental grant has already been sent in the amount of $500 on March 5, with two additional ones of $500 to follow on or about April 1 and May 1.

BW had asked WAB prior to his trip, to inquire about the reporting of the Winston-Salem group. In response to this, WAB was able to report that all reports through December 28 will be sent as requested. The reason for the gap in dates is because the books were closed during the first two weeks in January, and very little registering was done. Even though the office was closed, registration was permitted even though those registering at that time could not vote in the current election.

Also, some of the reports we have said are missing are supposed to be in our possession. We are to search our unfiled materials and if these reports are still missing, we are to request copies of the ones we do not have.

BW also brought up the question about the use of the word "apathy" in some reports, and she had wondered if a great deal of this seeming indifference on the part of the people was due instead to ignorance,

and this was not being understood by the registration workers.

We are also to receive a cut of the mobile unit they have in operation.

With this extended grant, WAB feels that a realistic estimate for a 10 week period is 2,000, however, the committee thinks 2,500 will be registered in that period of time. He inquired if there is any work being done in the counties at present, and he found that it is limited. Plans are being made to step up the pace in the near future.

WAB also mentioned that there are two Negroes running for office. One for county commissioner, and one for the state legislature. He mentioned that he met Dr. Williams, President of the Winston-Salem College and his son, who is very active in the registration and integration efforts in that city. He also met the Negro alderman, _____.

RTB's Trip to Orangeburg, South Carolina:

(JD accompanied RTB on this trip.)

RTB said that this statewide meeting was supposed to be with the leaders of the six congressional district leaders, mainly for the purpose of submitting budgets and a history of their respective organizations. He says that we now have in hand three budgets out of these six districts, and three are in the mail. There seems to be some difficulty with the 3rd and 4th districts (the Spartanburg and Greenville areas), and Rev. Newman is checking to find out what this difficulty is.

Representation came from the 4th district in the form of a letter from Dr. Beck, followed by a call. Dr. Thomas' 2nd congressional district budget is here in the office.

WAB asked about CORE's involvement in this program. He wanted to know if the people in the 5th district are agreeable to having Frank Robinson and Ed Brown serve as the coordinators for the district. RTB replied that the question was not raised. He stated frankly that he thought they would want someone else to serve in this capacity, but that they were mainly interested in getting the job done. RTB also stated that as he has mentioned before in previous field trip reports, Robinson and Brown spend too much time talking about what people won't do and try to do the whole job themselves, which is too much of a task. They have little confidence that the people can be pulled together to work effectively.

WAB said that the people feel that they are working under the banner of CORE if Robinson and Brown are involved, and introduced the idea of getting the people together and suggest to them the idea of giving

them money to assist them in their efforts, but say that we want a coordinator to work with them on a non-partisan, non-organizational program, and that we are willing to send help in the person of Robinson and Brown, and the salaries would be paid by us or by CORE. When asked if this could possibly be a palatable approach, RTB answered yes. WAB said that VEP needs to know, as soon as possible, what solution would be best, because it will affect the kind of grant given. Also, it was agreed that before a final decision is reached, a table should be prepared showing the amount spent on a quarterly basis to compare the results achieved.

RTB citec which districts are organized on the precinct level, and which ones needed strengthening. All of these points will be given in detail in his field report.

WAB wanted to know how long it would be before we have all the budgets, and RTB said it would be about the end of the week.

WAB mentioned that John McCray, political leader and newspaperman from South Carolina is going to join the staff of the Atlanta Daily World, and we should get together with him and compare notes.

WAB wanted to know how long the program needs to run. RTB said in the 3rd and 5th districts, from March though September, according to the request from the people in the field.

RTB's Trip to Texas:

RTB says he has brought back a new film on the Coalition from Texas that gives more consideration to the other organizations that the other film did not do.

WAB wanted to know the results of the free registration, and was disappointed when RTB reported that Larry Goodwyn announced the registration would only exceed 60,000. He says this is because of the way the announcement came out, and they only had 17 days to work. BW brought out the point that the term "free registration" made people feel as though they were accepting charity, and that people felt ashamed to want to vote in federal elections and not in the state elections. WAB said that a counter campaign should have been formed to rebut this attitude.

RTB cited the differences between the Texas Council of Voters and Larry Goodwyn. He said that the TCOV wanted to run the Council as it has always been run, while Larry Goodwyn wants to inject new ideas and new ways of doing things. Because of this difference of opinion, the Council feels that Larry wants to tell them what to do, and feels there are ulterior motives in his desires, when this is not so, RTB feels.

RTB discussed the Erma Leroy situation, and mentioned that Phil Weightman is unhappy because Mrs. Leroy is not getting the recognition she should get. He pointed out that all of Mrs. Leroy's contacts are elderly, when the leadership trend is now with the 35-and-under group.

WAB said that Phil is a very capable persons, but his loyalty is definitely with Labor, and strongly so. He said that Mrs. Leroy came up working with Labor, and her whole approach is going to be Labor-oriented. WAB also pointed out that Phil is not too much interested in working with Negro groups who are not pro-labor groups, and that he prefers a Labor group.

RTB says that he did not contact E. Bryce Cunningham because he was unavailable, and that the matter of taking Mrs. Leroy off the payroll came through him.

RTB did contact A. D. Thomas and Walker. They were very complimentary about the NAACP in Texas, but the people in Houston and Dallas had nothing to say about NAACP's operations.

BW Trip to Macon:

(BW was accompanied on this trip by JD.) His report on

The workshop was a departure from the previous workshops she has attended, BW said. The attendance, in general, was good. Young people were very much in evidence, with the average age being 21 and below. The youth in the group were very active, also. It seemed as though the older leaders were at a loss when it was time to work. Miss Hayes did not give instructions in regard to Georgia law, and this caused some confusion during the segment of the workshop that was called the "Demonstration Segment."

BW says she talked with Mrs. Lewis and workers. Horace Reed gave a report. So did a representative of the St. Augustine committee. The Jacksonville campaign workers did not attend.

John Edwards and John Brooks were absent from the meeting as far as BW could tell. Brooks or Alexander were supposed to come in the next day for a presentation.

In the course of discussion between WAB, RTB, BW, and JD, BW brought out the fact that it is very evident there is some dissention between Patton and Pearson. This led to a discussion about ways to handle the problems that arise from so many communities not realizing that their activities are actually supported by VEP and not solely NAACP. WAB asked the group if they thought a form-type letter congratulating the local people for working with the project would help. Something

to let those local people know that they are a part of something big. For programs that have expired, he suggested we could have another form letter of thanks. It was readily agreed by all that it is important to let people know VEP made available to NAACP money for voter registration work in their communities. WAB suggested that we should run a few surveys where we would go in communities and ask people what services did Mr. Patton provide. Jacksonville was cited as a choice example.

It was agreed by WAB, RTB, and BW that they are all disturbed by the abruptness Mr. Patton uses not only with VEP personnel, but with people in the field as well. WAB stressed the point that when conditions exist with any of the projects that need straightening out, it is necessary to do this in the best way possible, as soon as possible. In handling different difficulties with various individuals or agencies, WAB said that if a harsh letter has to be sent out, and a person in the field, such as RTB, has to come in contact with these individuals and representatives of the various agencies, it should be diplomatically stressed that WAB does not have time for personal and organizational jealousies, etc., and that the important thing was getting the registration work done.

RTB said that the week of the 15th through the 21st, his plans included working in North Carolina in a concentrated fashion, and that it was his hope that Mr. Due would be able to spend the same period of time in South Carolina pulling together some important loose ends.

WAB referred RTB to his letter to Morsell in regard to NAACP work in North Carolina, wherein he suggested that NAACP submit a proposal to VEP for prior approval for work in North Carolina before any money is expended there.

The meeting was then closed.

js

WAB
RTB
~~JM~~ BW
JL
JS
BS
JDV
VJ

MINUTES OF VEP STAFF MEETING
April 3, 1964

A special staff meeting was called at approximately 4:00 p.m. All staff members were present.

WAB announced that this meeting was not in lieu of the staff meeting which is to be regularly scheduled during the first week of each month and that this meeting would take place late the following week.

WAB expressed serious concern over lack of cooperation which he has been experiencing from all the members of the VEP staff. He stated that he had been compelled to issue certain rules and regulations and expects the entire staff to comply with them.

He re-emphasized the contents of his recent memo on work-load distribution with particular attention to the job descriptions of the clerical and stenographic staff. He pointed out that while the Administrative Secretary does not function in a supervisory capacity insofar as the professional staff is concerned, he expects cooperation to be given her when she is acting under his instructions or seeks information and assistance for him.

He pointed out that certain events in the past had been done which were detrimental to the project and that this situation would not be allowed to arise again. He insisted that information which is come by because of positions with VEP shall not be used to the advantage of other organizations and the detriment of VEP.

He cautioned the intern regarding sending anything out of the VEP office that has not come over the director's desk first, and that all requests for clerical and secretarial assistance would come through the Administrative Secretary.

He demanded that there be no relationship between VEP and SCEF.

WAB pointed out that requests for leave should be given in ample time, reasonable time, for work and itinerary changes to be cleared and that if emergency leave were to be required that the nature of the emergency should be made

known to him.

The staff meeting was adjourned with a statement from the Director that he was demanding loyalty and cooperation from the staff to VEP.

jl

x

WB

April 27, 1964

STAFF MEETING MINUTES
(Held April 20, 1964)

The meeting was opened with WAB discussing All Citizens Registration Committee and the current handbill that has been distributed to help stimulate registration. This handbill borders on partisan politics, and WAB does not like this implication.

BW said that Eric Kindberg had asked her previously about this, and she had advised against this type being distributed. (The handbill referred to says: ".....Judge Durwood T. Pye and Senator Richard Russell (Filibuster Leader) Are Coming Up For Re-Election.") BW also commented that this is consistent with the problems we are facing with this organization.

WAB mentioned that he had received a request for a grant from Huntsville, Alabama. RTB said we should hold off on this until Tuesday of next week because they have their eye on something big.

In regard to the CORE "Politics and Civil Rights" conference to be held in Durham, North Carolina, April 24-26, WAB asked RTB if he was going to attend. RTB answered that he had informed them he would come if it was possible. In the meantime, WAB had accepted an invitation to attend. It was agreed that one of them should go, but that it was not necessary for both of them to do so, and it should be clarified that only one would be in attendance. RTB said he would get a letter off saying that he would not attend.

The matter concerning Timmers Chevrolet Company was briefly discussed, and the mix-up of the previous Friday was cleared. RTB says that he had talked with a representative by telephone, and they had told him they were in the process of tallying the bill, and the car would be delivered as soon as this was completed. After much delay, and after contacting the company again by telephone, the car and the bill was delivered. It was confirmed by RTB that we do not have an account with this company, and WAB will clear this up so there will not be a recurrence of this type.

WAB requested that he be routed correspondence that might even remotely be of interest to him before it is filed, and all promised cooperation in this matter.

While the matter of mail was being discussed, BW mentioned that frequently initials have already been marked on correspondence for distribution and that some reports are addressed to RTB, but the reports are given to her and never given to him unless she marks it for his attention, and that she feels these reports should go to

his desk, also. In fact, these reports, she said, should go to everyone in the office.

BW asked also that JS be given the responsibility of distributing the mail in the back office. WB agreed that the mail should be given to JS; and that if any mail is addressed to an individual, as in RTB's case, he should see it, and that reports directed to him should be routed around him when he is out of town.

WAB asked about the condition of the files, and he was assured that the news clips were being straightened out and readied for filing, and that the regular files were current and up-to-date.

JD told us about the Today show of April 20, 1964, in which a teacher was featured who had taught children four years of age to read in twenty weeks. He wanted to know if it would be permissable to write this show to inquire about this method so that illiterates that are being taught by citizenship schools could be helped. WAB said that he certainly could write to this show requesting information, and if it was obtained, it could be sent to the SCLC citizenship schools for their use. JD said that he would go ahead and get the letter off.

BW asked WAB how much printed material was available on SCLC's operations. WAB answered that he did not know exactly, but he did know that they have different amounts of brochures and that he had some material that he would make available to BW, especially an article written by Septima Clark on the citizenship schools.

BW asked RTB re the ASCARV activity in Birmingham. She says that she is getting disturbed about the reports on SCLC's campaign there. RTB said that SCLC is not really operating a campaign there, and that it has never been possible to distinguish who was doing the job there. The problem there now is as it has always been, he says. Miles College is now claiming credit for work being done, and he feels this is because they have to make some sort of claim because of the Field Foundation grant that was made to them to further voter registration in that area.

WAB asked RTB re Anniston, Selma, and Montgomery - his latest field trips. RTB says that in Selma, Mrs. Boynton's campaign is now going on, and in Montgomery, Rufus Lewls is the basic problem there. Lewis feels that the operations there are his alone. RTB says that he is inclined to believe Lewis is indifferent, and he also says that he is not sure if he has ulterior motives, but the people in the community are seemingly sure of this fact.

BW asked what we were going to do about the SCLC-ACRC problem, and wanted to know if WAB was aware that Weldon Rougeau was going to be asked to report to us on their activities. BW said emphatically that she could not agree to the plan of his reporting to us. WAB said that he has tried to place the problem into the hands of the cooperating committee heads, referring to Jesse Hill and Andy Young.

A general discussion of the program was made re handbill distribution, school contacts, convassing, etc. WAB said that if their problems could not be resolved in any way, it would leave us no choice but to start a program with any group we desire.

BW brought up the matter of the discourtesy of a young man named Nichols, who insisted on addressing individuals by their first names. This situation was deplored by BW, expecially since the last name is the first name encountered on the registration form. She said that it seemed that Nichols has consistently done this even though she has objected to it. She feels that a letter to Mr. Hay, the Chief Registrar, should be written to correct this situaton. It was felt that ACRC would be the cooperative source of this letter.

WAB asked if there was any further business to be discussed in regard to the current projects, and there was not.

The meeting was then adjourned.

js

Staff Meeting
5/7/64
Attended by: Randolph T. Blackwell, Barbara I. Whitaker, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., and John Due, Jr.

The main purpose of this meeting was to find out about the latest field trips so there will be some understanding about what is going on between the staff.

VJ was asked by WB to tell of his visits to Jackson and Memphis, Tennessee, in connection with the voter registration project, and whatever he might have checked on in Memphis.

Memphis: VJ said that on Tuesday night, Maxine Smith took him to a debate in which Jessie Turner and a man named Hayward participated. Hayward is a young white lawyer, and he and Turner debated the president of the White Citizens Coincil and a surgeon.

VJ said that he visited Patton's office where everyone seemed to be working very hard. WAB aked VJ if Patton's office was in the same suite as the Memphis NAACP. VJ said no, but that it is located in the same building. VJ said that the girls in the office took the position that they "had to be right" because someone from the VEP office was present. They talked freely and were very cooperative.

VJ said that he visited with Kay Jones, of the Jackson-Madison County Voters League, and also with Joe Merritt, and Dick Bell. He said that Dick Bell said that 142 people were registered in the last campaign conducted in September, and that approximately 422 were registered in the most recent campaign.

Mrs. Mattie Darnell, the director of this campaign, Mattie Merritt and Mr. Merritt were contacted and talked to. Mr. Merritt talked with VJ in the VEP office. He (VJ) described Mrs. Merritt as a very interesting lady, and very much interested in working in voter registration, even without financial support.

WAB asked VJ if Dr. Bell and the others involved realized that the money for the program is coming from VEP. VJ answered yes. He asked VJ what kind of registration record did Love leave, and he said that Love was interested mainly in his reports looking good. VJ added that there is no problem with the registrars, but with the Negroes themselves.

(A full account of this trip can be seen in VJ's trip report).

Alabama - Selma Trips: WAB asked RTB if the Miles College program was accomplishing anything. WAB said that he was expecially interested now

Staff meeting minutes

because of a letter which was sent to him from one of the foundations in New York supporting us. Someone connected with Miles College had made a statement that was questioned by this foundation.

RTB said that he had made three efforts to see the Miles College people, to no avail.

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BW said that it had been reported this year that all money had been spent, and no reports were owed us, but tht JL said that there were some unspent funds. WAB said that he felt that they have an obligation to give us a report since we did support their project.

Mrs. Boynton was up in Anniston, and the SNCC people wsse on their way to Mississippi, and there was no one to give us any information on the situation.

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Anniston: RTB said that he did not get to see the people in Anniston. Dr. Rogers and Rev. McCollum were out of town, and there was no report on that city forthcoming.

Huntsville: A grant of $10,000 was promised to the committee in Huntsville, RTB reported, but it was not accepted because of the attached conditions, and the committee felt it did not want this. Previously, R. C. Adams had promised $600, and now that the $10,000 is no longer forthcoming, he is back in the picture.

WAB feels that a trip to Mobile is needed to check on the success of the last program.

In the next few days, we will make our commitment to Florida, WAB said. He also mentioned that we need to see about the development of the programs in Tuscaloosa.

WAB mentioned that SCLC has some publicity out about voter registration in Alabama, but there is very little going on. RTB says that it appears that they are looking for a way to go into voter registration in a more direct way.

Louisiana: (See Due's Field Trip report for a complete accounting.) In New Orleans, Due said he say Richard Haley and Ronnie Moore. He said he visited Clinton and went back to Baton Rouge, and on to New Orleans to visit the Legal Defense Institute. Due was asked about activity in the 21 counties that were affected by the injunctive order. He said that he found that registration is still hard, even though there is a court order. The technical requirements make it difficult and what is correct is extremely subjective.

Georgia: WAB mentioned that the deadline for registration was last Saturday, and there was some speculation as to the probability of an extention being made. WAB said that in Atlanta, we need to make some plans involving a completely different kind of program, and this will be done after the extension is made.

In a brief discussion of the Georgia Statewide Committee, it was said that the program over in Augusta has not done as well as expected. The drive needs to get its registration down to the grass-roots level. WAB asked if there was much registrationgoing on in counties not supported by VEP, and BW answered yes, that by and large, there were small groups that have been carrying on some kind of effort for many years.

Columbus: A Mr. Jackson, BW said, was increasingly disenchanted with Vernon Mitchell. The congressional district people feel he is too ambitious, and they are trying to feel out who they are going to support for the congressional race, and are inclined toward Byrd. Mitchell says he added about 3,000 names to the rolls since February, and that the increase in registration there has numbered 9,000 up to the present time.

South Carolina: The budget request has come for the 4th Cong. Dist., and WAB has sent it to RTB's desk for his recommendations. The 3rd Cong. Dist. check is bieng mailed today.

Other comments on trips made by RTB into South Carolina can be seen in his Field Trip Report dated May 11, 1964 to North Augusta, Orangeburg, Manning, Sumter, Florence, Camden, Columbia, and Saluda.

js

WB
BW
RTB
JD
BS
JS

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Minutes
May 18, 1964

The VEP Staff met on the above date in WAB's office in a special staff meeting.

WAB first expressed appreciation to the VEP Staff for its assistance and hospitality to persons attending the meeting of the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership on Friday, May 15.

The Staff was told about the recent visit of the Revenue representative, Mr. Force. WAB said the reporter told him that according to his investigation, he had compiled a clean report regarding VEP but that his report was not the final analysis or say-so. When going through the files, however, Mr. Force was concerned about a mixture of partisan politics records in the files. WAB explained that VEP collects information and statistics which may be partisan information but this does not imply that the activity was VEP supported. His findings were based on records from 1961, the inception of VEP. WAB was able to correct this type of finding with more recent records. As a result of this, it was suggested that in the future, we set up some kind of separate file, perhaps entitled "Partisan Politics - VEP Non-Supported," or the like. In this way, the Staff would still be informed of such activities, which it feels are things it should know and kept abreast of; yet at the same time, maintain our regular VEP file.

WAB expressed great concern about the accurate reporting on expense vouchers by VEP members. Persons making the expense reports and persons typing the reports were strongly urged to check and double check reports before submitting them to the Project Director.

WAB informed the Staff of a call from Rev. Bennett regarding a banquet honoring persons who had worked diligently in the voter registration drive. It calls for some financial support from VEP, and WAB felt that an affair of this sort would be good only if it has some meaning or incentive for more progress in future voter registration drives, and honors only those persons active in the previous campaign.

A letter was read by WAB from Andy Young of SCLC relative to a statewide registration program of which VEP Staff is asked to help propose. It was deeply felt that if VEP is to become involved to this extent, then VEP should just assume the role of sponsoring the program.

The Tidewater Project in Virginia requested continued support from VEP, and it was expressed that VEP should continue supporting the project.

Staff Meeting - Minutes

In Gadsden, Alabama, WAB questioned whether the registration program there was a one-man set up. RTB, having been there recently, stated that this was not the case, that several persons are involved and are working as well.

Concern over Charleston, South Carolina's slow registration pace was expressed. In accordance with monthly financial allottments in Charleston, South Carolina, registration figures should increase significantly. Field members were asked to look into this situation.

RTB indicated strongly that VEP needs to send a representative in the State of Virginia. We have not yet had a mass registration drive in Virginia. WAB stated that field trips are needed in Tennessee where registration programs are now being proposed and being set up. Also in Louisiana, BW saw the need of a field trip because VEP has received no correspondence at all regarding registration activities in that state.

In Charleston, S. C., a meeting of postmen from South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia is to be held June 8-10, 1964. Some phase of this meeting will be devoted to voter registration and WAB suggested that someone from VEP should attend. Postmen, because of their door-to-door traveling, could do much in regards to boosting voter registration activities.

Attention was called to the fact that trip itineraries be submitted earlier than previously by field members.

WAB asked if problems existed with any Staff members in the office,etc. There were none.

Meeting was adjourned.

/bs

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RTB
JDC
VJL
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May 21, 1964

Staff Meeting Minutes
5/21/64
Attended by: Randolph T. Blackwell, Barbara I. Whitaker, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., and John Due

This meeting was called by WAB to discuss a conversation held with Senator Leroy Johnson (See memo dated 5/21/64 entitled, "Registration Extension."), and several other current events he felt the staff should be informed of.

WAB, after discussing the Johnson conversation, said that Andy Young had called him in regard to a film made by Bob Newman, who has been in charge of a filming about voter registration in Savannah. Mr. Newman, who was commissioned by the National Council of Churches to make this film, is bringing it to the VEP office for a showing in the SRC conference room tomorrow, May 22. WAB said that the film will be viewed by some of the SCLC staff, and expressed the desire to have RTB present, since some of his ideas were supposed to have been incorporated into it. RTB was scheduled to go to Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, and it was suggested that he delay the trip until Monday, the 25th, and go on to Virginia the following week. RTB suggested that we wait and see what time the film will be over because he still might be able to arrange his trip to Montgomery since one of the people he wanted to see could only be seen in the evenings, anyway.

WAB asked that the staff members give this film a critical view, and although he had seen the film, he had not seen it in finished form, and he was not going to express any personal opinions as he wanted to give the staff the opportunity of seeing it for themselves and expressing their own honest opinions about it. WAB said that VEP had been asked to give them some financial assistance so they could make copies of this film and make free prints that could be utilized by organizations.

WAB said that he had received some reports from C. H. Thomas, and that he plans to write him in regard to the duplicating of reports, both progress and financial, but that he intends to do this in a very diplomatic way, so as not to discourage Mr. Thomas' efforts. WAB said that Mr. Thomas sends the names and addresses of all the persons that have been registered, and he asked BW if she needed this information for her files. BW answered that this was not needed, and that she and RTB had discussed this matter and decided that as long as he was sending in reports, not to stop him, and that she, too,

Staff Meeting Minutes

did not want to discourage his efforts. RTB said to let them continue sending the information, because it gives us the comfort of knowing these are accurate records. WAB injected that the people working with them should be required to keep these records, and if one of the staff members asks to see these names and addresses while visiting in the area, that is all right, but it isn't necessary for this information to be forwarded to us, and his only concern was that Thomas and his co-workers were doing extra work that could be devoted to something more essential.

NASHVILLE: WAB said that he had received a letter from the Middle Tennessee group asking for a grant to support an eight-week drive. In response to this request, WAB had written to them asking three questions regarding: The dates they planned to conduct this program; when the registration books would be closed during their drive, and if it would be possible for registration in July after the deadline. WAB said that it would be possible to register only six weeks instead of eight, and that he was in favor of a supplemental grant to this group to carry them through July 8, although he does not plan to give them the full amount requested.

SUMPTER - SPARTANBURG: WAB asked BW about her concern over who was going to be responsible for these two areas. RTB said that Robinson will report on Sumpter, and Rearden would be responsible for the Spartanburg area. WAB said that we had not heard from Rearden in regard to the information we requested as to what bank his group was going to use, and neither had we received the check he promised to send "under separate cover." WAB said that the grant could not be made until this was received, and expressed concern over the fact that Rearden had been delinquent in his attention to this.

WAB asked BW if it was just these two areas she was concerned about, and she answered that she had received reports from Robinson and Brown, and she assumes they will be responsible for reporting, even though forms had been sent to Haile and Beck for this purpose. She says that since they are not using the forms she sent, she also assumes that either Haile and Beck have not given them the forms for their use, or that they prefer not to use them. She also feels that the forms they do send in are not adequate for that particular area.

In regard to some files whose loss BW had expressed concern over, WAB asked that we make a concerted effort to see if we can find any VEP 2- series progress report files that have not been seen since we moved to the new quarters. WAB feels that we may be looking for a voluminous amount of material that is non-existent, but at any rate, he is concerned about the possible loss of files, and asked cooperation from everyone in finding them.

js

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RTB
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VJ
JS

May 22, 1964

Staff Meeting
5/7/64
Attended by: Randolph T. Blackwell, Barbara I. Whitaker, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., and John Due, Jr.

The main purpose of this meeting was to find out about the latest field trips so there will be some understanding about what is going on between the staff.

VJ was asked by WB to tell of his visits to Jackson and Memphis, Tennessee, in connection with the voter registration project, and whatever he might have checked on in Memphis.

Memphis: VJ said that on Tuesday night, Maxine Smith took him to a debate in which Jessie Turner and a man named Hayward participated. Hayward is a young white lawyer, and he and Turner debated the president of the White Citizens Coincil and a surgeon.

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(A full account of this trip can be seen in VJ's trip report).

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Staff Meeting Minutes

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J.S. pull all corres. on this

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June 30, 1964

STAFF MEETING MINUTES

(6/25/64)

Attended by: Wiley A. Branton, Randolph T. Blackwell, and Barbara I. Whitaker

WAB opened the meeting by stating that he had talked with Jesse Hill that morning, and he told him that there was going to be a program on the 30th honoring the people who had worked in the Atlanta registration campaign. Mr. Hill had called to find out if he was could prepare and make a speech for the occasion. He said that he would have a number of speakers to get up and say something at the gathering. No commitment has been made as yet.

WAB said that Mr. Hill mentioned that he/was going to try to get some neighborhood registration started, and he feels that VEP should support this effort.

NAACP Convention: WAB brought the staff up-to-date on his attendance at the NAACP convention held in Washington June 21-26. He said that this trip was very profitable because he got a chance to talk with many people working in voter registration, among them Hugh Love, some people from Memphis, Brown and Newman from South Carolina, and others. He said that he attended two workshops, one of which included Ruby Hurley's district. He also said that he met privately with people from Virginia who are interested in voter registration in the Eighth Congressional District. RTB asked WAB who it was he talked with from the Eighth District, and he answered that the individual was Dr. Harris. WAB mentioned that he had talked with Lester Banks, and with Johnny Brooks. Banks contributed very little to the conversation, he added.

The South Carolina Voter Projects: A discussion of the various reports we have received from the South Carolina districts then followed.

WAB said that we had received a report from Florence, S. C., from Dr. Beck, Sixth Congressional District, and asked BW re her notation on the report which said, "Let's discuss it." BW said that this notation was made because of the fact that Dr. Beck's and Robinson and Brown's reports do not coincide. She says that she has written to Robinson and Brown asking them to clarify the matter, but to date, has received no reply.

A discussion of Mr. McCain's district, the Third, followed. WAB asked RTB to put into a memo the fact that the two McCain's are not related, so that there will be no question from the Treasury Department. RTB made a brief report on the area in question. In regard to the questions about the vouchers, he says he found nothing out of order. It was just that the people in charge used a different terminology than we are accustomed to, to explain their expenditures.

Rearden, of the Fourth District, has reported to WAB that no money has been spent by his project as yet.

Haile,Fifth District, asked if he could hire a full-time secretary, in a letter written to WAB. He says that the work load has increased so that this is a necessity. RTB commented that the work in his district did not require such additional employment.

In further discussion, it was agreed among WAB, RTB, and BW, that Haile wants to be in the position to supervise Brown and Robinson's activities. WAB asked RTB and BW their opinions as to whether it should be stated again what was to be expected in the way of reporting. BW brought out the fact that the requirements of the program they are running have already been set out in the initial letters to Haile, and this should be unnecessary. It was agreed, however, that we should inform them that we need a narrative report giving information for the month, and that the statistical reporting should be left with one person, since it is obvious that Brown and Robinson have not been supplying us with reliable information, and we have instances to substantiate this. It was further decided that if we desire, these two are to stay on as field workers, but that we should be firm as to what we expect of them from here on out. RTB was asked by WAB to relate in a separate memo the progress or lack of same, of Robinson and Brown, in terms of the Fifth and Sixth districts. (See RTB's memo dated 6/26/64 re this.) WAB says that in view of these events, there is apparently no communication between Haile, Robinson, and Brown. RTB interjected that there is <u>some</u> communication between Beck, Robinson and Brown, however.

WAB said that he would call McCain concerning this problem tomorrow (6/26). WAB said that he feels the only solution to the problem is to give a supplemental grant to Haile's and Beck's programs to hire directors, and give CORE a nominal grant to carry Robinson and Brown to the end of the year.

WAB mentioned that Dr. Thomas (Dr. C. H.), of Orangeburg, S. C., sent in a fiscal report which included an item of payment to a Mr. Zimmerman for advertisement and another for secretarial help which included "honorarium." He says that he will take this matter up with Dr. Thomas himself.

WAB also brought up the matter of $1,688 being requested by the American Friends Service Committee for a program, which he rejected, and now Dr. Thomas has the Committee coming into that area. WAB said that he felt that after reviewing the matter

entirely, he would still have to stick to his original decision. RTB agreed. This group had asked for $6,000 for a three-month program, when $6,000 was previously asked for from June to December.

Other Reports: WAB said that we had received reports from Eastern North Carolina, one of which he thought was very good on SCLC, but he said he wondered who prepared it. He asked BW to check into this.

In discussing Q. D. Adams of the Citizens Improvement League, he feels that he should have put the project on a $100 a month budget, in view of the activities of that group. They only registered 33 persons in June.

WAB said that the film, "Right Now" was ready, and that he would get a letter off telling Newman to send our copies here. It was understood that if we want a trailer, we will have to do it ourselves.

A discussion of the John Salter-A. Reed Johnson situation followed. The memo on RTB's reaction to this is dated 6/29/64, entitled, "Field Trips to South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia." His comments re his visits to these areas are also contained herein.

BW asked what we plan to do about the Georgia situation. WAB said that we will let the agencies know we are willing to renew projects, especially where we have had successful operations and cooperation.

RTB asked if we had heard from Idessa Williams and Recozy Williams in Montgomery. WAB said that he had had a letter from Andy Young, and that he didn't know whether Andy was suggesting that we give a direct grant to Tuscaloosa, or to SCLC, but that he(WAB) would rather give the money to SCLC so as to have financial reporting coming from Edwina, who keeps up with these matters pretty well.

Probable programs in Atlanta, Rome, Fort Valley, and surrounding areas came up in the discussion in a spot-check manner, and it was agreed that programs in most of these communities would get favorable consideration if outlines were submitted.

With all of the current business completed, the meeting was ended.

js

WA

July 23, 1964

STAFF MEETING MINUTES

Held ~~7/21/64~~

WAB called a staff conference which was attended by John Due, Barbara Stewart, Jane Moore, Joe Tucker, and Janet Shortt. This conference was called to discuss VEP and its future, both immediate and long-range.

WAB opened the meeting by saying that with the resignations of Randolph Blackwell, Field Director, and Barbara Whitaker, Research Assistant, he had concluded that we would not try to get people to replace them since VEP is in its final stage. He went on to say that VEP will continue to support active registration programs up to the deadline for registration for voting in the November general election. These programs will run up until sometime in October in most of the states, with the exception of Texas, where the deadline passed on January 31. We are terminating grants-in-aid to programs then. He said that there will possibly be some "get-out-the-vote" campaigns, provided they can be conducted on a non-partisan basis.

Special Research Analysis: WAB told the group that a tentative program had been worked out with Dr. Sam Cook to conduct a special research study on increased registration that is to determine the pattern of the Negro vote during the general election. In connection with this, we will be subscribing to a number of additional newspapers which will aid in collecting data.

In the Field: WAB says he will have to step up the field responsibilities, and is asking the participating agencies to help in this regard. Mr. W. C. Patton (NAACP) is one of the individuals being asked for assistance. Andy Young and Randolph Blackwell (SCLC) have also worked out an agreement re this. All field work will be terminated as of the November general election since there will be no more grants to agencies as things stand now.

Final VEP Report: The final VEP report will be ready sometime in 1965. LWD will probably take a leave of absence from SRC to write this final accounting from materials which have been compiled. It was at the last Executive Meeting of SRC that it was decided that all grants-in-aid would be terminated in November, and work would then be started on the final report. It will also be determined at this time whether a recommendation on continuing VEP will be made.

WAB explained to the group how VEP obtained its tax-exempt status. He said that we have this exemption because of the unique feature of research study, for the IRS would not have allowed it simply on the grounds of registering individuals to vote; however, the registration aspect of the project was important in compiling the materials necessary for the research study. It was also on this basis that it was decided

to run the grants-in-aid program for two-and-one-half years in lieu of two years, as it had been originally planned. Cutting off aid in two years would have meant ending the project in the middle of a presidential election year, and in order to get the full benefit of the reasons for motivation, etc., it would be necessary to continue longer.

With this background information, WAB brought out the fact that if VEP is to continue, all the information needed to make a case for tax-exemption should be at hand and ready for presentation to IRS.

At the inception of VEP, WAB said, there were two or three members of the Board who were opposed to the idea of SRC sponsoring VEP, but as time progressed, those who first opposed the idea changed their opinions and are now VEP's staunch supporters. Also, as the time draws near, participating agencies have expressed their regret that VEP will end. Because of these factors, the idea of continuing VEP has been considered. It might be that the Executive Committee of SRC would continue to serve as the sponsoring agency, or it might be that VEP will continue under the auspices of another organization. At any rate, there could be some other method of operation, and VEP can possibly continue with the whole program revised. WAB brought out the fact that there will be a need for secretarial assistance until the final report is written, and he thought it could be worked out with the present staff so that no additional secretarial help would have to be brought in at this point.

WAB said that he is thinking of bringing to work on a temporary basis, Joe Tucker and Jane Moore. Although it has not been specifically determined what these two would do, WAB thought that Jane could take over the major portion of BW's duties, and Joe could take on some of BW's assignments, and also be available for field trips. John Due could be used for more field assignments to check on existing VEP programs.

WAB again mentioned, as he has done in previous staff conferences, that something needs to be done seriously in the area of filing, and it is hoped that we can work out something. He feels, because of the nature of our work, that our filing is an important responsibility, not to be taken lightly, and the fact that some material has been misplaced makes it a crucial matter.

Jane is going to make arrangements to join the staff about the 4th of August. The distribution of the office work load was briefly discussed, and the importance of everyone getting a better understanding of everyone else's duties was stressed.

After welcoming Jane and Joe to VEP, the meeting was dismissed.

js

WB
JM

August 6, 1964

STAFF MEETING MINUTES - August 4, 1964

Attended by: Wiley A. Branton, Jane Moore, Joe Tucker and Janet Shortt.

This meeting was called to welcome Jane Moore and Joe Tucker to the VEP staff, and to determine the responsibilities each would take. Jane Moore joined the staff 8/4/64, and Joe Tucker was expected to join us as soon as the transition could be worked out with SRC in a day or so.

WAB explained how the duties will be divided between the two newcomers in the research department, and outlined briefly the responsibilities of a field representative to JT. WAB outlined the things that were to be stressed in importance in regard to VEP, such as the research procedure, which included what is to be looked for in reports sent in by participating agencies, what to look for in the various newspapers subscribed to by VEP, and what information is to be gathered for the Election Analysis conducted by Dr. Sam Cook. WAB also explained the general office procedures such as mail routing, and what problems can be expected with different agencies.

A memorandum will be sent out notifying agencies of the resignations of Randolph Blackwell and Barbara Whitaker, and of the new additions to the staff.*

js

*This memorandum was sent out 8/5/64, along with the news release on VEP voter registration results.

WB
JM
JD
BS
JT

September 10, 1964

STAFF MEETING MINUTES
9/10/64
Attended by: Joe Tucker, Jane Moore, John Due, Barbara Stewart, and Janet Shortt.

WAB called this staff meeting because of the project's stepped-up pace, and his desire to have everyone completely informed as to what is going on.

The meeting was opened by WAB asking the staff members if there was anything anyone wanted to discuss that would ordinarily be taken up in a regular staff conference. There was not, so he went on with the business at hand.

VIRGINIA: WAB says that things are moving rapidly in this state, and that we have previously conducted programs here, one of which was conducted under the supervision of Dr. Edwin B. Henderson (All Citizens Registration Committee of Northern Virginia, VEP 2-24). Dr. Henderson has been requested, by letter, to have his VEP project and final report closed out by September 30.

We have recently made a grant to the Northern Virginia CORE (VEP 4-39), and we have given money for work in Petersburg and vicinity. (VEP 4-33). WAB has asked SCLC to clarify their meaning of "vicinity" and JM is to check on this further by writing to Herbert Coulton.

We have made a supplemental grant in Newport News (Peninsula Coordinating Committee, VEP 3-9), one to Dr. Holley's group (Central Civic Voter Project, VEP 4-42), and one to Lynchburg, Virginia (Lynchburg Voters League-M. W. Thornhill, Jr., VEP 4-43).

A letter has been written to Moses Riddick because of delinquent reporting to us, and it was brought out that WAB is concerned about Riddick's possible interest at this point in partisan politics.

Because of problems we were having with the Tidewater Voter Registration Project (VEP 3-8), JT was sent to check on this program. Initially, we were dealing with the organization, and then they hired a director, Arthur Freeman, and we were having to deal with an individual rather than with the organization as a whole. These difficulties have been straightened out, and the Tidewater grant is going to be extended.

The Crusade for Voters, under the direction of Dr. W. S. Thornton (VEP 4-44): WAB pointed out that this organization is probably the best organized group in the whole state. We had received a proposal from a group in the Eighth Congressional District, who were bringing in a group of college students to assist in their registration efforts. This group abandoned their program and went to Richmond to help the

Crusade for Voters. WAB was not in favor of the group paying such a high salary to canvassers ($70 per week), and expressed his feelings on this to Dr. Thornton. At this point, however, WAB has decided to "play it by ear" and wait to determine the effectiveness of the canvassers and see just what results will be obtained, along with how promptly the reporting requirements are met.

In the Third Congressional District, WAB disclosed that we are about to do something that is unique. We are making a grant to a predominantly white group. Heslip "Happy" Lee, director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and Dr. Picott (acting as treasurer), will be working with this group. This means we will have two programs going on in the same district at the same time. (Later on during the meeting, JD asked if we would have trouble with IRS by giving money to a white group. WAB answered him by saying that we certainly would <u>not</u> have any difficulty because the purpose of VEP is to increase registration in the southern states, and we have not made any grants of this kind mainly because there has been no request for assistance from such a group.)

WAB said that we finally received a proposal from the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP. In a letter received from Lester Banks in late August, he states that he had never received a reply to his letter to us of July 15 (which we never received.) WAB surmised that Banks was trying to make it appear that he has not been negligent in submitting a proposal, especially since the matter had been discussed between WAB and Roy Wilkins. A $10,000 grant has been made to this group. (VEP 4-46). JM has been instructed to write Banks to ask him to outline this program in detail, and let us know exactly how this program will be conducted.

With this grant, NAACP will be working in 21 separate areas in Virginia.

Byron Smith in Roanoke called to request a grant, but a tentative grant had already been made to NAACP, so Mr. Smith was referred to NAACP about coordinating his program with theirs.

WAB said that we are going to get a number of small requests for grants, so it has been decided to set up an account with CTC called the Southern Voter Project, and we will administer programs right from this office. This way, we can give faster service, and have vouchers here to support all bills paid. It will also eliminate having to wait for each new project to have checks printed.

<u>GEORGIA:</u> Grants have been given to the Bibb County Coordinating Committee (VEP 4-40), and the Peach County Political Action Committee (VEP 4-41), following JD's field trips into these areas.

<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>: Support of the Third and Fifth Congressional Districts have been terminated, and are now being run by the S. C. Voter Project

(Dr. C. H. Thomas, VEP 4-45). WAB said that this state will be discussed more in detail later.

NORTH CAROLINA: We are about to make a substantial grant to NAACP when the books open sometime in October.

With all the current projects and plans brought up-to-date, the meeting was adjourned.

js

issued June 2, 1962

CORRESPONDENCE REPORT OF THE
INTER-CITIZENS COMMITTEE
APRIL 1960 THRU MAY 1962

CORRESPONDENCE	NO. OF LETTERS
Rev. Everett W. McNair	10
Rev. Andrew Schulze	10
Rev. Ray Gibbons	8
Rev. Carlos Fuller	8
Foreign	8
Rev. Paul Woolley	7
Att. Edward Woolley	7
Dr. Leslie Dunbar	5
Senator Jacob Javits	5
James Davis	5
Commission on Civil Rights (U.S.)	5
Rev. Galen Weaver	4
Burke Marshall	4
Per Laursen	4
Rev. Charles Gomillion	4
Mrs. Alfred Lincoln	3
Senator Sam Ervin	3
Rev. H. B. Sissel	3
Rev. Edward Brown	2
John T. Murphy (Justice Dept.)	2
J. Edgar Hoover	2
Internal Revenue Service	2
Senator Leverett Saltonstall	2
Rep. Emanuel Celler	2
United Nations Commission on Human Rights	2
James Dombrowski	2
Dr. Hans Speigel	2
Ruth Stresow	2
Joyce Bremer	2
LIFE Magazine	2
Louis Lautier	2
Rev. Albert S. Foley	1
Lawrence Rosen	1
NEW REPUBLIC Magazine	1
Tim Creery (Southam Newspapers)	1
Senator Lister Hill	1
Senator John Sparkman	1
Rep. George Huddleston	1
American Friends Service Committee	1
Dr. L. H. Foster	1
Rev. Glenn E. Smiley	1
Rev. L. I. Maddocks	1
Mrs. Catherine Fletcher	1
TIME Magazine	1
Copy of letter of Harold Tyler to Rep. A.C.Powell	1
Copy of letter of Joseph Ryan to Rep. A.C.Powell	1
Copy - A.H.Monk to Berl I. Bernhard	1
Copy - Berl I. Bernhard to Sen. Cilfford Case	1
Copy - Sen. Clifford Case to H. Alexander Smith	1
Copy - William Taylor to H. Alexander Smith	1
Copy - H. Alexander Smith to Irving Harris	1
Copy - Burke Marshall to Sen. Jacob Javits	1
Drew Pearson	1

David Nichols	1
H. Alexander Smith	1
Senator Vance Hartke	1
Conaly Bedell	1
Rev. John Morris	1
Other (includes personal letters)	59
TOTAL	214

Total number of personal letters sent by ICC 193

Number of cases compiled as of May 31, 1962	23
Number of documents printed	50,000
Number of documents distributed to senators, congressmen, governors, government agencies, national civic, social, and religious organizations, and locally	45,000 approx.

****

NEWS ARTICLES ON ICC DOCUMENTS

Bangor News (Maine) Document No. 4
Houlton Times (Maine) Document No. 4
Star News (National City, Calif.) Sun. May 15, 1962 editorial /Document No. 4
Cedar Grove Newspaper May 1960, Document No. 4
Afro-American April 1, 1961 , Document No. 10
The Ottawa Citizen , Series of 12 articles, June 13 thru June 27, 1961
Several news articles on the ICC have appeared in the Birmingham World Newspaper

The May 5, 1962 issue of THE NATION comments upon the work of the ICC. The recent report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights includes four documents of the ICC. The Report published in late 1961 is entitled JUSTICE.

****

Of the 215 correspondents listed above,
The great majority are deeply concerned;
Some few simply wish to keep informed of what is going on;
A very few show no interest;
None have shown contempt for our efforts.

****

Of the 23 cases of rights violations reported by the Inter-Citizens Committee,
There have been no convictions of any of the violators.
One officer, police chief Roy Damron of Helena, was brought to trial in Federal court but was acquitted by an all white jury. The man whom he shot and paralyzed for life, Theotis Crymes, was later (16 months) exonerated by the Veterans Administration in Montgomery and is now receiving a pension from the government for life.
Some of the victims have left the state; others have served unjust sentences, while others still await the arrival of justice. One grave holds the secret of the untimely death of a 14 year old Negro lad. Five cases are presently being worked on.

J. L. Ware
President

C. Herbert Oliver
Secretary

D'Lane

INFORMATION AND WORKERS
SHEET NO. 1

BEYOND THE BALLOT BOX

The free ballot box is the symbol of democracy. It provides a key to a society of freedom, justice and security. At the ballot box, as before the bar of justice, every citizen is equal. Beyond the ballot box lies the Promised Land with opportunities for individual and group advancement.

Voting means that you are a free citizen with the same rights as other citizens. After you have registered and cast your vote for the persons you want elected to office, you know you are an American doing what other Americans do. You can be proud of yourself and of your country. It is not only your right, but your duty as an American citizen to vote.

1 - The American government is established on the principle that the people shall rule and not a dictator nor a class.

2 - Your vote is the only method of expressing approval or disapproval of who governs you.

3 - By registering and voting, you not only help yourself personally in so many ways but you make it easier to secure things that might be needed in your community such as better lighting, better and cleaner streets, better police protection, better schools, better fire protection, the kind of justice you get in courts, the kind of job your children can get with your city, state or country, how much taxes you have to pay and how your tax money is spent, etc.

4 - By registering and voting properly, you can help make Bessemer an example of true brotherhood in practice.

5 - IT IS TIME TO STOP BEGGING ON OUR KNEES FOR WHAT WE CAN SECURE IN THE VOTER'S BOOTH. Would you appear before the Board next month.

INFORMATION SHEET NO. 1

BESSEMER VOTER'S LEAGUE INFORMATION FORM

NAME

PRESENT ADDRESS

OLD ADDRESS

NAME OF CHURCH OR ORGANIZATION

PHONE NUMBER

Voter? Yes No

WHEN QUALIFIED

Did you re-identify? Yes No

Is Poll Tax Paid? Yes No

I will appear before Board_____

No. of Persons Over 21_____

NAME

PRESENT ADDRESS

OLD ADDRESS

NAME OF CHURCH OR ORGANIZATION

PHONE NUMBER

Voter? Yes No

WHEN QUALIFIED

Did you re-identify? Yes No

Is Poll Tax Paid? Yes No

I will appear before Board_____

No. of Persons Over 21*_____

NAME

PRESENT ADDRESS

OLD ADDRESS

NAME OF CHURCH OR ORGANIZATION

PHONE NUMBER

Voter? Yes No

WHEN QUALIFIED

Did you re-identify? Yes No

Is Poll Tax Paid? Yes No

I will appear before Board_____

No. of Persons Over 21_____

NAME

PRESENT ADDRESS

OLD ADDRESS

NAME OF CHURCH OR ORGANIZATION

PHONE NUMBER

Voter? Yes No

WHEN QUALIFIED

Did you re-identify? Yes No

Is Poll Tax Paid? Yes No

I will appear before Board_____

No. of Persons Over 21_____

INFORMATION AND WORKERS
SHEET NO. 2

INFORMATION FOR WORKERS

QUALIFICATIONS -

(a) Citizen of the United States
(b) 21 years of age or over
(c) Lived in State two years
(d) Lived in County one year
(e) Lived in your precinct three months
(f) Must be able to Read and Write

If you become 45 years of age before October 1, you do not owe Poll Tax.

Veterans are exempted from paying Poll Tax. ((Bring Discharge Paper with you.)

Poll Tax must be paid on or before February 1 of each year.

DUTIES FOR WORKERS

A few days before the last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each month, call your Captain or Co-Captain, let them know how many persons promised you they would go before the Board of Registrars.

Have each person to promise that they will notify you as soon as they hear from the Board of Registrars. You then will notify your Captain.

Ask the teller of your Church to announce that these persons are now qualified Voters.

Encourage and seek new voters from your membership church.

Post a current list of qualified voters on the Bullentin Board or in a Conspicuous place in your church.

Add new voters names as they qualify.

Send names and address to the Secretary of the League.

BESSEMER VOTERS LEAGUE, a non-partisan organizatio

Birmingham World 12-7-63

Citizenship Project Makes Big Voter Registration Push

The Miles College Citizenship Porject, this week, urged all non-voters to turn out in large numbers on December 11 when the County Board of Registrars go back into session at the Courthouse.

The dedicated students who are working with the project are sparing no pains to stimulate voters registration among Negroes. They are doing grass-roots canvassing, organizing clinics, car-pools, and securing volunteer baby - sitters. Persons who could go to the Courthouse to register if they had a baby-sitter or transportation are urged to call the office of the Citizenship Project at 324-5214 and such assistance will be arranged.

Many of the members of the faculty of Miles are giving some help to the project in its efforts to increase voter registration.

Rev. A. L. Woods, Jr., the director of project, states that it has recently been revealed that of the total number of voters in Alabama Negro voters account for only 40 per cent. "It appears that in spite of socalled gains among Negro voters to the over-all total has changed very little'., he added.

"All churches, organizations, and individuals are expected to put forth special efforts to make sure that many hundreds of Negroes are at the Courthouse to register on December 11." Rev. Mr. Woods said.

Pink

Vot. Regist - Ala

Around the Town
Birm Wld. 2/8/64

BALLOT

There should be no let up in voter-registration stimulation by the organized promoters of a widen electorate. The Jefferson County Board of Registrars has extended the hours for registration on the first Monday of March and April. One of these two days will be able to register from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m.

[redacted] munity leaders. For all practical purposes the poll is dead in Alabama, although the law is still alive for state elections. The Montgomery Advertiser observed editorially in part, Feb. 3: "The registration process should never be made deliberately difficult. The old poll tax, levied on all voters alike, did not complicate the process. But a poll tax in the present circumstances would complicate matters by establishing a duel voting system and two classes of voters."

The editorial adds: "—Yet another collision may arise from that section of the U. S. Constitution which says that persons who vote in congressional elections must have the same qualifications as those who vote for members of the state legislature."

The other group seems to be taking advantage of the opportunity to become new voters without intense, well - financed, highly - publicized campaigns. Yet with all of this extra stimulation on a small flow of applicants are going down to the voter-registration office. The ballot is a civic tool by which one may be helped to better his lot, have a hand in the selection of those who will govern, and to register his view on public issues. Still the suffrage apathy seems to prevail among our group. The ballot is the crown of first-class citizenship.

-Register to Vote-

Ala. Poll Tax

~~APP. 2~~

AIDS TO THOSE IN NEED

FEDERAL

STATE

COUNTY

HELPS -
Compiled by
MRS. M. E. TILLY

WA
BW
RTB
JBL

JAMES JOHNSON, SR.,
CAMPAIGN MANAGER

MRS. AGNES STUDEMIRE,
ASSISTANT MANAGER

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS,
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
Room 623
1630 Fourth Avenue, North
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
Phone 324-0424

MAY 15 1964

MRS. BERNICE C. JOHNSON

FOR

County Board of Education

"Cast a vote for Democratic Representation"

COPY

Dear Friend:

This letter is my humble way of expressing appreciation to you for the moral and financial support given me during my recent campaign for a seat on the Jefferson County Board of Education.

Altho we did not win the position we sought, I am happy because we ran a great race, one of the greatest in Negro political history in Jefferson County. 22,018 voters voted for me on May 5.

This was a great demonstration. It pointed out several things politically, but most of all, it emphasized the need for continued efforts on our part to increase our political strength. This can be done only at the precinct level by precinct leaders who are dedicated to the proposition that "We Shall Overcome," when we get the ballot.

Thanks again, we are not discouraged. We will continue to fight for freedom from political bondage.

Respectfully,

Bernice C. Johnson

(Mrs.) Bernice C. Johnson

Negro Cand

Subject to Democratic Primary, May 5, 1964

Pd. Pol. Adv. By Bernice C. Johnson's Campaign Committee - Birmingham, Alabama

This is a copy of the "Thank you Letter" I sent to my Campaign supporters. Enclosed is an official vote Count.

Bernice C. Johnson

OFFICIAL VOTE FIGURES HERE

BIRM. NEWS 5/7/64

Here are the official vote tabulations from Jefferson County in Tuesday's Democratic primary:

Congress — HUDDLESTON, 96,848; Vann 13,209.

Public Service Commission — CONNOR, 49,240; OWEN, 41,527; Folsom, 20,005.

(Connor carried Jefferson County but Owen is ahead statewide and apparently the two will be in a runoff June 2.)

Circuit judge No. 1—GILES, 73,006; Smiley, 8,445.

Circuit judge No. 2 — KING, 64,031; Grace, 16,949.

Circuit judge No. 7—BAILES, 69,843; Rice, 13,527.

Circuit judge No. 11—McELROY, 68,237; Conway, 12,898.

Circuit judge No. 12 (Precincts 33 and 53)—BALL, 13,822; Bridges, 8,085.

County treasurer — ABERCROMBIE, 33,951; BEARDEN, McDowell, 6,516; Rice, 19,519; Ward, 11,170.

Board of Education — GWIN, 70,980; ROGERS, 61,680; Ward, 22,940; Johnson, 22,018; Mitchell, 11,936; Hood, 9,094.

National committeeman—CONNOR, 55,412; Folsom, 19,001; Weeks, 15,817; Barker, 6,125.

Elector No. 1—ALLEN, 88,602; Langan, 18,627; Coe, 1,806; Crommelin, 1,328.

Elector No. 2—BLAIR, 83,947; Brantley, 21,780; Watts, 1,314; Price, 1,066.

Elector No. 3 — BREWER, 84,604; Shelton, 20,008; Kelley, 2,407.

Elector No. 4—EVANS, 80,835; Casey, 24,845.

Elector No. 5 — GALLION, 85,625; Haltom, 21,489.

Elector No. 6—GILES, 73,334; Ayers, 23,345.

Elector No. 7 — HANES, 84,021; Skidmore, 23,738.

Elector No. 8 — MATHEWS, 81,424; Allen, 25,736.

Elector No. 9—MIZELL, 81,306; Harrison, 24,075.

Elector No. 10 — SCOTT, 80,840; Hardwick, 24,665.

Alternate delegate No. 1 — HAWKINS, 33,400; Page, 28,801; Houseal, 24,078.

Delegate No. 2 — GAFFORD, 38,285; Collins, 35,462; Watts, 8,236.

Alternate Delegate No. 2 — INGRAM, 39,827; Gaines, 37,280; Moore, 5,183.

Delegate No. 3 — KILGORE, 43,153; Ethridge, 40,772.

Birmingham deaths

Dynamite Case Appeals Slated

BIRMINGHAM (AP) —The appeals of three Birmingham area men convicted of illegal possession of dynamite were set for today in Circuit Court.

Judge Elias C. Watson, and a jury, were to hear the case against Robert E. Chambliss, 59; John W. Hall, 35; and Charles Cagle, 22.

The three, all with Ku Klux Klan records, were convicted last October in recorders court by Judge Earl Langner. He sentenced them to six months in jail and fined them $100 apiece.

State Public Safety Director Al Lingo tried to link the case to Birmingham's church bombing, which killed four Negro girls. But the state was unable to prove any link.

Birmingham attorney Matt Murphy Jr. is defense attorney. When his clients' appeals trial was once postponed, he objected, stating that their lives are in danger 'as long as these cases are hanging fire."

Selma Times-Jour.
6-16-64

Ala.

JUL - 5 1962

Corr
Rec'

"Freedom belongs to those who earn it"

THE NON- PARTISANS VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE
AND MOBILE COUNTY
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

ROOM 5, FRANKLIN BUILDING
578 DAVIS AVENUE - HE 3-7927
Mailing Address: P. O. BOX 1091 - MOBILE, ALABAMA

July 3, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Political Education Committee
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Pursuant to our long distance telephone conversation of several days ago, I shall be in Atlanta, Friday, July 6, for the purpose of conferring with you about the matter we briefly discussed by phone.

I shall call you Friday after arrival in Atlanta, seeking an hour for an appointment.

Hoping to see you Friday, and with every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Re: Interview 7/6/62 — ~~Nag~~ VEP Office
J. L. Lyglone a Dean of Mobile, Ala.
Non-partisan Voters League — Mobile County, Ala.
20 yrs old —
Raymond Scott, President
Conrad Deany, Chairman
11,088 Negro Voters in Mobile County

Clarence Montgomery head local chapter of
Ala State Coordinating Comm.

JUL 30 1962

Make file
Mobile, Ala.

"Freedom belongs to those who earn it"

THE NON- PARTISANS VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE
AND MOBILE COUNTY
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

ROOM 5, FRANKLIN BUILDING
578 DAVIS AVENUE - HE 3-7927
Mailing Address: P. O. BOX 1091 - MOBILE, ALABAMA

July 27, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Political Education Committee
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

This is to thank you for the cordial reception accorded Mr. Perez Isom and me on the occasion of our visit to Atlanta on Friday, July 6.

Citizens here who are interested in the matter discussed by us with you at that time are also appreciative of the sober perspective projected by you with regard to the Mobile County voter registration situation.

We are pleased to advise at this time that the Non-Partisan Voters League has taken steps to extend the scope of its voter registration activity to several other counties in this section of the state. In another move to increase voter registration, the Rev. W. T. Smith, 1520 Lincoln Street, Mobile, Alabama, has accepted the appointment as chairman of the Church Committee on Voter Registration, a newly instituted project of the Non-Partisan Voters League.

This committee will have the responsibility of getting a maximum potential of voters from the more than 100 Negro churches in Mobile County. This phase of the work may also be extended to other counties, contingent upon the availability of funds from the Non-Partisan Voters League treasury.

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Political Education Committee

Additional voter registration literature by the Non-Partisan Voters League may be sent to you next week.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

The Mobile County Coordinating Committee
For Registration And Voting
1403 Davis Avenue — Mobile, Alabama

October 17,1962

OCT 19 1962

Mr.Wiley Branton
Director of Voter Education Project
of the Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street N.W. Room 206
Atlanta,Georgia

Dear Mr.Branton:

This comes as a request for funds from our organization,the Mobile County Coordinating Committee For Voter Registration,to finance a drive for voter registration in Mobile County.

Inclosed is an itemized budget of what we feel is a minimum which we need to do the type of job that we have in mind.

The climate here in Mobile is conducive to such a drive and we feel that if the funds can be secured we can set the pace for the State and the South at large.

Thank you for whatever assistance you can give us.

If you would want a detailed explanation of any items in the proposed budget we shall be happy to submit such explanation.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours

Clarence H. Montgomery

C.H.Montgomery

CHM/lmt.
Enc.

Secretarial Help	----------	2,780.00
Postage	----------	300.00
Supplies	----------	500.00
Typewriter Rental (2)	---------	50.00
Adding Machine Rental	--------	20.00
Mimographing Machine	--------	150.00
Mis.Help (Other Help)	--------	2,500.00
Transportation	--------	1,500.00
Telephone	--------	100.00
Pole Tax (people not able to pay)		500.00
Printing and Advertising	-----	1,500.00
Rent	-----	250.00
		10,150. 00

October 22, 1962

Mr. C. H. Montgomery
The Mobile County Coordinating Committee
for Registration and Voting
1403 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 19, in which you request assistance from the Voter Education Project in support of your registration efforts in Mobile County. We also acknowledge receipt of your itemized budget. I note that there is no indication as to the length of time that your registration drive will run, or as to the period of time that the proposed budget covers.

We have a limited amount of funds available for voter registration work and we will not be able to work in every place from which we receive requests, nor will we be able to work in all of the places which do select at the same time. Unless there is some special consideration which would cause us to change our present plans we have not selected Mobile County as a target area during our first fiscal year. This ends March 31, 1963. I am certain that we will give consideration to Mobile County during the second fiscal year.

We have previously received a request from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for funds to conduct a program in Mobile and we were visited last July by Mr. J. L. LeFlore and Mr. Leon of the Non-Partisans Voters League requesting consideration for Mobile and Mobile County.

It would help us in this office if you would outline for us something of the history of your organization and the coordination, if any, of your registration efforts and those of the Non-Partisans Voters League, or any other organizations in Mobile County. To what extend does your organization duplicate the efforts of other organizations with registration activity? What does your organization plan to do which has not been planned by some other agency? What are your thoughts about all organizations interested in registration in Mobile County working together under a coordinated program? Your answers to these questions and other comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

October 23, 1962

Mr. Frank P. Thomas, Publisher
Mobile Beacon
P.O. Box 1407
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Thomas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 22, pertaining to Mr. C. H. Montgomery's letter of October 17 to me.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I wrote Mr. Montgomery and which is self-explanatory.

Thank you for your interest in voter registration. I would appreciate any thoughts which you might have regarding the questions which I have put to Mr. Montgomery.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mr. J. L. LeFlore

MOBILE BEACON

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

PHONE HE 3-3251 MOBILE, ALABAMA P. O. BOX 1407

October 22,1962

OCT 32 1962

OCT 23 1962

Mr.Wiley Branton
Director of Voter Education Project
of the Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street N.W. Room 206
Atlanta,Georgia

Dear Mr.Branton:

I have been handed a copy of a letter written to you on October 17,1962 by Mr.C.H. Montgomery,Chairman of the Mobile County Coordinating Committee For Voter Registration.In this letter Mr.Montgomery is seeking funds with which to finance a registration drive here in our county.

Mr.Montgomery and Mr.W.C.Patton of Birmingham requested me to write you and give you more information than what was contained in the letter sent to you.

This organization,Mobile County Coordinating Committee is a part of the Alabama Coordinating Committee which is headed by Mr.Patton.It has and is doing an excellent job with the limited resources. Mr.Montgomery and his associates are responsible for the greater portion of Mobile County Negroes registrants.This organization furnishes registrants; application forms and spend time in trying to help each prospective voter to learn to complete the application form properly.

The County Committee hold mass meetings weekly during the registration periods to inspire and encourage Voter Registration.Two weeks ago Atty,Elmer Henderson of Washington spoke at a mass meeting sponsored by the organization.

Phone HE 3-3251

P. O. Box 1407

MOBILE BEACON

Published Weekly At
415 South Cedar St
MOBILE, ALABAMA

An office with a secretary is being maintained with the limit amount of fund it has at it disposal.

I trust that this will give you a much broader and clearer picture of the activities of the Coordinating Committee so that you will be able to lend them what ever assistance you may.

Very truly yours

Frank P. Thomas

Frank P.Thomas,Publisher

FPT:lmt.

Mobile, Ala.

NOV 7 1962

JOHN L. LEFLORE
P. O. BOX 1091
MOBILE, ALA.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS · THE PRESS

TELEPHONES:
RES. HE 2-7373 OFF. HE 3-7927

November 5, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

We appreciate immensely copies of letters to Messrs. Frank P. Thomas and C. H. Montgomery, mailed to us by Miss Jean Levine, administrative secretary of the Voter Education Project, at your suggestion.

Mr. Conrad Deane, chairman of the board of the Non-Partisan Voters League, and Mr. Joseph Malone, a member of the organization's executive committee, were instructed to talk with you Sunday, October 28, at the Montgomery meeting of the Alabama State Coordinating Committee relative to a vigorous voter registration drive in Mobile County and the First Congressional District area, to be sponsored jointly by the Mobile County Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting and the Non-Partisan Voters League.

However, the two gentlemen said that they were not permitted to discuss this question with you after other Mobilians connected with the Mobile County Coordinating Committee group barred them from a meeting held with you behind closed doors.

Both the Non-Partisan Voters League and the Mobile County Coordinating Committee have very capable persons engaged in voter registration efforts. As an example, it is generally agreed in the community that Mr. Joseph Malone of the Non-Partisan Voters League is the top person engaged in this work, and Mrs. Robert Banks of the Mobile County Coordinating Committee, is looked upon as the person who has registered the next highest number of new voters. These two persons are presently available for full time service in this field.

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project

The two said organizations likewise have other enthusiastic and efficient workers who have impressive records in voter registration projects.

As a result of a survey conducted by the Non-Partisan Voters League some months ago at a cost of more than $800.00, a list of more than 2000 potential voters is available in our office.

We sincerely hope that the suggestion offered in this letter may be considered by your good office.

With every good wish and kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore

J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Same letter to all invitees (attached)

April 23, 1963

Mr. Cleveland Wolf
3 Washington Place
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Wolf:

A meeting has been planned for Tuesday, April 30, at 8:00 p.m. at the Mount Olive Baptist Church, 409 Lexington Avenue, for the purpose of discussing and organizing a voter registration drive in Mobile County.

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell, Field Director for the Voter Education Project will lead this discussion through its initial phase.

The success of such a campaign will depend, in great measure, upon the cooperation of those persons who have demonstrated leadership qualities and a deep commitment to such a cause. For this reason we invite, and urge, your attendance at this meeting. A list of the invitees is attached for your information.

May we count on you?

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

Alabam
4- Mobile Project

INVITEES TO VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE PLANNING MEETING - 4/30/63

Rev. L. A. Chestang

Mr. Isom Clemon

Mr. Vernon Crawford

Mr. Frank E. Daffin

Mr. Henry Davenport

Mr. Conrad Dean

Dr. E. B. Goode

Mrs. E. B. Goode

Rev. George Harris

Mr. Alex Herman

Mr. Perez Ison

Mr. John LeFlore

Mr. C. H. Montgomery

Mr. C. E. Moses

Mr. Freeman Pallard

Mr. Booker S. Pinkney

The Rev. Bishop W. M. Smith

Rev. A. J. Stokes

Mr. F. P. Thomas

Mrs. Irne Washington

Mr. Cleveland Wolf

MR C. H. MONTGOMERY
MR. F. P. THOMAS

Mr. Cleveland Wolf - 3 Washington Pl

Isom Clemon - 204 S. Lawrence Street

Rev. George Harris - 2756 Old Shell Rd

Mr. Alex Herman - 257 North Ann Street

3 Mr. Frank E. Daffin - 1061 Congress Street

Mrs. Irne Washington - 752 New Jersey Setreet

Mrs. E. B. Goode - 1072 Davis Ave

Dr. E. B. Goode 1072 Davis Ave.

4 Mr. Henry Davenport - 1050½ Davis Ave

2 Atty Vernon Crowford 578 Davis Street

Atty C. E. Moses 1050½ Davis Ave

Rev. A. J. Stokes - 409 Lexington Street

Mr. Booker S. Pinkney - 1101 Sumerville Rd.

Mr. Freeman Pallard - 356 St. Charles St

Mr. Perez Ison - 1651 Belfast Street ?

Mr. John Le Flore - Chatague Street

5 Mr. Conrad Dean - 654 South Bayou Street

1 Rev. L. A. Chestang - 306 North Warren Street

The Rev.
Bishop W. M. Smith 1509 Basil Street
Bl Bishop "

TIME : Tuesday April 30, 1963 - 8:00 P. M .

Place : ##### Mt. Olive Baptist
409 Lexington AVE.

WAR's [illegible]

April 30

→ SRTB

C. [illegible]

The following letter sent also to:
Mr. Isom Clemon, Mr. Vernon Crawford, Dr. E. B. Goode, [illegible] Harris, Mr. Alex Herman, Mr. Perez Ison, Mr. John Leflore, Mr. C. H. Montgomery, Mr. Freeman Pallard, Mr. Booker S. Pinkney Rev. A. J. Stokes, Mr. F. P. Thomas, Mr. Cleveland Wolf.

May 3, 1963

The Rev. L. A. Chestang
306 North Warren Street
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Sir:

Just a note to express my appreciation for your presence at our voter registration planning meeting April 30th at the Mount Olive Baptist Church.

Mr. Blackwell has reported to me on this session, and I have the feeling that a registration drive of great magnitude will soon be starting in Mobile. We here in Atlanta stand ready to work with you when you have placed your plans before us. I understand that your group has planned to meet again Tuesday, May 6th. We shall expect to hear more from you regarding this meeting.

Thank you again, and encourage your abiding interest in this most important work.

Yours truly,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

4-Alabama - Mobile Project

May 22, 1963

Mr. Freeman Pollard
Director of Strategy
356 St. Charles Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pollard:

Your letter of May 20th, along with the "Book of Strategy" is received here. May I express my appreciation and congratulations for the very thorough job that you have done. It is quite evident that a lot of hard work and serious thought has gone into the preparation of this outline.

We here at VEP are desirous of taking some action on this program. However, we are unable to do so for the reason that your budget is not before us. Will you please arrange to have a copy sent to us as soon as possible? This budget should indicate the amount of money that will be required and how it will be spent (in as much detail as possible), how much your organization will contribute, for what period of time you plan to operate, and when you plan to start. With this information, it will be possible for us to indicate something of what we are able to do.

Please express my congratulations to each member of your committee for what I feel is a very good job done.

Yours truly,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

RTB:

Do you have a copy of their budget? What do you think of their proposed program? —

WAB 296

RTB
WAB
JM

356 Saint Charles Ave.
Mobile, Alabama
May 20, 1963

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAY 22 1963

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

This is to acknowledge your letter of May 3. The suggestions and enclosed materials from the Huntsville, Alabama and Richmond, Virginia projects were most helpful in the formulation of the strategy for the VOTERS REGISTRATION BLITZ here in Mobile, County.

You will observe from the enclosed program, that we have worked out a method of attack that is designed to penetrate every home in Mobile, County from the river to the Mississippi state line and from Mobile Bay to the Washington, County line in the north. No street nor home is untouched.

Also, in conjunction with this this sweeping BLITZ, an intensive publicity program is designed to keep the project constantly in the minds and on the lips of the public.

I shall not discuss further details of the project because I think you will find them well defined in the enclosed Book of Strategy.

However, there is another suggestion mentioned in your letter of May 3 that I should like to explore a bit more. That is the matter of obtaining a well known band or personality to perform and give admittiance to newly qualified or all qualified voters. This is an idea that is sure to pay off in a handsome yield of newly registered voters, however, our budget now stands at $15,000 and it has been my observation that

such drawing personalities as mentioned above demand high fees ranging from $5,000 to $8,000 for a night's performance. If there is any further help that you are able to give as regards this phase of the project, please inform me.

Respectfully submitted

yours sincerely

Freeman Pollard

Freeman Pollard,

Director of Strategy

Encl; copy of BOOK of STRATEGY

THE PRESS CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

JOHN L. LEFLORE
P. O. BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

May 25, 1963

MAY 28 1963

MAY 28 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your letter of May 3, with regard to the proposed voter registration project for Mobile and Mobile County. Your Mr. Blackwell gave the movement the edification, enthusiasm and apparent determination which are vitally important factors toward the achievement of tangible goals in an effort of this kind.

I regret that in view of my absence from the city for periods of the past two weeks in connection with the University of Alabama and Mobile County public school desegregation cases, I was unable to attend the past two meetings of our voter registration committee here. However, barring unforeseen contingencies, I hope that I may be able to be present at the next meeting and learn what developments of importance have been projected by the group to aid the cause.

Correlated with an observation which I have made relative to our proposed Mobile voter registration project, the only bewildering question to many of us is why were so many persons of one of our two leading voter registration groups selected for the initial call and only two of the other? We certainly hope it is the intention of the Voter Education Project to maintain an impartial perspective in a matter like this with regard to its complexion and overall operation. Unless this committee is devoid of organizational entanglements or will equally recognize all movements which and all citizens who have merited consideration in voter registration work, the morale of certain influential sources may be lowered and the movement hurt accordingly. This would be unfortunate for all of us and what we stand for in this moment of political crisis.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore/McA.

J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Rt T B.

Were the invitees mostly from one organization? I thought we had a good Cross-Section. This was what I wanted to avoid when I suggested that you see Hoflore on your first trip.

W. B.

W. B.

In making up our list of invitees we were guided by the degree of interest expressed in the poll in Voter registration.

Miss Fannie Neel took over the list and said that she felt that it represented a good cross section. The only consideration that we gave to organizations was to make sure that such groups as labor, Churches, youth and the like were included.

I would think that more individuals of Mr. Le Hone's organization were not included because they have been in interested mainly in court cases and not V.E. Drive. R. T. B.

May 28, 1963

Mr. John L. Leflore
P. O. Box 1091
Mobile 6, Alabama

Dear Mr. Leflore:

Thank you for your letter of May 25th regarding a planned registration project for Mobile County, Alabama.

You expressed serious concern as to how so many persons from one voter registration group were selected for the initial call, and only two from the other group. I think you should know that invitations were sent to individuals thought to be active or interested in non-partisan voter registration without regard for any organizational affiliation. The list was made up from names furnished us by our field director, an official of COPE, and from names in our own files. In our initial letter of April 23, 1963, we attached a list of the invitees to each letter, so that each personswould know who had been invited. One of the reasons for doing this was to let each invitee know what other persons had been invited, and we felt that if there were other key people who should have been invited, that someone would certainly let us know. Your letter of May 25th indicates that other people should have been invited.

We are trying to leave the actual operation of the project entirely to the discretion of local leadership, and I would certainly hope that every person who is seriously interested in voter registration would have an opportunity to participate in the program, and I feel certain that this local group would welcome the interest of any persons who really want to work. If you have additional people who ought to be included, then I would suggest that you communicate this information to the chairman of your coordinated program, Mr. C. H. Montgomery.

If you meet with any difficulty in this connection, then by all means let me know at once.

With kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

cc: Mr. C. H. Montgomery
1403 Davis Ave.
Mobile, Alabama

May 29, 1963

Mr. Freeman Pollard
Director of Strategy
356 St. Charles Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pollard:

I am rushing this letter in the mail, hoping that the committee there has not gotten down to planning just how and when you will kick your drive off. I know that questions regarding finances and the degree of VEP sponsorship have not been fully worked out. These matters will be resolved in the near future, I am sure. Mr. Branton is communicating with Mr. Crawford in this regard. However, I don't think our planning need stand still until this is completed.

In the past, the great tendency has been for committees to begin registration drives with a big mass meeting. This has worked well, but the fact remains that mass meetings reach only certain kind of people in a community. The people that we agree must be reached are not the ones likely to be reached by such an approach. May I suggest that you give some thought to the possibility of a citizenship parade down Davis Street? Mobile is the ideal city, I think, for this kind of thing. I would like to suggest a parade of 50 or 75 groups pledging their support for voter registration. Cars, walking groups, a band if possible, etc. The committee could lead off with a truck bearing big signs, "Wanted - 25,000 New Voters", boy scouts with a banner, "We Are Too Young To Register - Will You Register and Vote For Us?" The Masonic ~~[illegible]~~ Cond in a car, "We Are Squarely Behind Voter Registration". I should think it would be possible to get many organizations to put in cars pledging support.

Now, this part of the idea, school kids would probably call "way out". But may I suggest that you consider the idea of getting 15 or 25 girls in bathing suits to hand out bills along

with the moving parade? If we should do this, there would be some that would think it undignified, but I am sure that it would attract a lot of interest. This might be a good time for our "Jackass" with his sign, "This Friend is Not Registered Because He's a Jackass, What's Your Excuse?", to make his first appearance on the street. Remember, our first objective must be to get people talking about voter registration in every houshhold.

Now, regarding the "First Citizen" dance idea and your suggestion about the cost of a known personality, let me point out that it was my thinking that you should try to contact such a personality on a benefit basis. I don't think that you would want to try to pay. Many entertainers are now willing to do this kind of thing voluntarily. "Nat King Cole and many others personalities are natives of Alabama, and might be interested. Why don't you put a good man on the job of looking into this?

You will be interested in knowing that we are having some film trailers made to be run in commercial theaters. They will be available for use by your project. I will write you more on this later.

With every good wish, I am

Yours truly,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

Freedom belongs to those who earn it

THE NON-PARTISANS VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE AND MOBILE COUNTY
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

ROOM 5 FRANKLIN BUILDING
578 DAVIS AVENUE - HE 3-7927
Mailing Address P.O. BOX 1091 MOBILE, ALABAMA

May 31, 1963

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford
Attorney at Law
578 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Crawford:

Those of us who are identified with the Non-Partisan Voters League are much concerned as to whether the functions of the proposed voter registration project will be on a non-organizational basis or otherwise.

We feel a moral responsibility to make this inquiry in view of existing reports relative to the planned allocation of funds requested in the budget recommendation. Information has reached us that these funds will be expended solely through the office of one of the recognized voter registration movements in the community while the already equipped office of the other such organization would be entirely ignored in this matter.

In view of the fact that we understand you were selected as chairman of the budget committee, we make this inquiry for a point of clarification as to how the proposed voter registration project will operate in this respect.

As you may already know, the Non-Partisan Voters League has spent more than $1,000.00 since 1961 in conducting voter registration surveys and in meeting other duties related to this important work.

We shall appreciate a reply at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Scott

Raymond Scott, President

Conrad Deane, Chairman
of the Board
NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Mobile, Ala

J. L. LeFLORE
P. O. BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

JUN 20 1963

WB ✓
JM ✓
RTB ✓

June 17, 1963

Mr. C. H. Montgomery
1403 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Montgomery:

It was called to my attention late tonight that you made an issue sometime earlier tonight over my reply of May 23 to a letter written several weeks before by Mr. Wiley Branton, director of the Voter Education Project, Atlanta, Georgia.

Unfortunately Mr. Conrad Deane apparently failed to pay close attention to the several discussions that have occurred in Non-Partisan Voters League meetings with regard to the above mentioned correspondence, or he would have been able to forthrightly explain the moral principle involved in the position assumed by us in this matter. I reaffirm that position and should like to advise with candor to this effect, that protest shall be made to all sources which might have provided the leadership in establishing the Voter Education Project unless the discriminatory situation prevailing here is corrected in a spirit of fairness and equitable justice to the Non-Partisan Voters League and the people associated with it who have been responsible for much of the civil rights work in this area, including a potent participation in voter registration throughout the years.

May I say with frankness that when information was made available to me listing the names of persons who had been called for the first meeting, I immediately suspected that the scheme had been planned in iniquity and wondered by what measurement of consideration had the Voter Education Project given its approval. This is not to attempt an unfavorable reflection on those selected for the said meeting, but it is to merely strengthen our contention that citizens representing one of the two important voter registration groups would wield an overwhelming influence in directing its affairs, despite equally as capable men in the other group who received no such recognition.

My letter to Mr. Branton was no secret and he certainly indicated he did not intend for his subsequent letter to me on the question involved to be that way.

Mr. C. H. Montgomery

In making an analogy in some instances and a camparison in others, of situations when you defended the right of yourselves or the organizations which you represent to fully participate in the administrative functionings of movements similar to the proposed voter registration committee, the attitude of yourself and those closely identified with the movements which with you are associated, in my opinion, reflects a most paradoxical position in this matter.

As an example, two organizations which you represent in official capacities were predominatly represented at the meeting several months ago to determine the demise of the defunct Mobile Citizens Council. While we felt your demands were not vased upon any premise of fairness, we acquiesced for the sake of harmony and community goodwill. However, with evaluations considered by us in the point of service to people as a criterion, to continue agreeing to what we regard as purely selfish and discriminatory tactics for the sake of pleasing a small segment of people.

There are several other instances of policy which we could list, if time permitted, to sustain the viewpoint about which we commented in the avobe paragraph.

May I assure you, sir, that after prayerful consideration of an issue, if I feel that our position is right, I hope to always be strong enough with courage to defend what I believe to be just, whether white or Negro people are involved. I vow this without malice toward anyone.

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeElore
Director of Case Work
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

cc:
Mr. Wiley Branton

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

June 18, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Special Committee for Mobile Voter Registration Drive

From: Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project

The Voter Education Project is interested in making a study of voter registration problems in the Mobile area. Ours is primarily a research program in which we make a study of the various techniques and methods which are being used to encourage people to register and vote. We do this by studying the actual program of participating agencies to whom we make financial grants in consideration of their agreement and cooperation in making certain reports to our office.

Our Field Director, Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell, went to Mobile last April to talk with people interested in voter registration and to discuss the possibility of setting up a special committee through which we might work in Mobile. Mr. Blackwell was cautioned to concern himself with individuals rather than with organizations.

Following Mr. Blackwell's visit to Mobile we called a special meeting for April 30, 1963, and invited several people. We included in each letter a list of the invitees. This should

have afforded ample opportunity for the invitees to recommend or suggest other people, but we have received no communication as to the names of any people who should have been invited to that meeting, or to any subsequent meeting. Mr. Blackwell attended the April 30 meeting and reported to me his enthusiasm for a truly cooperative program in Mobile. The only thing that is holding the program up, at this point, is the matter of the approval of a budget.

Let me emphasize that we consider the special committee to be a well chosen one to work under VEP, and we do not consider that this program will be conducted under the name of either one of the two voter organizations in Mobile. We do hope, however, that any such program will have the unqualified support of both organizations as this will be an opportunity for you to help do something for the community, and at the same time get outside financial support. We can carry on a more effective job by working with a fairly small committee than we can with large numbers of people; but if there are people any of you feel should be added to the present committee, then you should submit these names to Mr. C. H. Montgomery who is chairman of the special committee, and I am certain that he will present these names to the committee for consideration.

VEP is satisfied with the program as we have helped to set it up, and we urge all of you to join with us in helping to get more registered voters without regard for partisan politics or organizational participation or credit. In short, we do not have time for organizational or personal jealousies.

May we count on your continued support?

BU = RTB

VERNON Z. CRAWFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
578 DAVIS AVENUE (FRANKLIN BLDG.)
MOBILE, ALABAMA

HEMLOCK 2-1691

JUN 22 1963

June 20, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Supplementing my letter to you of May 21, 1963, the drive is to be County wide: From the Mobile river on the east to the Mississippi State line on the West; from Mon Louis Island on the Southern most tip of the County to the County line at Calvert, Alabama.

Our budget is planned for one (1) year work. The Mobile County Board of Registrars' rules for registration are as follows:

(1) Regular registration period from October 1st to February 1st.
(2) Special registration period begins the first week in February and continues throughout the year with registration periods being held one (1) week in each month, beginning on the first Monday in February. Persons eligible for the special period of registration are;
    (a) Those who are exempt from paying poll taxes (veterans, persons over 45 years of age and those just reaching the age of 21).
    (b) Others may register during the special periods but cannot vote until the payment of poll taxes.
    (c) Poll taxes may be paid between October 1st and February 1st.

The Strategy Committee has designed its work with regards to the above and the drive will be active throughout the year with special emphasis between October 1st and February 1st.

We are now sponsoring a contest with the hope of raising $1,500 for voters registration.

Mr. LeFlore was elected to work on the Strategy Committee and the Budget Committee-he did not serve on either. Six (6) other persons from the Non-Partisans Voters League of Mobile and Mobile County and

the Citizens Committee have worked with us from the start, all serving on committees. Mr. LeFlore has not presented any other names to Mr. Montgomery as you directed him in your letter of May, 1963.

Most sincerely,

Vernon Z. Crawford
Chairman, Budget Committee

VZC:mht

cc: Mr. C. H. Montgomery
Mr. Freeman W. Pollard

6-27-63

June 20, 1963

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford
Attorney at Law
578 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Vernon:

I wish to remind you that I have not yet received an answer from my letter to you of May 27, a photocopy of which is enclosed.

We regard the $15,000 budget as being very excessive if this is to be for a four-month period and we also have to know how much of the budget you intend to raise from local sources.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

JUN 7 1963

May 31, 1963

COPY

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford
Attorney at Law
578 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Crawford:

Those of us who are identified with the Non-Partisan Voters League are much concerned as to whether the functions of the proposed voter registration project will be on a non-organizational basis or otherwise.

We feel a moral responsibility to make this inquiry in view of existing reports relative to the planned allocation of funds requested in the budget recommendation. Information has reached us that these funds will be expended solely through the office of one of the recognized voter registration movements in the community while the already equipped office of the other such organization would be entirely ignored in this matter.

In view of the fact that we understand you were selected as chairman of the budget committee, we make this inquiry for a point of clarification as to how the proposed voter registration project will operate in this respect.

As you may already know, the Non-Partisan Voters League has spent more than $1,000.00 since 1961 in conducting voter registration surveys and in meeting other duties related to this important work.

We shall appreciate a reply at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Scott, President

Conrad Deane, Chairman
of the Board
NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE

May 27, 1963

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford
Attorney at Law
578 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Crawford:

This will acknowledge receipt of the proposed budget for a voter registration campaign in Mobile County, Alabama. I note that you plan to conduct one four-month drive during the year.

The budget which you submitted in the amount of $15,000 seems extremely excessive if I am interpreting this correctly to be a four-month period. Will you please explain this more in detail for me and also indicate how much of the budget your local community proposes to raise and how much assistance you are seeking from the Voter Education Project.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Mobile, Ala.

WBB

VERNON Z. CRAWFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
578 DAVIS AVENUE (FRANKLIN BLDG.)
MOBILE, ALABAMA

HEMLOCK 2-1691

MAY 23 1963

May 21, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your letters of several days ago in reference to the Voter's Registration Program which is expected to be launched in Mobile shortly.

I have been elected to serve as chairman of the Budget Committee and Co-chairman of the Strategy Committee and was authorized to submit our budget to your office.

We propose to divide the County of Mobile (Negro Communities) into sections comprising approximately four (4) square blocks in area. Each section shall have a Captain who shall be responsible for each person of voting age in his respective section or designated area. The Captain shall obtain information as to number of voters or non-voters in each home. Such information shall be placed on an index card. The completed card shall be kept on file in the Voters Registration Office.

The Executive Secretary shall make periodic contact with the Captain for progess report. We propose to employ two full time Secretaries at a salary of approximately $48.00 per week for one (1) and $40.00 per week for the other. Part-time employees shall be paid at the rate of $.75 to $1.00 per hour. We shall have one (1) four month drive during the year. Before and after each drive time shall be spent in organizing, planning and checking progress.

We intend to advertise in our local daily and weekly papers; on radio and television; automobile stickers and placards;

memographed materials and hand bills to be passed out on streets and all public places; and further, several pieces of literature shall be distributed to each home.

We shall await your advices with respect to the above.

Respectfully submitted,

Vernon Z. Crawford
Chairman of Budget Committee

Enc. Budget

Booker T. Pinkney, Co-chairman
Rev. L. A. Chestang
John LeFlore
Dr. E. B. Goode
Rev. Harris
Mr. Clemmons
C. H. Montgomery, General Chairman

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR VOTERS EDUCATION PROJECT

Submitted by

Budget Committee (Mobile, Alabama)

May 7, 1963

Atty. Vernon Z. Crawford, Chairman
Booker T. Pinkney, Co-chairman
Rev. L. A. Chestang
John LeFlore
Dr. E. B. Goode
Rev. Harris
Mr. Clemmons

Salaries	$ 8,000.00
Jingles and Books	3,000.00
Envelopes	80.00
Letterhead	80.00
Typewriter	80.00
Mimeograph Machine	350.00
Postage	250.00
Printing	80.00
Advertising (Radio, T.V. and newspapers)	1,900.00
Distribution of Handbills	50.00
Stationary (Memo pads, pencils, cards, stencils and etc	290.00
Miscellaneous (Office Furniture, etc.)	600.00
Maintenance	240.00

TOTAL $ 15,000.00

Mobile, Ala

JUN 24 1963

WB ✓
JM ✓
RTB ✓

356 Saint Charles Ave.
Mobile, Alabama
June 23, 1963

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

First of all I shall not feel comfortable until I have explained the reason for this late reply. I happen to be, for better or for worse, one of those writers who has not "made it" yet. Being in such a class one finds that literary agents often make exacting demands and they must be met else the one chance of a life time might be lost. Such has been my situation for the past six weeks.

However, the above activity has not dampened my enthusiasm for our voter education project. As a matter of fact, your last letter uncorked some ideas that I have held back for years because there were no means to bring them into fruition. The idea that you advanced as regarding Lena Horne and Nat King Cole and other celebrities is well taken and we have started making contacts to secure one or more of the persons to spark "First Citizen Ball". (Note I took the liberty of calling the affair a "ball" instead of a dance. Everybody in Mobile wants to go to a ball, eventhough the music is furnished by a juke box. But very few are keen about going to a mere dance. Get it?)

In conjunction with this "Citizenship Week", the week that will begin our drive, we are making plans with the two local radio stations to sponsor a "Citizenship Marathon" that will begin on the Saturday night of that week at 6:00 o'clock and continue through until 6:oo o'clock Sunday Morning. We will need two celebrities to spark this affair, one for the first part to cater that facet of the public which appreciates jazz and popular music. Beginning at 12:01 A.M Sunday morning

we will need a personality who will appeal to persons who appreciate spirituals and gospel singing. Both programs will be geared to excite competition among Churches, clubs, school faculties, business firms, Greek Letter organizations and any other groups. The enclosed form will be sent to the organization a week in advance along with a letter explaining the contest.

The master of ceremony of the program will employ the speaking talent of each celebrity to appeal to the organizations and announce the percentage rating of each reporting and non-reporting organization.

Doctor Gaines Thompson, who along with his club, The Strikers, has had a vast amount of experience in getting and working with talent of this sort. I am happy to say that he has gladly consented to assist us in getting the most out of this affair.

If there is anything else that you wish me to know as regards this overall project, please inform me.

Sincerely yours

Freeman Pollard

Freeman Pollard

PS. It would be useless for me to send you the form as mentioned above. It will border along the lines of the one that you sent me. "APPENDIX III" Huntsville, Alabama.

Please convey my very best wishes to Mr. Branton and I say bully!! for the stand taken in his memorandum of June 18, 1963. Without a doubt now, we here in Mobile can work at a dedicated and fervored pitch.

JUL 5 1963 WBC

NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE

JUL 5 1963

July 3, 1963

COPY

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford
Attorney at Law
578 Davis Avenue
Franklin Building
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Crawford:

This is to rather belatedly acknowledge your letter of June 14, 1963, with regard to an unfortunate development in the Mobile voter registration committee matter. I unhesitatingly attribute the existing conditions to the unfair thinking as expressed by you and others, and the discriminatory decision of those who selected only persons of one group to arrange the initial meeting for the important task to be undertaken with a project of this kind.

When you talked with me a Sunday morning several weeks ago you said in effect that you sometimes make careless or loose remarks. While I have high regard for you as a fellow citizen, the context of your letter, in my opinion, bears out the truth of your confession about making loose or reckless statements.

We think you will admit, Mr. Crawford, that you had not shown any interest in voter registration until Mr. C. H. Montgomery's group selected you as a member of this committee which was set up with the approval of the Voter Registration Project. Therefore, we do not feel that you are qualified to determine the feeling of those of us who have unselfishly given years of our lives to the cause of freedom for Negroes and for the right of franchise for our people. We are rather amused that you would make the ridiculous statement that "it is quite obvious that the main concern of the Non-Partisan Voters League, as it relates to the Voters Registration drive, is the allocation of funds."

For your information the Non-Partisan Voters League spent more than $1000.00 for voter registration drives in the last two or three years while other groups, as far as we know, have spent little or no money in this regard with the exception of having facsimiles or voter registration forms printed. It may also be

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford

interesting to you to know that the people who were ignored by Mr. Wiley Branton relative to the selection of the original committee, include those who were responsible for breaking down the Democratic white primary in Alabama and who were, to a large degree, responsible for the present Negro voting strength in Mobile and Mobile County. If I may say with candor, these people are so disgusted with the way Mr. Branton permitted the original committee to be selected they are seriously considering conducting their own voter registration drive as they have done every year.

This feeling is strongly manifested by these people because Mr. Branton had previous knowledge of the two leading voter registration organizations and it had been suggested to him that both be considered in any initial plans for work in this field.

Another statement of yours which seems to be absurd to us is that which indicates the Non-Partisan Voters League has so-called "diversified interests," as you expressed it, "as opposed to the exclusive work of Mr. Montgomery's organization." As we understand our Mr. LeFlore told you several days ago, you are apparently more interested in an organization's classification than you are in its ability to achieve a result. If the Non-Partisan Voters League is to be penalized for its interest and work in the overall civil rights field, our racial group is faced with a dismal future. May we also say that if your opinion should be accepted as a criterion, such movements as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the NAACP and even the Southern Regional Council would be barred from participating in projects on voter registration questions.

Finally, may we agree with you that every penny of any money which may be allocated for a voter registration drive in Mobile be used for that purpose <u>only</u>, and not for spurious attorney fees, trips for certain individuals, the buying of office furnishings and the paying of telephone bills, and the like.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Scott, President
NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE

cc: Mr. Wiley Branton

COPY

WB

July 5, 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: Wiley A. Branton

From: Randolph T. Blackwell

Subject: Mobile Project

I have re-examined the entire file relative to the proposed voter education project in Mobile with the following questions in mind:

1. When would it be desirable to start the proposed drive?
2. For what period of time should the drive be sponsored?
3. How much financial support should VEP give to the proposed drive?

With reference to the starting of the Mobile project, several factors would appear to be important. In the first place, there is a certain amount of interest existing in the community now about voter registration that must be taken advantage of, or we run the risk of that interest dying down. The question posed here is, "Would the project yield greater profits if delayed until the fall rather than during the present season?" There are advantages in conducting campaigns in the summer, such as: Students being available to work in such a program, the greater likelihood of favorable weather, a decrease in the amount of transportation that will be needed, and the suitability of presenting registration in several ways that are not possible under the fall and winter climatic conditions.

It is suggested in communications from Mr. Crawford that the Mobile committee intends to concentrate on the time between October 1st and February 1st for their major work, with some token work being done the rest of the year. I rather suspect that this suggestion is based on the fact that during the period suggested for concentration, there will be more days given by the Board of Registration. However, I am not sure that the committee has taken into consideration the advantages mentioned above that influences success, nor am I sure that the committee could take the full advantage of continuous registration if it did exist. The three week non-registration months might be just as satisfactory in view of the fact that they allow the committee time to study its approaches before it spends all of its money. So it is that: I recommend that we encourage the Mobile

committee to start its drive as soon as possible - in late July or early August.

With reference to how long/the drive in Mobile should be conducted, it seems to me that we would want to point out to the committee that our own experience has been that those that are conducted for short periods of time are the most successful, and that people will willingly commit themselves to work for short periods, but will stand back if they think they are getting into something with permanence. And, then, it would seem that it should be remembered that four 90-day drives is the same as a one twelve months drive, with the added advantage of allowing the local committee and VEP the opportunity of considering the advisability of continuing the program. If the 90-day idea is accepted, there would also be the added advantage of more individuals having an opportunity to participate in leadership.

With reference to financial support for the Mobile project - I would recommend that VEP assume sponsorship of the project for a 90-day period at the rate of 60% of the budget as proposed in Mr. Crawford's letter of May 21, 1963, the amount being $2,250. ($750 per month).

Randolph T. Blackwell

RTB:js

July 8, 1963

Mr. Freeman Pollard
Director of Strategy
356 Saint Charles Avenue
Mobile 17, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pollard:

Your letters of June 23rd and July 5th are received here. I am embarrassed by my not having responded before now. Please be assured that we look with favor upon your registration plans, particularly the "Citizenship Marathon", which is a new technique with us. I look forward to having the opportunity to observe the entire operation at close range in the near future. Please keep us informed as to the time and place where things are happening.

With every good wish, I am

As ever,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

356 Saint Charles Avenue
Mobile 17, Alabama
July 2, 1963

Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director, VEP
Room 205
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JUL 5 1963

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

It is highly that this letter and one from your office may cross but a local situation has developed that makes it imperative that I write you.

In my last letter to you I mentioned a "Citizenship Marathon". To get this show over we have requested the aid of the two local radio stations. However, they have informed us that they must have sufficient time to clear such programs through the FCC before they can give final approval. If your office approves of the plan as outlined in my letter of June 23, Please inform that I may notify the radio stations concerned.

Sincerely Yours,
Freeman Pollard
Freeman Pollard
Director of Strategy

VERNON Z. CRAWFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
570 DAVIS AVENUE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

WBV
JMV
RTB

JUL 10 1963

July 9, 1963

Mr. Raymond Scott, President
Non-Partisan Voters League
Room 5, Franklin Building
578 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Scott:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter dated July 3, 1963. I am referring same to Mr. C. H. Montgomery, Chairman, Special Committee for Mobile Voter Registration Drive, for his disposition.

Very truly yours,

Vernon Z. Crawford

VZC:mht

cc: Mr. Wiley A. Branton ✓

"Freedom belongs to those who earn it"

THE NON-PARTISANS VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE AND MOBILE COUNTY
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

ROOM 5, FRANKLIN BUILDING
578 DAVIS AVENUE - HE 3-7927
Mailing Address: P-O BOX 1091 - MOBILE, ALABAMA

July 3, 1963

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford
Attorney at Law
578 Davis Avenue
Franklin Building
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Crawford:

This is to rather belatedly acknowledge your letter of June 14, 1963, with regard to an unfortunate development in the Mobile voter registration committee matter. I unhesitatingly attribute the existing conditions to the unfair thinking as expressed by you and others, and the discriminatory decision of those who selected only persons of one group to arrange the initial meeting for the important task to be undertaken with a project of this kind.

When you talked with me a Sunday morning several weeks ago you said in effect that you sometimes make careless or loose remarks. While I have high regard for you as a fellow citizen, the context of your letter, in my opinion, bears out the truth of your confession about making loose or reckless statements.

We think you will admit, Mr. Crawford, that you had not shown any interest in voter registration until Mr. C. H. Montgomery's group selected you as a member of this committee which was set up with the approval of the Voter Registration Project. Therefore, we do not feel that you are qualified to determine the feeling of those of us who have unselfishly given years of our lives to the cause of freedom for Negroes and for the right of franchise for our people. We are rather amused that you would make the ridiculous statement that "it is quite obvious that the main concern of the Non-Partisan Voters League, as it relates to the Voters Registration drive, is the allocation of funds."

For your information the Non-Partisan Voters League spent more than $1000.00 for voter registration drives in the last two or three years while other groups, as far as we know, have spent little or no money in this regard with the exception of having facsimiles or voter registration forms printed. It may also be

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Mr. Vernon Z. Crawford

interesting to you to know that the people who were ignored by Mr. Wiley Branton relative to the selection of the original committee, include those who were responsible for breaking down the Democratic white primary in Alabama and who were, to a large degree, responsible for the present Negro voting strength in Mobile and Mobile County. If I may say with candor, these people are so disgusted with the way Mr. Branton permitted the original committee to be selected they are seriously considering conducting their own voter registration drive as they have done every year.

This feeling is strongly manifested by these people because Mr. Branton had previous knowledge of the two leading voter registration organizations and it had been suggested to him that both be considered in any initial plans for work in this field.

Another statement of yours which seems to be absurd to us is that which indicates the Non-Partisan Voters League has so-called "diversified interests," as you expressed it, "as opposed to the exclusive work of Mr. Montgomery's organization." As we understand our Mr. LePlore told you several days ago, you are apparently more interested in an organization's classification than you are in its ability to achieve a result. If the Non-Partisan Voters League is to be penalized for its interest and work in the overall civil rights field, our racial group is faced with a dismal future. May we also say that if your opinion should be accepted as a criterion, such movements as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the NAACP and even the Southern Regional Council would be barred from participating in projects on voter registration questions.

Finally, may we agree with you that every penny of any money which may be allocated for a voter registration drive in Mobile be used for that purpose only, and not for spurious attorney fees, trips for certain individuals, the buying of office furnishings and the paying of telephone bills, and the like.

Very truly yours,

Raymond Scott

Raymond Scott, President
NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE

cc: Mr. Wiley Branton

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

7-16-63

July 9, 1963

Mr. C. R. Montgomery, Chairman
Mobile Voter Education Project
1403 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

We have given careful consideration to the many problems involved in getting a Voter-Education-Project-sponsored registration drive under way in Mobile. Because of the fact that Mobile does not, at this time, enjoy the unity of leadership which we would like to see we are reluctant to approve any year-round proposal for voter registration in your community.

We strongly urge volunteer work in connection with any registration effort and you simply cannot expect volunteer workers to remain active but for so long a time. We have concluded that our initial effort in Mobile should be limited to a 90-day effort following which we will give immediate consideration to a continued drive to begin either upon the completion of the initial effort or at some subsequent date.

The matter of time of a drive is something which we like to leave entirely to the discretion of the local community and I note that you had planned to conduct your conctrated effort during the period October 1 to February 1. Mr. Blackwell has pointed out to me in a memorandum that it would be desirable for you to start a drive this summer so as to take advantage of the student help which should be available to you at this time. Even though your registration office will not be open as much during the summer as it will after October 1, you still might be able to get very good results and the weather conditions should be much more favorable now than in the fall.

VEP has decided to make an initial grant to your Mobile project in the amount of $2,250 to cover a 90-day program which will be paid to you at the rate of $750 per month. We ask you to decide whether you want to launch a program immediately so as to get something started this summer or defer your program until October 1. We leave this decision entirely up to you. We do ask that this project be operated under the name of Mobile Voter Education Project and that the efforts not be credited to any particular organization as we would like for this to be a coordinated, non-partisan effort.

Please feel free to communicate with us regarding any matters pertaining to the voter registration program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

cc: Mr. Vernon Crawford
Mr. J. L. Leflore
Mr. Freeman Pollard
Mr. Raymond Scott

JUL 20 1963

MOBILE COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

356 Saint Charles Ave.
July 7, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton,
Project Director
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Your letter of July 9 has been received and accepted by the Mobile County Voter Education Project. We are happy to inform you of our acceptance of the financial outlay as described in your letter. As of this moment, the first stencils are being cut to launch our drive.

While it is certain that the financial assistance from VEP is appreciated, we feel that the wide experience that your office has had in this field has provided you and your staff with unique wisdom. I trust you will allow us the benefit of sharing that wisdom.

With best regards, we remain,

Sincerely yours,
Freeman W. Pollard
Freeman Pollard

WB
JM
RTB

OFFICERS

C. W. ALLEN, SR.
Founder

A. L. HERMAN
President

C. W. ALLEN, III
Exec. Vice-Pres. & Treasurer

D. L. MOORE
Vice-Pres.-Sec'ty

C. T. MCKINNIS
2nd. Vice-Pres.

Unity Burial & Life Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED

"A Friend In The Time Of Need"

506 St. Michael Street

MOBILE, ALABAMA

DIRECTORS

A. L. HERMAN
Chairman

C. W. ALLEN, III

JOSEPHINE GRAY

C. T. MCKINNIS

D. L. MOORE

July 11, 1963

JUL 12 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
c/o Voters Education Project
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My Dear Mr. Branton:

I do appreciate that I have been selected as one of the members of the voters Education Project. I can assure you that I shall work hard and untiringly with its Chairman, Mr. C. H. Montgomery; for anything to help my people and realizing that the vote is the only salvation for all of us, I am willing to make any sacrifice to put the program over.

Having attended several meetings I am sure that we can put the project over for the benefit of everyone.

Kindly remember me to Mr. Blackwell.

Sincerely Yours

Alex L. Herman

Alex L. Herman

VERNON Z. CRAWFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
570 DAVIS AVENUE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

June 14, 1963

JUN 17 1963

Mr. Raymond Scott, President
Non-Partisan Voters League
Room 5, Franklin Building
578 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Scott:

In reply to your letter addressed to the undersigned dated May 31, 1963, I am not principally concerned with which organization receive funds from Atlanta, However, I am of the opinion that, the organized Voters Registration Group which Mr. C. H. Montgomery is Chairman, is the one to conduct the drive. The basis for such opinion is the diversified interests of the Non-Partisan Voters League as opposed to the exclusive work of Mr. Montgomery's organization.

Your office or organization is not "entirely ignored in this matter', for the reason that, members of your committee are also members of the other group. It is quite obvious that the main concern of the Non-Partisan Voters League, as it relates to the Voters Registration drive, is the allocation of funds.

In the event the Voters Registration Group in Atlanta allocate funds for the Voters Registration drive in Mobile, I shall be in the forefront to see that every penny of it be spent solely for the purpose intended and that no individual or organization receive any part of the fund for any other purpose.

Very truly yours,

Vernon Z. Crawford

VZC:mht

cc: Mr. C. H. Montgomery
Mr. Wiley Branton

July 17, 1963

Mr. Vernon Crawford
Attorney at Law
578 Davis Avenue
Franklin Building
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Sir:

I will be in Mobile Thursday afternoon, July 18th, and would like very much to talk with you and as many members of your committee as you find it possible to get together, after 8:30 p. m. I will call you upon my arrival in the city as to the place of the meeting.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

July 17, 1963

Mr. Freeman Pollard
Director of Strategy
356 St. Charles Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Sir:

I will be in Mobile Thursday afternoon, July 18th, and would like very much to talk with you and as many members of your committee as you find it possible to get together, between 7 o'clock and 8:30. I expect to be talking with Mr. Crawford and his committee after 8:30.

Looking forward to seeing you. I remain

Respectfully yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

P. S. I will call you when I arrive as to the place of meeting.

July 22, 1963

Mr. Tom Coutch
Club Harlem
St. Stephens Road
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Coutch:

Information has reached us here through our Field Director and through Mr. William Farrell, of the very outstanding leadership that you and the members of the Tavern Owners Association are giving to the community in voter registration. What you are doing represents the only instance, to our knowledge, of an effective technique being used to reach those segments of the population that is so often missed. We congratulate you, and hope sincerely that you will find it possible to continue in this important work.

Please feel free to share this letter with the other club owners there in the city of Mobile.

With warm regards, I remain

Yours truly,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

alabama
4- mobile

July 22, 1963

Mr. Freeman Pollard
Director of Strategy
356 St. Charles Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pollard:

Let me congratulate you and the other members of the Mobile Voter Registration Project for what I am already convinced is going to be a very successful drive. I hope you are going to continue to encourage - particularly - the Strategy Committee to continue to be creative in its approaches.

I went from Mobile over to New Orleans, and there, talking with the people, I came upon a theory that I think you will want to consider. I was told by the secretary for the New Orleans project that they are considering doing what they are calling a "Beer Bust" for new voters. The idea, as I understand it, is this: They intend to get one of the brewery companies to supply them, free of charge, with beer, and they are going to say to persons, that everybody registered of a given period, say a week, is invited to this particular affair. They seem to believe that they will be able to appeal to that crowd of persons that are not normally reached in mass meetings and the like. It struck me as being just the kind of thing you could make use of, even to a greater extent, than the people in New Orleans. Particularly, since you have such very good cooperation coming from the tavern owners.

We want to work closely with you. You will surely want to encourage Mr. Crawford to get his letter off to the Atlanta office as soon as possible. It occurs to me that it might be desirable for him to state in his letter, the name of the organization, the persons that are authorized to sign the checks, the name of the bank, and a sample check from that bank. Much of this information, I have already - and yet - I think our files should show this information coming from the Mobile Committee.

Please extend my personal regards to the many people I know there.

As ever,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

WB

July 26, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Wiley A. Branton

From: Randolph T. Blackwell

Re: Field Trip to Mobile, Alabama, July 18, 1963

On July 18th, I visited Mobile, Alabama, motivated mainly by the desire to check to see if there were things that I could do to insure the most effective use of the money that had been set aside for use in the Mobile project.

I wrote a letter to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Pollard, asking for the privilege of meeting with them on the evening of the 18th. It was my good fortune to learn that Mr. Montgomery had called a meeting for the entire registration committee for the same evening. I attended that meeting. It afforded me a chance to examine a number of things. There was the question of how serious was the problems growing out of the Leflore controversy. There was some question of how much deliberate planning was being done, and to what extent were people being involved in the planning, and then there was the question of how much money would actually be needed, and how could the people of the community get together some part of the money that would be needed. These were questions I felt should be investigated before the project got on the way, as well as questions in which there was room for a lot of practical education of lasting value.

Except in a project like this, I don't know where there exists an opportunity for a leadership group to learn anything about solving intergroup conflict, planning and programming, involving individuals in a program, and the business of fund-raising.

On a previous trip, I had worked at trying to be inspiring. I had challenged the group at that time in Mobile to dare to be creative in their approaches, charging that one of the problems in voter registration was the fact that there is a great tendency to run a registration drive in the same unsuccessful way that they had been run for the past 20 years. It was gratifying to find some evidence of success in both regards. I was inspiring, at least to the extent that the people of Mobile had not waited for VEP sponsorship to begin their work. They had begun the next day, and had registered, with great enthusiasm, more than 400 people.

So far as being creative where approaches is concerned, they had taken my dare, and had come up with several unique approaches. Two of which

are: a radio marathon, and voter education sessions in night clubs. The night club idea is the only single approach being employed for reaching those individuals that would be missed by mass meetings and the like. The nature of this night club thing can better be understood by examining the attached placard, which I found distributed about the city.

It was a real pleasure to observe that the people were no longer obsessed with the feeling that they needed a professional worker to come in from the outside; nor were they over-obsessed or concerned with VEP money. It seemed to me that they had been much too busy planning their drive; however, the steps necessary to qualify for VEP funds were taken in this meeting. The group agreed to use the name, "The Mobile Voter ~~Registration~~ EDUCATION Project", and they elected Mr. C. M. Montgomery, permanent chairman, Atty. Vernon Z. Crawford, Treasurer, and Mr. Pollard, Executive Secretary. They selected the Merchants National Bank as the institution with which they would do business. It was agreed that they would require the signature of two of the above stated officers to sign all checks. The group is requesting that VEP in Atlanta have prepared checks to its liking, and send them down as soon as possible.

Already, individuals in the Mobile county community are beginning to distinguish themselves in voter education. There is a blind man down there by the name of Mr. Bishop who has already been responsible for getting 28 people to register by himself. There is a Mrs. Dorothy Williams that has developed into a real trouper. I recall on my first organizing trip, that Mrs. Williams was present, but seemed to have had no confidence in her ability to do this kind of work. As I spoke to the group, I walked around the room directing my remarks to specific individuals, but at the same time, speaking to the whole company. I walked over and stood in front of Mrs. Williams, and began to ask such questions as: "Have we stopped to think how many women in the community have time to give to this kind of thing if they were sold on it?", and, "Have we considered how effective they could be?", and, "Have we stopped to review how successful they have been in Red Cross and Community Chest drives in the past?" This kind of thing seemed to have started things happening in Mrs. Williams' head. She is now speaking in a different church every week, and to two and three clubs per week. Mrs. Williams is not alone in this kind of work. Mrs. Helen Hayes feels much the same way. These are the same people that will someday meet in a retreat to work out the techniques for real political education, now that they have developed the skills necessary to effectively work with people.

Mrs. Bernice Johnson met these two ladies when she was in Mobile.

They went with her into two or three counties. She was so impressed with them that she encouraged them to apply to VEP for sponsorship as organizers in that congressional district. When I learned of this suggestion, and encouragement by Mrs. Johnson, I joined in encouraging them to place such a request before VEP. A letter can be expected in the near future containing such a request.

On Friday, I spent the day talking with individuals - Dr. Goode, Atty. Crawford, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Montgomery, and others about the Leflore split and other things. All in all, I feel that we have a well-organized program, and some real effort and results can be expected to come out of it.

I therefore recommend that: (1) VEP use the information supplied here, as a basis for starting to release the money that has been appropriated for the Mobile community, (2) That we have printed, as soon as possible, the supply of checks and send them to Mobile, (3), that VEP act favorably upon the request of Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Hayes as soon as the request, with particular, is placed before it.

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

August 13, 1963

Mr. J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work
The Citizens' Committee
P.O. Box 1091
Mobile 6, Alabama

Dear Mr. LeFlore: RE VEP 3-17

Thank you for furnishing me with a copy of your letter of August 8 to Mr. William L. Ferrell, in which you suggest that the Voter Education Project of Mobile not schedule meetings at times when the Executive Board of the Citizens' Committee is meeting. I certainly concur in this suggestion and while it is virtually impossible to schedule meetings which will meet the convenience of every single individual, every effort should be made to avoid scheduling meetings at times when other major organizations are meeting and which involve people who are interested in voter registration.

I note that you state that "we have decided to continue our 19th Annual Voter Registration campaign." VEP is interested in all registration activity in the South whether actively supported by our project or not and I would appreciate any information you can give me regarding plans for your separate registration campaign.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

J. L. LeFLORE
P. O. BOX 1091
MOBILE 6, ALABAMA

WBJ
JM
RTB

August 8, 1963

AUG 10 1963

AUG 12 1963

Mr. William L. Ferrell, Secretary
Voter Education Project of Mobile
c/o Central Life Insurance Company
419 Lexington Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Ferrell:

This is to acknowledge your letter of August 7, 1963, received Thursday morning, August 8, 1963, with regard to a voter registration meeting scheduled for this date at 8 p.m.

On the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month our executive board meetings are held in connection with the numerous cases we are handling, including public school desegregation, further developments in the University of Alabama situation, new plans to save the life of Willie Seals, job discrimination in heavy industry and travel survey. In addition problems of voter registration, revival of the trade school case, public behavior and new job opportunities are also considered as a part of the agenda of these meetings. We believe you will agree it would be difficult to bypass these meetings to attend any other meetings on the above mentioned designated nights, in view of their importance in the struggle to alleviate problems of all of the people.

Although we have decided to continue our 19th annual voter registration campaign, we shall lend any cooperation possible to the voter registration project under the Coordinating Committee's supervision.

We trust that in the future an ample period may be allowed for persons with numerous responsibilities to attend your meetings and that they may occasionally be held on a date to meet the convenience of some of the people who are endeavoring to give considerable time to many of the weighty problems affecting our racial group.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. LeFlore
Director of Case Work
THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

cc: Mr. Wiley Branton
Mr. Raymond Scott
Mr. Conrad Deane

COPY

AT

CLUB HARLEM

THE MOBILE COUNTY CO—ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

SPONSORING

BENEFIT DANCE

HERE EVERY THURSDAY NITE

FEATURING

THE FAMOUS **BILL WASHINGTON AND**

HIS BAND And Other Popolar Mobile Bands

FOLKS!! ATTEND THESE DANCES

BECOME A 1st CLASS CITIZEN

ALL THE MONIES RAISED AT THESE BENEFITS WILL GO FOR **VOTER REGISTRATION**

IF YOU ARE NOT A REGISERED VOTER TELL MR. COUCH OR ANY EMPLOYEE OF CLUB HARLEM AND THEY WILL HELP YOU TO BECOME A QUALIFIED VOTER

DO IT NOW!! **DONATION 50¢**

Make file
Mobile, Ala - Non-Partisan Voters League

Courtesy of
NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE AND MOBILE COUNTY
578 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Alabama

Sample Questionnaire Sample Questionnaire

I, _____ do hereby apply to the Board of Registrars of _____ County, State of Alabama, and do herewith submit to the interrogatories propounded to me by said board.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. State your name, the date and place of your birth, and your present address _____

_____

2. Are you married or single? _____ (2) If married, give name, residence, place of birth of your husband or wife, as the case may be: _____

3. Give the name of the places, respectively, where you have lived during the last five years; and the name or names by which you have been known during the last five years _____

_____

4. If you are self-employed, state the nature of your business _____

_____

(a) If you have been employed by another during the last five years, state the nature of your employment and the name or names of such employer or employers and his or their addresses: _____

_____

5. If you claim to be a bona fide resident of the State of Alabama, give the date in which you claim to have become a bona fide resident _____ (a) When did you become a bona fide resident of _____ County _____ (b) When did you become a bona fide resident of _____ Ward or Precinct _____

_____.

6. If you intend to change your place of residence prior to the next general election, state the facts _____

7. Have you previously applied for and been denied registration as a voter? _____ (a) If so, state the facts _____

8. Have your name been previously stricken from the list of persons registered? _____.

9. Are you now or have you ever been a dope addict or an habitual drunkard? _____ (a) If so, explain as fully as you can _____

_____

10. Have you ever been legally declared insane? _____ (a) If so, give details _____

11. Give brief statement of the extent of your education and business experience: _____

12. Have you ever been charged with or convicted of a felony or crime or offense involving moral turpitude? _____ (a) If so, give the facts _____

13. Have you ever served in the Armed Forces of the United States Government? _____ (a) If so, state when and for approximately how long _____

14. Have you ever been expelled or dishonorably discharged from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, or any other country _____ (a) If so, state the facts _____

15. Will you support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama _____ _____

16. Are you now or have you ever been affiliated with any group or organization which advocated the overthrow of the United States by unlawful means? _____ (a) If so, state the facts _____

_____

17. Will you bear arms for your country if called upon to do so ___ _____ (a) If your answer is no, give reasons _____

_____

18. Do you believe in free elections and rule by the majority? ____

19. Will you give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States Government or the Government of the State of Alabama? _____

20. Name some of the duties and obligations of citizenship _____

_____ _____

(a) Do you regard those duties and obligations as having priority over the duties and obligations you owe to any other secular organization when they are in conflict _____

21. Give the names and post office addresses of two persons who have present knowledge of your present bona fide residence at the place as stated by you _____

_____

_____

Tel. HE 3-7927 "Freedom Belongs To Those Who Earn It"

NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE COUNTY
Room 5, Franklin Building
578 Davis Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY

Date_____

1. Family Name_____

2. Address_____

3. Number of persons living in this house 21 years old and over_

4. Are you a qualified voter?_____

5. Number of qualified voters in this house_____

6. Number of war veterans who live here_____ Voter?_____

7. Number of Post-Korean war veterans live here_____ Voter?_____

8. Will you attend voters' clinic in your section of the?_____

9. Will you consent to register as a voter?_____

10. Will you call or write us?_____

11. Shall we contact you again?_____

12. Your telephone number_____

Interviewer_____

A. S. Crishon, President

Conrad Deane, Chairman of the Board

Daily registration period October 1 to February 1.

——I WANT TO BE A QUALIFIED VOTER——

NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE OFFICE

570 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Alabama

PEREZ ISOM — 478-3993

FRANK DAFFIN — HE 8-4438

SCOTTS CLEANERS — HE 2-4148

M .....

Address .....

Phone No. ..... Time .....

Date .....19_____

NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE AND MOBILE COUNTY

Room 5, Franklin Building
578 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Alabama
Tel: HE 3-7927

Dear Voter and Fellow Citizen:

As a public service, we respectfully offer for your careful and intelligent consideration the information provided below with regard to candidates seeking public office in the state -wide Democratic primary of May 1, 1962.

In a serious effort to consistently and unselfishly act in the public's best interest, we respectfully submit to the discretion of your judgment our recommendations in this instance.

These recommendations are made as an important educational process in meeting community responsibilities and reflect no more involvement than similar efforts by other groups which offer the same kind of election information to the people.

Practically all of the leading candidates or their official representatives have been interviewed by us and we sincerely hope that false issues will not be created or distorted statements made by any of these fine people for reason of circumstances involved in making the difficult decisions which were ours.

We cannot too strongly emphasize that no candidate recommended by us for public office has made or promised any consideration to us or on behalf of any segment of the people, other than good government.

Civically yours,

Conrad Deane

Conrad Deane, Chairman of the Board

United States Senator

( ) John G. Crommelin
( ) Donald Gunter Hallmark
(X) Lister Hill

Governor

( ) Albert Boutwell
( ) Eugene Bull Connor
( ) Ryan deGraffenried
( ) Preston T. Farish
(X) J. E. (Big Jim) Folsom
( ) MacDonald Gallion
( ) Bruce Henderson
( ) Wayne Bodie Jennings
( ) George C. Wallace

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( ) Bert Haltom
( ) J. Daniel Hand
( ) Alvin Horn
( ) Frank Mizell
( ) "Shorty" Price

Attorney General

( ) Jerry Coe
(X) Richmond M. Flowers
( ) Willard Livingston
( ) Walter Emmett Perry, Jr.

State Auditor

(X) Anne Conway
( ) Bettye Frink
( ) Howard Hudson
( ) John I. McWhorter
( ) Billy Bragg Morrison
( ) Ray Warren

Secretary of State

(X) Mrs. Agnes Baggett
( ) Evelyn Creamer
( ) Esther Hannay
( ) Janie H. Smitherman

State Treasurer

(X) Mary Texas Hurt Garner
( ) Betty Alabama Phillips Jenkins
( ) Mrs. Lamar Allene Latham

Superintendent of Education

( ) W. A. "Bing" Le Croy
(X) Austin R. Meadows
( ) J. R. (Bob) Pittard
( ) Vernon L. St. John

Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries

( ) Fletcher N. Farrington
( ) J. C. Gentle
(X) A. W. Todd
( ) W. F. (Flute) Wilson

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( ) Joe Foster
(X) Ed Pepper
( ) L. B. Sullivan

Place No. 2

(X) Mrs. Jimmy Hitchcock
( ) Sibyl Pool

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( ) Donald F. Colquett
(X) Robert B. Harwood

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( ) Frank W. Boykin
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( ) Will G. Caffey, Jr.

Circuit Solicitor 13th Judicial Circuit

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( ) Peter J. Palughi

State Senator 33rd Senatorial District

VOTE FOR ONE OF THE TWO CHECKED

( ) Huston Carter
(X) Thomas M. Galloway
( ) Ernest M. Megginson
(X) John M. Tyson

Member of the House of Representatives Mobile County Place No. 1

( ) Maurice A. "Casey" Downing
(X) William H. McDermott
( ) John C. McFerrin

Place No. 2

(X) H. Tom Cochran
( ) Mylan R. Engel
( ) J. William (Bill) Grayson

Place No. 3

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( ) C. M. A. (Max) Rogers
( ) Coy Smith

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(X) Emmett L. West

Place No. 2

( ) Sam C. Blount
(X) Melvin H. Rosen

Place No. 3

( ) H. H. Matthews
(X) Robert H. Moore

Place No. 4

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( ) Wallace Powell Pruitt, Jr.
( ) Frank Thomas

Place No. 5

( ) W. H. Bruce
(X) W. M. Williams, Jr.

Place No. 8

(X) Joseph N. Langan
( ) John L. Moore

Sheriff

( ) Ray D. Bridges
(X) Arnold D. Debrow
( ) John Norman Firth
( ) Joe Penton
( ) Harry D. Simmons
( ) Roy J. Smith
( ) Melvin Strickland

School Board Place 1

( ) William B. Crane
(X) Keaton C. Hardy

Place 2

( ) John H. Butt
(X) Dr. E. B. Goode
( ) Mrs. Wm. R. Goubil
( ) Charles E. McNeil
( ) W. T. Pierce

AMENDMENT NO. I

Sets up a New State Board of Examiners for Voter Registration to be appointed by the Alabama Legislative Council. The new board would prepare examinations to be administered to applicants for registration as voters in all counties of the state and would handle all grading of examinations, with the applicants to be designated by number only.

YES_____

NO X

WARD COMMITTEEMEN:

WARD 10 - PLACE 4 Rev. C. A. Tunstall
WARD 22 PLACE 1 - Conrad Deane
PLACE 2 - Joseph Malone
DISTRICT 3 - PLACE 5 - Mack Coates

Subject to the Action of Democratic Primary May 1, 1962

(Paid Political Advertising by Friends of the Non-Partisan Voters League)

THIS IS A COPY OF THE NEGRO BLOCK VOTE GUIDE BALLOT

NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE OF MOBILE AND MOBILE COUNTY

Room 5, Franklin Building
578 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Alabama
Tel: HE 3-7927

Dear Voter and Fellow Citizen:

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YES _____

NO X

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WARD 22 PLACE 1 - Conrad Deane
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DISTRICT 3 - PLACE 5 - Mack Coates

Subject to the Action of Democratic Primary May 1, 1962

(Paid Political Advertising by Friends of the Non-Partisan Voters League)

Strategy for Voters Registration BLitz for Mobile County

Committee on Strategy

Atty: Vernon Z. Crawford

Mr. John Le Flore

Mr. Clarence H. Montgomery

Mrs. Dorothy Williams

Mr. Frank C. Thomas

Mr. Freeman Pollard, Chairman

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GENERAL PROGRAM FOR VOTERS REGISTRATION BLITZ

1. Mass meeting with main speakers
2. Hand bills (item # 2) distrubuted to general public
3. Hand out cards (item # 3) in churches and other large gatherings
4. Use sound-truck to lead jack-ass through "Blitzed Area" (item #4)
5. Establish car pool to carry prospect to voters registration office
6. Establish register od dependable vouchers (noting days and time of their availability)
7. Compile, publish and distribuit Register of qualified voters
8. Place signs; (item # 5) to main arteries leading to city; (item #6) on rear of taxi cabs; (item # 7) on car bumpers and on windshields; (item# 8) in business places; (item*#
9. If Blitz gives indication of lagging; Rent a coffin and display i it using item# 6.
10. Every member of Voters Registration Blitz talk voters registration every where you go every day.

DETAILS OF STRATEGY FOR VOTERS REGISTRATION BLITZ

Priming Area for attack one week before Blitz is launched

I. Call in Section Leaders and their Block Captains for thorough breifing as outlined in Item #1

2. Contact ministers of Area designated for attack and have them get the program over to their congregations

a. furnish ushurs with cards (item # 3) for distribution

3. Get local radio personalities (Mr. Le Flore, Mr. Montgomery Mr. Burroughs, Mrs. Roberta Williams and others) to announce the Blitz on their programs, giving names of streets, naming Section Leaders and Block Captains. Also warn people in the Area to beware of the Jack-ass.

4. At designated date, Area will be flooded with hand bills

a. Donkey will be towed through Area behind sound truck

b. Office workers will follow through on instructions as outlined in Item # 1.

Item # 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICE WORKERS AS REGARDS SECTION LEADERS AND BLOCK CAPTAINS:

1. Select Section Leaders and Block Captains from designated area
   a. Call them in for breifing
      1. hand bills for distribution
      2. appoint Captains to specified blocks
      3. make special point of proper distribution
      4. designate date for launching attack
2. Office Coordinator keeps check with Area Section Leader
   a. Verify hand bills have been eavenly distributed (spot checking with cross reference phone directory)
   b. If house shows non delivery of hand bills, Coordinator notifies Section Leader who will bring it to the attention of the Block Captain
3. Set schedule with Section Leaders and Block Captains to get prospects registered
4. Keep active list of vouchers

5in. x 7in.

If you are Not
a Registered Voter
Let us help you
Call your Block
Captain

Name
Add
Phone

Item #2
20,000 needed

6ft. x 8ft.

Welcome to Registered
Voters. If you have
Not registered Call.
HE - - - -

Item # 5

5 Needed

2in. x 3in.

Let us help you to
Register to vote.

Call HE - - -

Item # 3
50,000 needed

3in. x 12in.

Register to Vote
Go by 1070 Davis Ave;

Item # 7
20,000 needed

I did Not Register to
vote because I am
a Jack-ass. Whats
your Excuse

Item 4

I did not Register to
Vote Because I belong
here

Coffin

How about you
Call HE

Item #6

AREAS----------SEACTIONS--------and------DIVISIONS

Area------"A"***----------Area--------"A"----------Area----------"A"

Section.....1
Dempsey Street to
North Side of Beauregard St.
Conception St. to Gracie St.
Suggested workers: 1
Section Leader; 4 Block
Captains

Section.....2
Marmotte St. to Monday St.
Hercules St. to Owen's School
SW; 1 Section Leader; 4
Block Captains.

Section.....3
Hercules St. to Juniper St.
Monday to Liveoak Sts.
1 Section Leader, 4 Block
Captains.

Section.....4
Hercules to Juniper Sts.,
Liveoak St. to Bizzell Ave.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block
Captains.

Section.....5
South Side Beauregard St. to
State Street. Conception
Street to Armistead Street.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block
Captains.

Section.....6
Hamilton to Washington,Ave., (east side)
St. Francis Street to So. side Davis Ave.
1 Section Leader, 4 Block Captains

Section.....7
West side Washington Ave. to Jefferson St.
St. Louis Street to Adams St.
1 Section leader 2 Block Captains

Section.....8
So. side Davis Ave. to State St.
Marmotte St. to east side Kennedy St.
1 Section Leader, 4 Block Captains

Section.....9
West side Kennedy St. to E side Ann St.
So. Side Davis Ave., to State St. (end)
1 Section Leader ; 4 Block Captains

Section.....10
West side Ann St. to Lexington Ave.
So. side of Davis Ave., to Norman St.,
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....11
Lafayette St., (Wash. Pl. included)
to Catherine St. Delaney St. to
Congress St., up to Lexington Ave.
1 Section Leader, 4 Block Captains

Section.....12
Carvers Court (all)
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains

AREA ---- "B"

Section 1
Simington Drive to Brazier Drive
Saint Stephens Rd., to Stone St.
1 Section Leader 4 Block Captains

Section.....2
Butchers Lane, Saint Charles Ave.,
200 to 450 Block and Stone Street
1500 Block to 1667.
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains

Section.....3
Cassidy Street to Holly Drive
1 Section Leader; 3 Block Captains.

Section 4
Yukers St. to Schusse Ln.
Whitney St. to Crawford Ln.
1 Section Leader ; 2 Block Capts.,

Section.....5
Saint Stephen's Rd. to Devon St.
Pleasant Ave to Andrews St.
1 Section Leader; 3 Block Captains

Section 6
Andrews Street to Wagner Street
Donald St. (Crawford Pl., incl.,)to
east side of Summerville St.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....7
General Gorgas Pl. and east side
Summerville rd. 1 Section Leader
2 Block Captains.

Section.....8
O'Connor St. to Tucker St.
(watch for blight) east side of
Summerville Rd., 1 Section Leader
2 Block Captains.

Section.....9
Barretts Lane to Division St
east side of Summerville Rd. to
Donald Street(watch for blight)
1 Section Leader, 4 Block Captains

Section.....10
west side of Summerville Rd. to
Wellington St., Andrews Street to
Wagner Street(down to Stanton St.
1 Section Leader:; 4 Block Captains

Section.....11
Stanton St. to Ridgewood Dr.
Creek Circle Dr. (all)
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains

Section 12
west side Summerville St. to
Petit St., Wagner St., to Hart
St., 1 Section Leader; 4 Block
Captains.

Section.....13
west side Summerville St., to
Petit St., Hart St. to Cecelia St.
1 section Leader 4 Block Captains

Section.....14
Summerville Rd. to G. M. & R.R.
Cecelia St to Prichard Lane
1 Section Leader ; 4 Block
Captains.

AREA-------"C"

(Area Director: please caution leaflet distributors to watch for blight).

Section.....1
Royal St. to Hamilton St.(all)
Selma St. to Texas St. (no. side)
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....2
Selma St. to Texas St.(no side)
Hamilton St., to Jefferson St.(all)
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....3
Royal St., to Hamilton Street
Texas St., to New Jeresy St.,
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....4
Hamilton St., to Chatham St.
Texas St., to Pillans St.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section 5
Elliott St. to Dublin St.
Lott St. to Booker St.
1 Section Leader 3 Block Captains

Section.....6
Dublin St. to Duval St.
Amsterdam St. to Partridge St.
2 Section Leader; 6 Block Captains

Section.....7
Duval St., to Forrest St.
Partridge to Houston St.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

AREA-------"D"

Section.....1
west side St. Stephens Rd. to
G. M. & O. R. R. , Prichard Lane
(Jewel Court incl.)to Cayuga St.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....2
west side St. Stephens Rd. to
Canal St., Third Ave to Berkley St
1 Section Leader; 3 Block Captains

Section 3
Canal St. to Ruth St.
G. M. & O. R. R. to Berkley St.
2 Section Leaders; 3 Block Captains

Section.....4
Reynolds Ave. to Prichard Lane
Mitchell Street to Spring Branch
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains

Section.....5
north side Prichard Lane to Hogans Ln.
to east side St. Stephens Road to So.
College St.

Section.....6
east side St. Stephens Rd. to
Josephine St., Hogans Lane to
Garrison Ave.,
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....7
So. College St., Reynolds Ave. (east of
Spring Creek) to North Ave.
1 Section Leader; 3 Block Captains

Section.....8
Holmes St. to So. College (blighted)
Reynolds Ave to Prichard Lane. So. side
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....9
North Third St. to Albert St.
North side of Prichard Lane to Hogans Ln.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section 10
Front Street to Spring Creek
Hogans Lane to Garrison Ave.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains.

Section.....11
Bama Ave. to Bay Shore R.R.
to Root St. all of Garrison Ave.
1 Section Leader; 3 Block Captains

Section.....12
Midway Street to Klopner Street
1 Section Leader;2 Block Captains

Section.....13
Klopner St. to Price Ave
Whistler Ave. to G.M.& O R.R
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Section.....14
Yost Ave. to Howard St.
Whistler Ave to Pecan St.
1 Section Leader;3 Block Captains

Section.....15
Ann St. to Talisman St.
Whistler Ave. to G.M.& O. R.R.
1 Sect Ldr.;4 Block Capts.

Section.....16
east side Engine St. to G.M.&O R.R.
no. side of Bay Shore R.R. to
Alexander St. 1 Section Leader ;
4 Block Captains.

Section.....17
east side of Engine St. to G.M.&O R.R
Alexander St. to Ninth St.(blight

Section.....18
west side Engine St. to Spring Creek
Bay Shore R.R. to Desylvia St
(blighted) 1 Section Leader; 4
Block Captains.

Section.....19
Spring Creek to St. Stephens Rd.
Bayshore R.R. to Rosedale Ave.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Capts.

Section.....20
Chestang St. & Christina St.,
1 Section Leader;2 Block Captains

Section.....21

AREA....."D" (continued)

Section.....21
Chandler St. to Hendricks St.
Craft Hiway to Thomas St.
2 Section Leaders;6 Block Captains

Section.....22
Cotton Mill Drive to Chinaberry Lane.
Craft Hiway to West Highland Ave.
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains.

AREA-------"E"

Section.....1
Chin Street to so side Bay Bridge Rd.
Bay Bridge Cut Off to Herbert St.
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains.

Section.....2
north side of Bay Bridge Rd. to Paper Mill Rd.
A.T.& N. R.R. to Terminal R.R.
1 Section Leader ; 4 Block Captains

Section.....3
East 8th. Street to East 6th. Street
West Turner Rd.m to Warren St.(Blighted)
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains.

~~SectionWest*Sevent~~
Section.....4
West 7th. Street to 5th. Street
Engine Street to Malone St. (blighted)
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains

Section.....5
2nd. Street to Carver W & W. Branch St.
Engine Street to St. Stephens Rd.
1 Seetion Leader ;3 Block Captains

AREA....."F"

Section.....1
Mobile Street to Bay Shore St.
Hales St. to Fillingham St. (blighted)
1 Section Leader; 4 Block Captains

Randolph St. to Martin St.
Old Shell Rd. to Le Cren Ave. (blighted)
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains.

Old Shell Rd. to Springhill Ave.
Mc. Bride Ave. to Furr St. (blighted)
1 Section Leader; 3 Block Captains

~~Spring~~
Section.....4
Springhill Ave. to Sheips Lane
Cemetary to No. Mc. Gregor Ave.,
and section behind Chapel
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains

Section.....5
Cody Road and Hillsdale Heights
2 Section Leaders and 6 Block Captains

Section.....6
Dematropolis Rd. (Cottage Hill area)
blighted.
1 Section Leader; 2 Block Captains.

OUTLYING CITY AREAS

Section.....1
Cedar Point Rd.
1 Section Leader; 2 Captains

Section.....2
Theodore
1 Section Leader; 2 Captains

Section.....3
Dawes Union
1 Section Leader; 2Captains

Section.....4
Irvington
1 Section Leader; 2 Captains

Section,.....5
Grand Bay
1 Section Leader; 2 Captains

Section.....6
Wilmington
1 Section Leader; 2 Captains

COUNTY AREAS

Section.....1
Citronelle and Marvella
2 Section Leaders; 2 Captains

Section.....2
Saraland
1 Section Leader; 2 Captains

Section.....3
Axis
1 Section Leader

Section.....4
Mt. Vernon
1 Section Leader; 2 Captains

Section.....5
Creola
1 Section Leader

~~Pe~~
Section.....6
Pennsylvania
1 Section Leader

Section.....7
Salco
1 Section Leader

~~Section.....8~~
~~Mc. Intosh~~
~~1 Section Leader~~

December 2, 1963

MEMORANDUM

Re: ~~MOBILE~~ Alabama REGISTRATION CONTACT FILE

I talked today to Roy Jenkins, manager of the Montgomery Advertiser. He estimates that there are 95,000 Negroes registered in Alabama. He did not want to commit himself on the number of whites registered because, he said, he could get an exact figure on the total registration, and he was fairly sure that the Negro registration figure he gave me was pretty accurate. He said he would send the total figure by mail in the near future. It is interesting that Jenkins' estimation of Negro registration is some 10,000 above our own estimate.

If Jenkins' figure proves to be accurate, it would imply that there is considerable registration activity going on in Alabama about which we have not been informed.

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

file Reg Contacts Alabama

Established
1828

CARMAGE WALLS
PRESIDENT

THE ADVERTISER COMPANY

Publishers

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER ~·~ ALABAMA JOURNAL

MORNING · EVENING · SUNDAY

Montgomery, 2, Alabama

Dec. 2, '63.

Dear Mr. Minis:-

Let me revise my estimates slightly upwards: there are an estimated 850,000 voters in Alabama, [redacted] 95,000 of which are Negroes.

Yours.

Ray Jenkins

Ray Jenkins, ALABAMA JOURNAL.

PS: only in Macon County (Tuskegee) [redacted] do Negroes outnumber whites, but they are rapidly climbing in neighboring Bullock.

December 2, 1963

MEMORANDUM

Re: ALABAMA REGISTRATION CONTACTS

I talked to John W. McConnell, Jr., in Mobile, and he said that he is simply unable to estimate the registration either Negro or white in Alabama. He was very cooperative, however, and suggested that we call either Fred Taylor or Hugh Sparrow of the Birmingham News. He requested that if we arrived at what we thought was a respectable figure, that we let him know what it is.

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

December 2, 1963

MEMORANDUM

Re: ALABAMA REGISTRATION CONTACT FILE

I talked today with Norman Jimerson, asking him to suggest contacts I might use for estimates of registered Negroes and whites in Alabama. He suggested the following persons: David Vann, 1910 City Federal Building, Birmingham, telephone, 322-5721; George Peach Taylor, Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham 3, telephone, FA 2-0654 (campaign manager for the Jefferson County Sheriff); John W. McConnell, Jr., Merchants National Bank Building, Mobile, telephone HE 3-1891 (he is a member of the state Democratic Central Committee); Roy Jenkins, managing editor of the Montgomery Advertiser.

Jimerson said that he, himself, could not even guess at the registration.

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

December 4, 1963

MEMORANDUM

RE: ALABAMA REGISTRATION CONTACTS

I talked today with Fred Taylor of the Birmingham News. He estimates the number of Negroes registered in Alabama at 100,000, and the number of whites, 600,000. Judging by the other figures we have, I am inclined to think that Taylor is overestimating the Negro registration, and underestimating the white registration.

When I talked with McConnell, who recommended that I get in touch with Taylor, McConnell seemed to be uncertain about whether or not Taylor would be interested in cooperating with SRC. While I did not discuss this with McConnell, I suspect that Taylor may be something of a segregationist. I mention this only to point out that if he is, the motivation for the overestimation of Negroes and underestimation of whites would be rather clear.

This gives us now, three figures for Negro registration, and two figures for white registration. Our figure for the Negro registration is the lowest at something over 85,000. Jenkins in Montgomery estimated 95,000, and Taylor estimates 100,000. I would suggest that we could arbitrarily select 90,000 as a reasonably dependable figure. Since I suspect Taylor, for the reason noted above, might tend to underestimate white registration, I think it might be advisable for us to use the Jenkins figure of 850,000 for the whites.

Looking at the June, 1962, figures from the Birmingham News, which shows white registration at 880,000, we could probably be confident that 850,000 is a minimum figure.

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

December 5, 1963

Mr. John W. McConnell, Jr.
Merchants National Bank Building
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. McConnell:

During our telephone conversation of December 2, you asked that we advise you when we had arrived at what we thought was an acceptably accurate figure for the Negro and white registration in Alabama.

We have now been in touch with several people around the state who we feel are in a position to make informed guesses about it. The concensus appears to be that the Negro registration is between 90,000 and 100,000, and the white registration something over 850,000.

Following your advice, I did get in touch with Mr. Fred Taylor of the Birmingham News, and was pleased to secure his cooperation.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

Negroes Await Court Decision On Injunction

6-12-64

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (AP)—Negro leaders temporarily abandoned their plans to renew protest marches today until they get a federal court ruling on a requested injunction against police interference.

An injunction suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Birmingham Thursday. No date was set immediately for a hearing.

Until the court acts, a Negro spokesman, the Rev. T. Y. Rogers said no more demonstrations would be attempted. But he applealed to leaders of the white community to sit down at a conference table in an effort to negotiate a long standing dispute over segregation.

Rogers said the first new attempt to contact city officials and Chamber of Commerce representatives would be made today.

The injunction suit came after a three-hour mass seeing in a Tuscaloosa Negro church which gave the first indication that the demonstrators had decided on a change in strategy.

Five of the Negro leaders and two others who identified themselves as members of the Black Muslim sect were arrested as they left the church, but the 300 other Negroes who had gathered with the announced intention of defying a police ban on demonstrations made no effort to march through downtown streets.

Instead, they spent the morning hearing pep talks by some

(See NEGROES, Page 10)

NEGROES

(Continued From Page 1)

of their leaders and singing freedom songs. Then, they left the church quietly under a promise that no further arrests would be made if they went home peacefully.

The injunction suit asked the court to prohibit city and state authorities from making "unreasonable arrests" and from interfering with peaceful demonstrations.

The petition charged that Negroes had been subjected to "sustained and systematic denial of their federal constitutional rights" when they sought to demonstrate against traditional segregational factors in the city.

Rogers issued a statement later contending that city authorities might even attempt to prevent future mass meetings in the Negro churches. He said he hoped the federal court would prohibit any such action.

The Negro minister said he based that contention on the fact that police surrounded churches and refused to let Negroes demonstrate Tuesday and again Thursday. He said it is apparent that city officials could break up any gathering in the future that might be construed to be unlawful.

The petition also asks the federal court to take jurisdiction of charges against the Negroes arrested during the bloody street clash with police Tuesday. Ninety-six Negroes were taken to jail and 33 others went to a hospital for treatment of minor injuries.

Members of the City Commission denied today that Rogers or any of his associates in the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee had even asked city officials to negotiate.

Police Commissioner George Ryan said that when he met Rogers Thursday it was the first time he had talked to the Negro leader in weeks. Ryan said that he feels personally that "as long as outsiders are trying to run our business in Tuscaloosa I see no reason for negotiations."

Mayor George Van Tassel said he no longer recognizes Rogers as "a responsible leader of the Negro population."

Van Tassel also said he talked with State Public Safety Director Al Lingo Thursday and was assured state troopers will be sent to Tuscaloosa if needed.

Ala.

Jan. 29, 1963

Bill

Wiley--here are some comments on the Arkansas for whatever they may be worth.

On page 2--the requirement of voting in all elections seems severe. If the passage means that registration will be ~~xxxxx~~ if the person neglects to vote in all (voided) elections, then it is ambiguous and should be restated. Perhaps it is ambiguous and should be restated in any case.

On page 11--Section 10, read as a whole, makes no provision, positively, for the acceptance at the poll of the individual who makes a mark rather than signs his name. Could it be argued that, in the absence of positive provision, the judges are not authorized to permit illiterates to vote? Furthermore, sub-section (b) qualifies each judge of elections as a handwriting expert--is there no other way ?

On page 13--(c) (1) is ambiguous in the manner mentioned in the first comment above.
Does (d) (4) implicitly authorized the County Board of Registration to review registrations ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and to purge at its discretion

On page 16--Illiterates are not excluded from registering anyplace in the bill, but (b) makes no provision for having an Affidavit of Registration form filled in for an illiterate

3-ark Reg. Data

H. B. No. 38
(Van Dalsem of Perry, Ledbetter of Pulaski, Etheridge of Jackson, Walt of Jefferson)

A Bill for an Act to Be Entitled:

"AN ACT to Establish a Statewide and Uniform System of Voter Registration; to Prescribe the Effective Date Thereof; and for Other Purposes."

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be known as the "Voter Registration Act."

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. As used in this Act, the term:

(a) "County Board of Registration" means the County Board of Election Commissioners in each of the several counties of this State.

(b) "Permanent Registrar" means the County Clerk in each of the several counties of this State.

(c) "Deputy Registrar" means the deputy County Clerk or Clerks in each of the several counties and the City Clerk or Recorder in each of the several municipalities of this State.

SECTION 3. POLICY. The system of registration provided for in this Act does not impose or add any qualification to those formerly required of voters by law, but is intended to and does establish a manner and means of determining that all who cast ballots in elections and primaries in this State are legally qualified to vote in such elections and primaries.

SECTION 4. APPLICATION. (a) This Act applies to all regular and special elections by voters of the State or of a political party within the State for the selection of public or of party officers and on measures

June 6, 1963

Mr. W. C. Patton
234 Hernando Street
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Patton:

This will acknowledge receipt of a copy of your plans for a 1963 poll tax campaign in Arkansas. As I explained to you on the telephone there are two factors which I think we should give consideration to in designing any program for Arkansas this year.

1) There is no permanent registration in Arkansas and the efforts expended would be good for only one year. 34 of the necessary 38 states required to ratify the anti-poll tax amendment have already approved it and the other four states should approve it by January 30, 1964, at the latest. This means that Arkansas and Texas would then have to adopt some registration machinery following which we should consider major programs for those states.

2) Arkansas is totally lacking in any state-wide organization for non-partisan registration and any efforts through VEP should be conducted in such a way as to help provide some continuing organization and leadership in this area.

Because of my personal interest in my native state, I have been making some tentative plans for calling a state-wide meeting of leaders pretty much along the lines suggested in your proposal and if we decide to spend any money there I feel certain that I would want to give this matter some personal involvement. The places of concentration mentioned by you are good places to work but they by no means include many of the areas where we need to work and where there is already local leadership. It is quite apparent, and understandable, that the places mentioned by you are cities which have NAACP branches. There is terrific potential in places

like Marianna, Star City, Lake Village, El Dorado, and Camden, to say nothing of the places you have already mentioned. In the event that we decide to spend any VEP money in Arkansas then I would certainly welcome the support and participation of NAACP and would be pleased to invite to any leadership meeting all persons recommended by you and to encourage them to actively participate in all planning, discussion, and work.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Dr. John Morsell
Mr. L. C. Bates

MAY 29 1963

5-28-63 ark — General

Mr. Pranton,

Attached is a copy of my recommended proposals to Dr. Morsell for the state of Arkansas.

I believe this would be a good approach toward organizing the state-wide leadership.

W. C. Patton

ARKANSAS 1963 POLL TAX CAMPAIGN

A. THE PURPOSE

The purpose is to stimulate the Negroes throughout the state to qualify for the forthcoming 1964 election through an organized state-wide Poll Tax Campaign. We would, however, concentrate on the following places: Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Little Rock, North Little Rock, Pine Bluff, West Memphis, Texarkansas and Braden. Beaude?

B. THE PLAN

I. (a) To call a meeting of the leaders and setup a state-wide committee so that every area of the state maybe touched.

(b) To visit each of the communities in which we will concentrate and setup the needed machinery to conduct a house to house campaign for a six weeks period.

(c) I would want to pay the cost of travel for leaders from fifteen (15) major cities to the initial meeting. By cost of travel, we mean gas and oil or mileage for one car from each of the fifteen (15) places. Dinner should also be provided.

II. We would strive to perfect a Poll Tax Campaign Committee in each of the places listed in Part A and provide funds for compensating a director who would be responsible for directing the campaign, and an office secretary. (Only the major points would have an office).

C. THE PROPOSED BUDGET (for six weeks)

Eight Campaign Directors	$ 2400.00
Eight Office Secretaries	1440.00
Transportation cost to initial meeting	300.00
Office Supplies	800.00
Printing & Publicity	1000.00
Postage	500.00
Prizes for Outstanding Achievements	200.00
Miscellaneous	200.00
TOTAL FOR THE STATE	$ 6840.00

COPY

June 26, 1964

Mr. Ralph McGill
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

I congratulate you on your continuous contributions to the improvement of human relations between the races by your many thought provoking articles in the daily press and in magazines.

Your article in the June 9, 1964 issue of the Atlanta Constitution stated that the desegregation of state supported colleges in Arkansas resulted from early federal court rulings. As one of the moving forces behind the integration of the University of Arkansas in 1948, I would like you to know that desegregation of all public supported colleges in Arkansas was voluntary action and there was never a single law suit filed to desegregate any of the colleges in that state.

In your article, "The Case for the Southern Progressive," which appears in the June 13, 1964 issue of Saturday Review, you mentioned the work of the Voter Education Project, which we appreciate very much. In commenting on the results from our project, you state "The drive ended April 30." April 30 was merely the cut-off date for figures which may have been released a few weeks ago, but the Voter Education Project drive will continue up until the registration deadline for voting in the November General Election in each of the eleven states where we are working and this will mean the first week in October in most instances.

We appreciate the support which you have given to the cause of Negro voter registration, and if we can be of any assistance to you, then please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

25 South Liberty
Marianna, Arkansas
September 12, 1964

DEAR VOTING CITIZEN:

I am a candidate for Position #4 of the School Board of Education of School District "A" of Lee County, Arkansas. This election will be held SEPTEMBER 29, 1964, between the hours of 8 A.M. to 6:30 P. M. Voting polls will be CITY HALL (MARIANNA), LIBERTO STORE (HOLUBS CROSSING), LA GRANGE, AND RONDO.

I AM ASKING YOUR SUPPORT -----"YOUR VOTE", BECAUSE I BELIEVE ----

As Americans we should devote some time to service to the community in a public OFFICE.

I feel that as a life long citizen of Lee County, I should give of myself, by sharing in the responsibilities of Community Life.

I urge you to go to the polls and vote for continuation and increase of mills to support our educational system in Lee County. Only through adequate money can we have the best school system possible.

YOU ARE URGED TO SHOW YOUR INTEREST IN YOUR SCHOOL SYSTEM BY GOING TO THE POLLS AND VOTE.

FOR BETTER COMMUNITY LIVING, THROUGH EDUCATION, I AM

YOURS TRULY,

Lacy J. Kennedy

LACY J. KENNEDY

YOUR VOTE FOR ME WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

File with ARK.

VEP

*******NOTICE*******

You are asked to meet with us, Thursday Nite, Sept. 17, 1964, 8:00 P. M. at the Walnut Grove Baptist Church. This meeting is in conjuction with the Lee County Voters League Meeting.

We are asking you to act as a Co-caption in our efforts to get a member on the school board. Lacy J. Kennedy is running for Position No. 4, School District "A" of Marianna in opposition to O'Neal Marlowe.

Annual school elections are elections in which we as citizens have not participated. Therefore, we must make an effort to get each voting citizen to the polls. Voters must be contacted personally before the election, hauled to the polls on election day, or reminded to go to their respective polling places to vote.

There will only be four polling places opened. These are as follows:

CITY HALL,(MARIANNA), LIBERTO STORE (HOLUBS CROSSING, LAGRANGE, AND RONDO. THE POLLS WILL BE OPENED FROM 8:00 A.M to 6:30 on September 29, 1964.

PLEASE DON'T LET US DOWN IN OUR EFFORTS. BE THERE ON TIME, 8:00 P.M., Thursday, September 29, 1964.

S/ ANDREW HOWARD

25 South Liberty
Marianna, Arkansas
September 12, 1964

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S/ ANDREW HOWARD

April 27, 1965

The Honorable Oren Harris
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I appreciate the fact that your office has been sending me a copy of your letter to the people of the Fourth District periodically and, of course, I am interested in what my congressman has to say, and how he votes.

I am sure you must know that this district has the largest number and the largest percentage of Negro registered voters of any congressional district in the state, and it appears that the percentage of the Negro voters to the total number of registered voters will even grow higher for this district when redistricting takes place.

Even though I had every reason to hope that my congressman would rise above racial prejudice and vote for the Civil Rights Bill, I did not really expect you to do anything other than vote against it, as you did. But I did expect the passage of the Civil Rights Bill would free many southern congressmen from the political obligation to support segregation, racism, and ultra conservative views. It was therefore with great disappointment that I learned of your vote against the recent Aid to Education Bill, which will mean so much to a large percentage of your constituents and their children. This aid to education will benefit not only Negroes, but white people as well, and should go a long way toward raising the economic and educational status of the people of your district.

Now, it seems as though you intend to vote against the Voting Rights Bill, even though you come from a state which,

thus far, has not discriminated against voters because of race or color. How long do you intend to slap your Negro constituents in the face at every opportunity?

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

P. S. I am enclosing some registration data which you may find of interest, which was prepared in connection with a special assignment I have had with the Voter Education Project.

bc: Mr. R. A. Eilbott, Jr.
National Bldg.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Vol. 3, No. 11
March 22, 1965

APR 26 1965

CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
4TH DISTRICT, ARKANSAS
OREN HARRIS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 4TH DISTRICT:

PERHAPS THE MOST INTENSIFIED AND SENSITIVE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS throughout the history of our government have evolved around voting rights and congressional apportionment. Following the dramatic address of the President to a special session of Congress last Monday night, a new approach was taken in the voting rights controversy. Details of its direction were revealed through proposed legislation submitted to the House Wednesday. The following day the House Judiciary Committee began hearings on the bill. This sudden action arises out of the regrettable tragic events in Alabama in recent weeks.

The proposal submitted is based on the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution which holds that no citizen of the United States shall be denied the right to vote "...on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The bill provides that no voting qualification or procedure shall be applied to deny the right to vote on the grounds just quoted. It further would set up the machinery for a system of Federal examiners (registrars) for any political subdivision which basically uses any test or device as a qualification for voting, and in which less than 50% of the persons of voting age are registered or less than 50% of such persons voted in the last Presidential election.

The bill, if enacted, would have limited application at this time. It would not now affect Arkansas because we have no voting restrictions other than those of age, residence, and citizenship. We do not to my knowledge deny any man the right to vote by reason of race or color. Even so, Arkansas has been implementing its new voter registration law which is expected to give our State a much larger number of registered voters.

The Constitution has traditionally provided that the qualifications of voters shall be those prescribed by the State, other than those established by three amendments thereto relating to race, sex, and the poll tax. This new system of Federal examiners presents a most delicate and technical problem to the Congress in which it must avoid violating the Constitution or usurping the prerogative of the States.

The infinite danger of such a bill is that the trend toward Federal "overseers" is established which might, through attrition, continue to take over the regular Constitutional duties of State officials. In effect, the theory of the proposed legislation presupposes surveillance of elections in those areas where there is Federal registration. Even though we should and must see to it that all eligible citizens have the opportunity for the right of suffrage, we must equally be careful to maintain the Constitutional provisions that have been the strength of our system of government throughout its history.

AN EQUALLY TRYING AND DIFFICULT PROBLEM WHICH CONGRESS UNDERTOOK LAST week was that of prescribing Congressional redistricting "guidelines". This was done with the intention of clarifying the Supreme Court decision when it entered what the late Justice Frankfurter called the "political thicket". The House passed the bill, but there is serious question as to whether or not the Senate will concur.

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE LEGISLATURES IS ANOTHER POLITICAL THICKET IN WHICH the Supreme Court has become entangled. Pursuant to the requests of a number of States, more than 110 resolutions have been introduced in Congress in addition to the one I submitted. Most of them provide for the apportionment of one House of a State Legislature on factors other than population alone. Since no committee action has been taken on this matter, a petition has been filed with the Speaker containing 110 of the 218 signatures required to discharge it from committee. It is anticipated that in excess of 160 signatures will be obtained in the next few weeks.

Oren Harris

Member of Congress
4th District of Arkansas
2328 Rayburn House Office Building

JUN 23 1962

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

June 21, 1962

Attorney Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley,

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations wants to conduct a "Pilot Project" of voter registration in Little Rock this summer. Such a project would be organized and ready for an intensive and detailed campaign immediately following the Democratic Primaries.

Would your Voter Education program be interested in this? I can work out the details and submit them to you later but before I go to all that trouble I want to know if you buy the idea.

As you probably remember, ACHR has conducted a limited voter registration program for several years. A good plan, well worked this summer would be especially significant in light of the December School Election when two positions will be before the voters. Two fairly liberal persons to join Ted Lamb could solve many of our problems.

It occurs to me that much of the momentum of the summer primaries could be captured and civic, political and social groups mobilized toward this end. Could I have an early reply on this from you? We are in the process of projecting the Council's work for the next six months.

Sincerely

Ozell Sutton

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

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MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SEC.

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-0300

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William O. Walker
J. Waties Waring
Boyd L. Wilson
Frank H. Wyman
Thomas G. Young
Charles S. Zimmerman

July
Fifth
1962

Dear Mr. Branton:

Mr. Young has asked me to reply to your June 25th letter. We are seeking to assist the board of the Little Rock Urban League to fill the executive vacancy as promptly as possible, but cannot give you any assurance that there will be a man there before October 1st.

You might want to consider suggesting another joint effort to Little Rock, utilizing volunteer leadership and perhaps calling upon the local League to make some clerical staff time available.

League officials in Little Rock would be able to say better than we can say here whether or not such a plan would be desirable or practical from their point of view. The office secretary at the Little Rock League is Mrs. Bettye J. Davis. I am sharing a copy of this letter with her, as well as with Clarence Coleman, our regional director.

Sincerely,

Alexander J. Allen
Associate Executive Director

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc: Mrs. Bettye J. Davis
Clarence D. Coleman

Ark Council Human Relations

JUL - 2 1962

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

June 28, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

When I wrote you concerning a "pilot voter registration project" I had no idea of entering competition with one of your participating agencies. Nor did I know that certain agencies have priority in designated areas. I told Les and Paul in a discussion of the program at our staff meeting back in February that ACHR had no intention of "contending" in this area.

I am convinced that a well-planned, well-executed campaign immediately following the Democratic Primaries would be fruitful. Especially would this be helpful in light of the December School Election. This is my primary concern. Should you and Mr. Whitney Young decide this is Urban League territory and the local League will do the job, I assure you that no objection will emanate from ACHR.

Again, I made the request because the job needs to be done, it simply must be done and I'm committed to it should it come to that. However, it will leave me free to do something else if another agency will do it.

I will appreciate being advised of the determination of you and Mr. Young as soon as possible as this is the questionable item in my time-table for the next six months.

I am pleased to know that John Walker is with you this summer. Hello to him and warm regards to you and your family.

Sincerely

Ozell

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SEC.

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

July 10, 1962

Mr. Ozell Sutton, Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Mr. Alexander J. Allen, Associate Executive Director of the Urban League, has replied to my letter to Whitney Young of June 25 regarding a voter project in Little Rock. Mr. Allen states that they cannot give any assurance that they will have an executive secretary in Little Rock prior to October 1. He writes further "You might want to consider suggesting another joint effort to Little Rock, utilizing volunteer leadership and perhaps calling upon the local League to make some clerical staff time available."

I suggest that you submit a proposal to us in detail as to how you plan to conduct a voter project, the area in which you will operate, and a detailed budget of your planned project.

Upon receipt of this information, we will give further consideration to your request.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

cc: Mr. Clarence D. Coleman

WB
RTB

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

MAY 4 1964

May 1, 1964

Mr. Wiley Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Branton:

We know Mr. Blackwell will report on the Conference of Churchmen. But we want to say what he cannot, namely: He did a fine job in a situation new to all of us.

We have not carefully evaluated the conference: failures and successes. We can say that men responded from very remote situations. This indicates something useful for future programs. The conference opened the way into a number of Arkansas towns for voter registration before October 1: (Blackwell helped with this of course.) Camden, Magnolia, West Memphis, Forrest City, Jonesboro, Osceola, Hope, Texarkana, Cotton Plant, and Wynne, to name a few.

As Mr. Blackwell will tell you, we stand ready to join with ATA and others for a strong push for qualifying citizens to vote. After we have clarified in our own minds as to time and plan we will write your office.

Again thank you for letting us have Mr. Blackwell.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

OFFICERS-MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF-NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

June 18, 1962

Mr. T. E. Patterson
Executive Secretary
Arkansas Teachers Association
924 Ringo Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 14 in which you inquire about the possibility of the Arkansas Teacher Association's participating in a Voter Education Project.

Each application will be considered on its merits, and we are enclosing a copy of the Statement of Conditions which we impose upon all grants made by VEP. There is no prescribed application form. We do require that all requests be made in writing, and you should explain fully the type of program which you intend to carry on and the area or areas in which you will operate.

The sending of this information to you should not be construed as an approval of any grant as that would depend upon the evaluation of any program which you care to submit to us.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc
Enclosure

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Mrs. V. T. Hegwood, Pres.
Little Rock
N. P. Marshall, Vice Pres.
North Little Rock
Miss Kathalyn Scott, Rec. Sec.
Rosston
Will V. Rutherford, Treas.
Hope
D. S. Boswell (1962)
Little Rock
J. M. Sutton (1962)
Morrilton
T. E. Patterson (1963)
Nashville

Arkansas Teachers Association

Office of
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
PHONE FR 5-5868
924 Ringo Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

JUN 18 1962

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Leo D. Jeffers (1963)
Blytheville
C. N. Toney (1964)
Pine Bluff
C. T. Cobb (1964)
Forrest City
Charles Williams (1965)
McGehee
L. H. Black (1965)
Lewisville
Elijah Coleman (at large)
Pine Bluff

June 14, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project of
Southern Regional Council
Room 206 - #5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

As a member of NCOSTA the Arkansas Teachers Association was informed of the Southern Regional Council's project on Voter Education now in force. This project was presented to our Executive Board in a recent meeting. During this meeting the Executive Secretary was authorized to inquire and seek application for one of the grants to support a program parallel to the one outlined in your communication to W. E. Solomon on May 11.

I am sure, as a native Arkansasan, you are aware of the vast needs of such a program in this area. With primary elections and a general election this year there is a great need for such program/project to educate the minority voters.

Please send all bonafide forms and regulations this organization will need to apply at your earliest convenience.

Professionally yours,

T. E. Patterson

T. E. Patterson,
Executive Secretary

TEP/ceb

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 18, 1963

Mr. T. H. Patterson
Executive Secretary
Arkansas Teachers Association
924 Ringo Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 30th which was not received in this office until June 6th, regarding a voter registration campaign by the Arkansas Teachers Association.

We concluded quite some time ago that the Voter Education Project should not conduct much of a program in Arkansas or Texas for two reasons:

1. There is no permanent registration, and any efforts would have to be duplicated.
2. Thirty-four of the required thirty-eight states have already adopted the anti poll tax amendment, and it may be that we will soon have a permanent registration law in these two states, and this would be the time to conduct a good registration program.

I am concerned over the fact that Arkansas, perhaps more than any other state, is also completely lacking in a strong state-wide organization which concerns itself with the political affairs of Negroes on a non-partisan basis. I am highly impressed with the outline proposed by the ATA, and I am of the opinion that this program could be used for spearheading a state-wide meeting of leaders to help set up the kind of organization I would like to see, and at the same time, conduct a voter registration program. I know that we can receive the support of the NAACP and the National Urban League in such an endeavor, and I would like to know your thoughts on such a ———?

I regret I will not be able to attend the Centennial celebration in Little Rock on June 23rd, but I would like for you to let me know what plans are made following that meeting for a voter registration campaign.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jm

cc: Mr. George Howard, Jr.
329½ Main Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

MOTAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD

N. P. Marshall, President
North Little Rock
E. L. Hawkins, Vice-President
Little Rock
Miss Kathalyn Scott, Rec. Sec.
Rosston
Elijah Coleman, Treasurer
Pine Bluff
W. H. Fowler
Little Rock
J. M. Sutton
Morrilton
Will V. Rutherford
Hope

Arkansas Teachers Association

Office of
T. E. Patterson
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
PHONE FR 5-5868
924 Ringo Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Leo D. Jeffers
Blytheville
C. N. Toney
Pine Bluff
Larthell Young
Moro
Charles Williams
McGehee
L. H. Black
Lewisville
Charles J. Latimar (at large)
Madison
Mrs. V.T. Hegwood, Immediate Past Pres.
Little Rock

May 30, 1963

JUN 6 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project of
Southern Regional Council
Room 206, #5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am endeavoring to set the machinery in motion for the Arkansas Teachers Association Voter Registration campaign.

We are cooperating with all organizations that will work toward total registration of the Negro population of Arkansas.

Mr. C. A. Jones as chairman of the committee is sponsoring a state wide Emancipation Proclamation Centennial Celebration, June 23rd at 3:00 PM in the Dunbar Community Center, Little Rock, Arkansas. At the close of this program we plan to encourage organizations over the state to sponsor a voter registration campaign. If at all possible we would welcome your attendance at this Centennial Celebration.

I am sending a copy of the outline of the ATA project and if at all possible would appreciate your granting some aid particularly for correspondence and travel for organizing and training local leadership.

Very truly yours,

T. E. Patterson

T. E. Patterson,
Executive Secretary

TEP/ceb
Encl:

ATA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

ORIGIN

The Arkansas Teachers Association Citizenship Education Program was approved by the Executive Board in the regular June meeting, June 16, 1962.

PHILOSOPHY

In a Democracy, a good citizen must be qualified to vote and have the ability to vote intelligently. The ATA accepts the responsibility of providing an education program on civic and school affairs.

PURPOSES

To get the minority groups of Arkansas vote conscious;

To get political science principles taught throughout the school - not just as a course in high school - and make citizenship education an integral part of those principles;

To indoctrinate idea of paying Poll Tax into students, parents, teachers and citizens as a civic responsibility;

To use adult groups in our state to foster citizenship education as a means of developing a good citizentry.

OBJECTIVES

A total population of informed Negro voters to insure full citizenship (1962 - - only 60,000 qualified out of a potential of 220,000);

To develop an honest voter who will not bow to gifts, graft or payola;

To develop some dedicated voters who will work willingly and diligently for causes in which he believes;

To improve communications from national, state and local levels to the voters.

CO-SPONSORING ORGANIZATION. -

Arkansas Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS:

1. NAACP
2. State Voters Leagues
3. Churches
   Farm Bureau
5. Fraternities
6. Sororities
7. Clubs
8. Local Citizens

-more

ARKANSAS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

GOVERNING CONDITIONS

I. The Arkansas Teachers Association Citizenship Education Program is not obligated to or affiliated with any Political Party.

A. The ATA Citizenship Education Program will not use funds to promote any Political Party or candidate. It will take an active part in any phase of a political campaign or political activity approved by the Advisory Committee, with the exception of contributing funds thereto.

II. Personnel and Duties -

A. Supervisor - T. E. Patterson will supervise the entire program

B. Advisory Committee - N. P. Marshall, E. L. Hawkins, C. C. Mercer, B. G. Williams and F. L. Hawthorne will review and give final approval of recommendations made by the supervisor and may originate projects for the program

C. Local Chairmen
Each district, county, city and school community should have a chairman to carry out the program so that the smallest community will be brought into the program.

Meetings -
1) Enough meetings should be held to provide for organization and citizenship education;

2) Call meetings should be held whenever any issue comes up that affects all citizens.

Needs -
1) All must, of necessity, record names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all Negroes that are 21 or approaching 21 years of age - Those that are registered and those that are not;

2) Fund raising drives to provide for correspondence and expense of organization

D. Secretary-Clerk: Mrs. Annie Abrams and Mrs. Clothilde E. Bush shall keep the records, files and correspondence up to date on rosters sent in to the State Headquarters.

III. Statistical data, research results and progress reports will be made when ever deemed necessary by the Advisory Committee.

-more

GOVERNING CONDITIONS

IV. The activities of the Citizenship Education Program shall not conflict in any way with any other activity carried on by the Arkansas Teachers Association.

V. The ATA agrees to keep records open to the Advisory Committee at all times and will make detailed accounts and reports of expenditures to contributors to the Program.

PRIORITIES LIST

1. Equal job opportunities and equal pay for services rendered regardless of race, creed or sex;

2. Better housing conditions for Negroes;

3. More street improvements in Negro neighborhoods;

4. Better police protection for Negroes;

5. Employment opportunities for qualified Negroes in all state agencies;

6. Appointment of qualified Negroes to state boards, committees and commissions;

7. Equalization of teachers' salaries in any given area or district;

8. The admission of Negroes to any and all trade schools now established or to be established in the state of Arkansas;

9. The establishing of enough trade schools in Arkansas to provide training for persons desiring it;

10. Equal job opportunities for Negroes in all industries -
    a) holding federal government contracts,
    b) subsidized by the federal government;

11. Better recreational facilities for Negroes;

12. Appointment of a state interracial advisory commission on interracial problems and relations;

13. Centralized provisions for Negro orphans apart from delinquent homes or training homes.

ATA OFFICE
5/30/63:ceb

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Mrs. V. T. Hegwood, Pres.
Little Rock
N. P. Marshall, Vice Pres.
North Little Rock
Miss Kathalyn Scott, Rec. Sec.
Rosston
Will V. Rutherford, Treas.
Hope
D. S. Boswell (1962)
Little Rock
J. M. Sutton (1962)
Morrilton
T. E. Patterson (1963)
Nashville

Make file

Arkansas Teachers Association

Office of
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
PHONE FR 5-5868
924 Ringo Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

JUN 28 1962

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Leo D. Jeffers (1963)
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L. H. Black (1965)
Lewisville
Elijah Coleman (at large)
Pine Bluff

June 26, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project of
Southern Regional Council
Room 206 - #5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am submitting for your consideration the outline of the Arkansas Teachers Association Voter Education Program with their application for a Project grant.

The Negroes in Arkansas have become complacent so far as voting is concerned. With only 27.3% of the 220,000 eligible population registered, I believe that only such a project as we have outlined will provide the imputus of any appreciable and lasting increase.

I hope that you will give the Project your approval along with what you think would be an appropriate grant to carry out such a program.

Please advise, if you have any recommendations for improvements that will help in reaching our objectives.

Sincerely yours,

T. E. Patterson

T. E. Patterson,
Executive Secretary

TEP/ceb
Encl: 2

JUN 28 1962

ATA VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

ORIGIN

The Arkansas Teachers Association Voter Education Program was approved by the Executive Board in the regular June meeting, June 16, 1962.

PHILOSOPHY

In a Democracy, a good citizen must be qualified to vote and have the ability to vote intelligently.

PURPOSES

To get the Minority groups of Arkansas vote conscious.

To get Political Science principles taught throughout the school - not just as a course in high school - and make voter education an integral part of those principles.

To indoctrinate idea of paying Poll Tax into students, parents and teachers as a civic responsibility.

To use adult education groups in our state to foster voter education as a means of developing a good citizentry.

OBJECTIVES

A total population of informed Negro voters to insure full citizenship.

(1962 - - only 60,000 qualified out of a potential of 220,000)

To develop an honest voter who will not bow to gifts, graft or payola.

To develop some dedicated voters who will work willingly and diligently for causes in which he believes.

To improve communications from the National level to the state level and from the state level to the local level.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET

Personnel	5,000.00
Research, projects, workshops, etc.	7,000.00
Office and supplies	3,000.00
Total	15,000.00

JUN 28 1962

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
APPLICATION

GOVERNING CONDITIONS

This is to certify that -

1. No Voter Education Funds will be used to influence legislation or to support any Political Party or the campaign of any candidate for election to public office.

2. Key Personnel and their duties -
   A. Superviser - T. E. Patterson - To supervise the entire Project
      1) Supervisory Committee - E. H. Hunter, E. L. Hawkins, B. G. Williams, C. A. Hicks, L. D. Jeffers

   B. Director - Elijah Coleman - To promote, direct research and workshops and any other duties that the supervisor may assign him.

   8 Field Directors - one from each district in the state. Their duties will be to organize and promote the Program at the local levels.

District I	Thomas C. Brunson
District II	G. S. Ivory - Dr. R. M. Dunnings
District III	Rev. Nathaniel Jones
District IV	Earl Chaney
District V	John White
District VI	V. T. Hegwood - C. L. Horn
District VII	Hyman King
District VIII	Leo D. Jeffers

   C. Secretary - Beatrice Strong - To keep the records, files correspondence up to date.

   D. Clerk - Barbara Washington - To type and perform any other task assigned her.

3. To date no such program has been organized. The only other state organization interested in voters is the Democratic Voters Association, which is affiliated with Democratic Party.

4. Statistical data, research results and progress reports will be made promptly whenever deemed necessary by the parent Project.

5. The activities of the Voter Education Project will be separate and apart and will not conflict with any other activities being carried on by the Arkansas Teachers Association.

6. The ATA agrees to keep the records dealing with the grant, open to the Project staff at all times and will make detailed accounts, and reports of expenditures as requested.

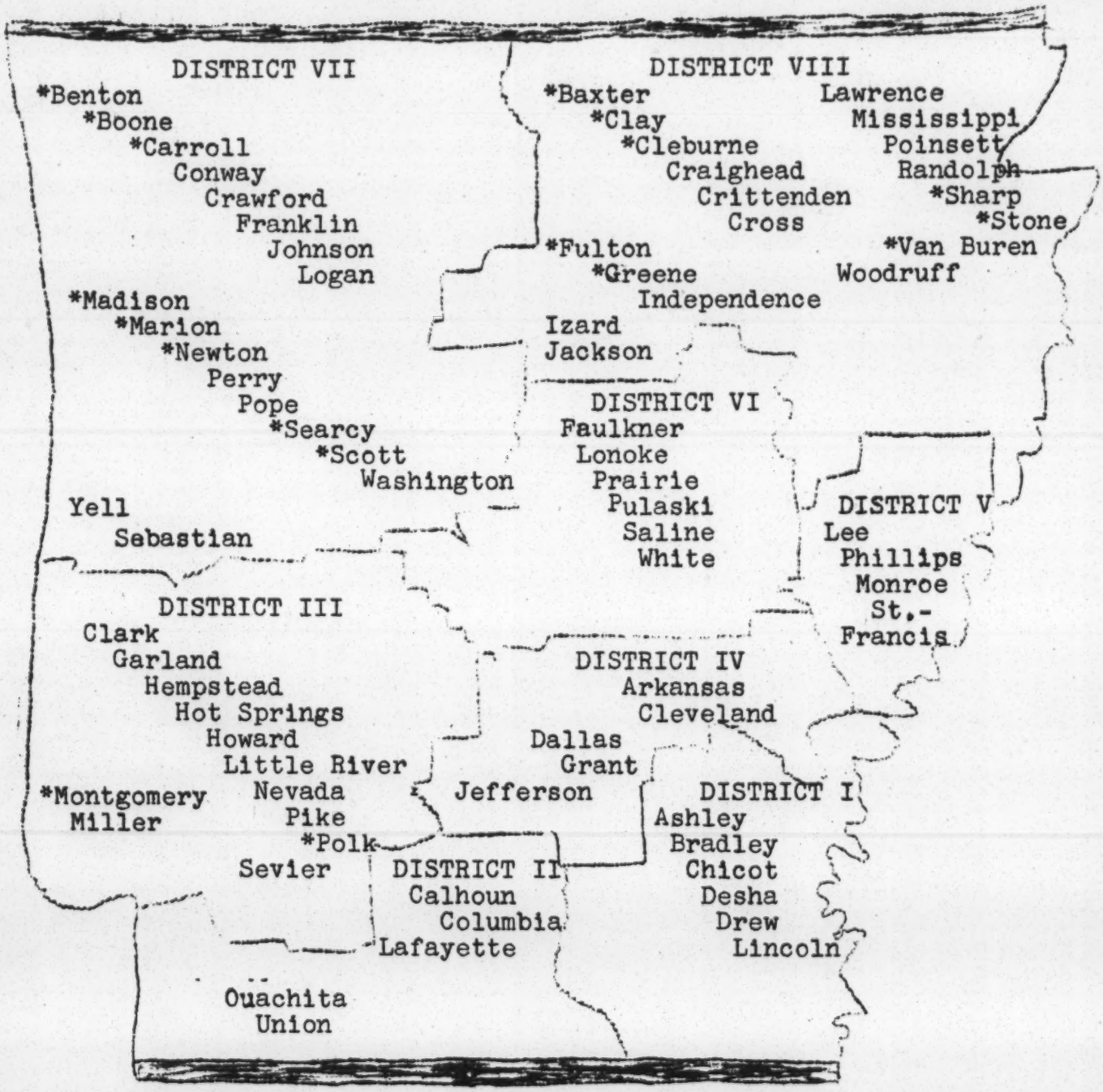
7. All funds from the Project will be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures of Project funds will be supported by properly executed vouchers.

-more

8. The ATA would like to make this a two year Project. The schedule of disbursements is satisfactory and we will make quarterly reports promptly.

ARKANSAS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

PROFESSIONAL DISTRICTS



*Do not have Negro Schools

2/7/62:ceb

June 28, 1962

Mr. T. E. Patterson, Executive Secretary
Arkansas Teachers Association
924 Ringo Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 26 in which you enclosed the proposal for the ATA Voter Education Program.

We would like some idea as to just how the ATA plans to carry on a voter registration program and would like this information in as much detail as possible. Assuming that VEP made a grant to ATA, we need to know the methods which you would employ in trying to increase registration, the geographical areas in which you propose to operate, and the date or dates during which you plan to conduct your campaign.

There are five major agencies working south-wide in the field of voter education and participating with VEP; namely, The Congress of Racial Equality, The National Urban League, The NAACP, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. The Urban League will only work where it has local affiliates; and, therefore, the only possible work which The Urban League would do in Arkansas would be in Little Rock. Of the other four, The NAACP is the only organization operating in Arkansas; and any final decision regarding ATA participation would of necessity have to be made after we see what program is going to be approved for NAACP participation. We follow this policy in an effort to prevent unnecessary omission or duplication of registration efforts, though we encourage groups to work under a joint program where two or more are working in the same area. I am sure that you can appreciate our interest in seeing to it that those agencies which have been working in the field of voter registration for a long time have priority over programs and projects which have been developed solely as a result of the possibility of receiving a grant, even though the program is one in which all of us have a mutual interest.

I am aware of the fact that there is no statewide non-partisan political action group in Arkansas such as are found in most of the other states.

In view of the fact that October 1 is the deadline for payment of poll tax and it is already too late to qualify to vote in the important primaries this summer, we do not see much need in launching a big program in Arkansas where there is no such thing as permanent registration since there will not be any major elections in Arkansas next year. I realize the fact that all elections are important and that you probably will have some very important local or school board elections next year. In this regard, it occurs to me that it would be appropriate for you to select a few communities where the potential is good with the idea that we might be able to support some pilot projects in those areas during August and September of this year. The real push in Arkansas should best be conducted in 1963 in contemplation of the 1964 summer primaries.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

WAB:gwc

cc: Mr. Roy Wilkins
Mr. George Howard

August 6, 1963

Mr. T. E. Patterson
Executive Secretary
Arkansas Teachers Association
924 Ringo Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I had hoped that we would have had an opportunity to get together the last time I was in Arkansas but I was so busily engaged in trying a law suit that there was no opportunity to meet with you.

I do not regard this year as an appropriate time to conduct a wide-spread voter registration program in Arkansas for the reasons set forth in my letter to you of June 18, but this does not mean that we would not give some limited support to programs in Arkansas leading up to the October 1 poll tax payment deadline.

If the Arkansas Teachers Association is conducting any kind of a program this summer or plans to conduct anything prior to October 1, then you should, by all means, bring such efforts to my immediate attention and let me know in what way we can assist your program.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Rec'd 6-29-63 WBr

Note file

EXECUTIVE BOARD

N. P. Marshall, President
North Little Rock
E. L. Hawkins, Vice-President
Little Rock
Miss Kathalyn Scott, Rec. Sec.
Rosston
Elijah Coleman, Treasurer
Pine Bluff
W. H. Fowler
Little Rock
J. M. Sutton
Morrilton
Will V. Rutherford
Hope

Arkansas Teachers Association

Office of
T. E. Patterson
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
PHONE FR 5-5868
924 Ringo Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Leo D. Jeffers
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Moro
Charles Williams
McGehee
L. H. Black
Lewisville
Charles J. Latimar (at large)
Madison
Mrs. V.T. Hegwood, Immediate Past Pres.
Little Rock

June 27, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, NW, Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I received your letter of June 18th, and would welcome the opportunity to work with the Urban League and NAACP in a state wide organizational program. However, the fellows are not to receptive to the idea of organizing the state, but are more or less mainly concerned in the trouble spots - namely Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

I would like to explore the possibilities of your suggestion along with Mr. Henry and Mr. Howard. Perhaps a conference could be set up on the date of your next visit to Arkansas.

The Emancipation Centinnial program was a success. However, the Voter Registration Steering Committee, composed of a representative from each county, was not, as the majority in attendance was from Little Rock and Pine Bluff, However, those present adopted the enclosed as the state program. Those in attendance were predominantly state political leaders and I'm afraid their objective isn't the same as ours - nor are they willing to make their objectives subordinate to the main idea of 100% state registration.

Looking forward to seeing you when you come to Arkansas.

Sincerely,

T E Patterson

T. E. Patterson,
Executive Secretary

TEP/ceb
Encl:

SEE AND HEAR

SENATOR LEROY R. JOHNSON

of Atlanta, Georgia

The First Negro Member of the Georgia Legislature

Since 1892

at the

26TH ANNUAL MEETING

of

THE URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER LITTLE ROCK

Date ..... **June 27, 1963**

Time ..... **8:00 P. M.**

Place ..... **Dunbar Community Center**

Admission ..... **Free**

Come Early in Order to Get a Good Seat!

"Support Your Urban League"

Statewide Centinnial Celebration

of the

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

June 23, 1963 -:- 2:30 P. M.

Dunbar Community Center

16th & Chester Street

Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. C. H. Jones -:- -:- General Chairman

PROGRAM

2:30 P. M.

Prelude ---

Call to Order ---- Rev. J. C. Crenchaw

Music ---- "Lift Every Voice and Sing"

Invocation ---- Rev. A. Miller
Pastor, 1st Baptist Church
Stuttgart, Arkansas

Music ---- Alpha Phi Alpha Male Chorus

Presentation of General Chairman

The Occasion ---- Mr. Ozell Sutton,
Associate Director of Arkansas Council on Human Relation

GREETINGS (2 minutes)

Mayor Byron Morse

Bishop John D. Bright

Dr. L. A. Davis

Rev. Nat Griswald

Mr. A. L. Billingsley

Dr. D. J. Connor

Federated Women

Dr. G. W. S. Ish

Rev. J. J. Brown

Music ---- Alpha Phi Alpha Male Chorus

The Emancipation Proclamation ---- ---- ---- Miss Jacquelyn Evans

I Am An American ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- Mrs. Tillie B. Smith

Solo ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- Mrs. Jo Ann Sutton

Introduction of Speaker ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- Rev. W. H. Bass

Address ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- Dr. Tinsley L. Spraggins
National Democratic Committee
Washington, D. C.

Music ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- Alpha Phi Alpha Male Chorus

Resolution by Centinnial Committee ---- ---- ---- Rev. Negail Riley

Report of Poll Tax Committee ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- Mr. I. S. McClinton

Offering ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- Mr. Jeffery L. Hawkins

Awards ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- W. M. Pierce & Mrs. Casa Lawlah

Announcements

Benediction

Reception for Dr. Spraggins immediately following the program

"Lift Every Voice and Sing"

Lift every voice and sing, Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
Let our rejoicing rise High as the list'ning skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hop unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat, Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears have been watered.
We have come, treading our path thro the blood of the slaughtered,
Out of the gloomy past, Till now we stand at last

Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.
God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might, Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee,
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, May we forever stand,
True to our God, True to our Native land.

James Weldon Johnson.

Sponsored by the STATEWIDE EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE of One hundred citizens and the Southern Mediator Journal.

TE PATTERSON

5000

RECOMMENDATION
POLL TAX COMMITTEE FOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

(1) ok That a state-wide poll tax drive be planned at once.

(2) ok That a committee be named with persons from each county where Negroes live make up the committee, and additional persons be selected by the persons named here and other selected by other groups, organizations and movements designed to make this effort a success.

(3) ok That all counties name county chairman and other staff members to make this drive successful and effective from the local level, And that these persons be responsible for the results locally, and also kindly ask to work with the state committee, and the county chairmen either become a part of the state committee or name someone from his community to become a part of the state committee.

(4) ok We further recommend that we raise money by contributions, and by having local banquets or picnics or other acceptable programs by the local community or local people. →→→

(5) ok It has been suggested and we recommend that half of all money raised for the poll tax effort stay in a county or local fund and the other half go to a state fund. The purpose of the county fund will be to offer incentives to encourage groups or persons to work in the drive. The money in the state fund will be used to hire and pay a full-time executive secretary or worker for six or eight weeks depending upon our ability to raise money to pay the person. The money in the state fund will also be used to hold workshops for organizational purposes during and after the Centennial meeting and after the poll tax drive. And that we buy a sufficient amount of poll tax books to supply our needs to make the drive a success.

(6) ok We recommend that the committee be called a stirring committee of organizations on both the state and local level and that this committee be a strong bi-partisian movement without regard to religious faith, fraternal connections, or political party beliefs, but Negroes of Arkansas working to qualify and educate potential voters in the area of Governmental functions on the local level to the National and if necessary the International.

(7) ok That all county groups analyze the county populations and see where the density of the people are. This can be done by the local county workers and reported to the state so we can help where we can, this will be done with state support and help.

(8) ok On September 20th we will plan a state poll tax march beginning at 7:00 p.m. and ending as each local county see fit.

(9) ok This date (June 23, 1963) will be a state wide kick off for the Centennial Poll Tax Drive.

1243.069 Total

(10) Since the Negro population in the State is approximately 400,000 we recommend that our goal will be at least 200,000 qualified educated voters. 170,000 192 626 Non white

delete

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. C. H. Jones

Mr. J. L. Hawkins

Mr. Ozell Sutton

Dr. W. H. Townsend

Rev. E. M. O'Neal

Mr. I. S. McClinton, Chairman

This was adopted. Excuse this marked up copy, but I don't have another.

EH

Pine Bluff Tax Receipt Fuss Ended

Ark. Gazette 5-3-63

From the Associated Press

Pine Bluff, July 2.—Harold Norton, Jefferson County sheriff and collector, and the Pine Bluff Movement have resolved their difference over receipts for poll taxes for Negro voters.

Sheriff Norton personally accepted $215 worth of money orders and 215 poll tax applications yesterday.

Earlier clerks in the collector's office had refused to accept money orders and had refused to give members of the Movement a receipt for cash turned in. A canceled money order acts as its own receipt.

The dispute did not involve the poll tax receipts, which will be issued later.

The dispute led to a complaint by the Movement, an anti-segregation group, to the Justice Department at Washington. The Department said it would investigate.

Rev. Ben Grinage, a spokesman for the Movement, said today the Justice Department would be notified that the dispute had been resolved.

Arkansas Statewide

Ark. Gazette 6/24/63

—Staff Photo.

Negroes crowd auditorium to hear appeal to increase their voting power.

Salvation Is at Ballot Box, Negroes Told at Celebration

About 800 Negroes celebrated the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation and began a voter registration drive yesterday at Dunbar Community Center.

A long series of speakers praised the Proclamation but told the Negroes that it was only the beginning of their movement toward freedom.

The salvation of the Negro today is at the ballot box, said the principal speaker, Dr. Tinsley L. Spraggins, assistant to the director of voter registration for the Democratic National Committee.

He urged the Negroes to give their money and time in order to meet the registration campaign goal of 200,000 Negro voters in Arkansas.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the audience donated money for the campaign and approved a resolution calling for Negro participation in politics, for securing the unrestricted use of public facilities and services, for the pursuit of full education and employment opportunities, and for "selective buying" as a weapon against economic insecurity.

Dr. Spraggins, a history professor on leave for his registration work, called the Emancipation Proclamation the federal government's first payment on the "mortgage" on the Negro's freedom.

The government has made other payments, such as the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, but today the young Negroes are demanding "immediate and full payment," he said.

Negroes will not win their goals with self-pity, but with self-respect, solidarity and action, he said.

Dr. Spraggins was quoted by a preceding speaker as having answered the question "What does the Negro want?" by saying: "He wants what every other American citizen wants. Nothing more and nothing less."

The centennial celebration was organized by C. H. Jones, editor of the Southern Mediator Journal, a weekly Negro newspaper, and a committee of 100 persons. The voter registration drive is being organized by I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association.

Ark. Statesman

Pine Bluff Commercial 6-26-63

Movement Is Refused Tax Receipt

Workers of the Pine Bluff Movement and Harold Norton, the Jefferson County sheriff and collector, differed yesterday about whether Norton's office should give receipts for cash and poll tax applications turned over by the movement to the sheriff.

The movement has had a campaign to sell poll taxes under way in recent weeks and expects to continue the campaign indefinitely, some of its officers said.

THE DISPUTE with Norton occurred when Jimmie Travis, 20, of Jackson, Miss., went to the sheriff's office yesterday with 181 poll tax applications and $181 paid for the poll taxes.

Travis wanted to turn the applications over to the sheriff so that poll tax receipts (what most people call poll taxes) could be written. Workers in the sheriff's office agreed to accept the money and the applications but refused to give Travis a receipt for them.

Travis and other workers from the movement went back later yesterday and tried again. They were again refused a receipt.

Travis said that the movement previously had delivered 425 applications and dollars to the sheriff's office and had received receipts.

SHERIFF NORTON said today that the earlier receipts had been a mistake. He said that no more receipts would be issued.

"If the person who gives these people a dollar for a poll tax does not trust them, them he shouldn't do business with them in the first place," Norton said.

Rev. Ben Grinage, a spokesman for the movement, said that if a poll tax applicant failed to receive a poll tax receipt from the sheriff's office the movement wanted proof that the application and the dollar had been turned over to the collector.

Workers for the movement said they planned to return to see the sheriff today. They said they had talked with him by telephone but had not met with him face to face about the situation.

The movement sent telegrams to the Justice Department yesterday demanding federal intervention to force Norton to give them receipts.

RECEIPTS for the poll taxes that the Pine Bluff Movement had sold all apparently have been returned to the applicants by mail, a spokesman said.

Act 480 of 1949 governs purchasing of poll taxes. The law says that the tax must be paid to the county collector or his deputy by the prospective voter or his or her husband, wife, son, daughter, sister, brother, father, mother.

The law also says payment may be by mail.

Efforts to tighten up the law and require people to come to courthouses to buy poll taxes were defeated in the 1959 legislature.

ORGANIZATIONS, such as the League of Women Voters, have been permitted to collect for poll taxes and deliver applications to the collector.

The movement has a printed form which is signed by the voter asking the sheriff to mail the poll tax receipt to a specified address.

Norton said he was uneasy about unestablished groups selling poll taxes because of the danger that the taxes collected might disappear.

Ark. Statewide

, June 18, 1963. Ark. Gazette 6-18-63 EPB

Don't Say Nothin'

We don't know what Bruce Bennett is up to these days, in a running series of commentaries on racial issues, but we are convinced he's up to no good. The attorney general has now even taken it upon himself to criticize the assistant city attorney of Little Rock for asking the dismissal of a couple of old sit-in cases, arising from a lunch-counter segregation question that has since been settled.

The proprietors of the lunch counter had lost their wish to prosecute, but Mr. Bennett called the city's decision "surrender," instead of ordinary common sense.

Mr. Bennett presumably is still riled over the Arkansas Supreme Court's decision upsetting some of the old Bennett segregation statutes, passed back during The Trouble. The court's treatment of these unconstitutional statutes evoked in the attorney general sentiments remindful of the popular rock-and-roll lament, *Don't Say Nothin' Bad About Mah Baby.*

It is entirely possible, too, that Bennett still harbors *in pectore* ambitions for yet another try at Higher Office.

Wallace Rejects President's Bid To Ease Conditions in Alabama

N Y Times 6-18-63

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17 (AP)—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama today answered President Kennedy's telegram with the charge "you have created situation existing in Tuscaloosa, Ala.," and he said the President "must assume the responsibility."

The Governor's statement came in a telegram to the President in answer to one from President Kennedy calling on Governer Wallace "to take the necessary steps" that would permit release of Alabama's federalized National Guard.

The President said the Guard would be kept under Federal orders until it was assured that local and state officials could maintain law and order at the University of Alabama. The Guard was federalized when Governor Wallace made his "stand in the schoolhouse door" at the university last week when two Negroes were enrolled there.

"I can and will guarantee that there will be no sustained violence in the State of Alabama," Mr. Wallace said in the telegram, "but with our limited resources, physical and financial, Alabama cannot insure absolutely the personal safety of individual students."

"You cannot usurp the powers reserved to the State of Alabama and then place the burdens thereby created on my shoulders," Mr. Wallace continued.

He said President Kennedy called the National Guardsmen into Federal service without "consulting me or without even complying with the statutes of the United States." The Governor did not elaborate on what statutes he thought the President had violated. Mr. Wallace added:

"Therefore, the defederalization of the Guard is a matter that you will have to determine yourself. I will not be intimidated by your calculated attempt to pass to me the responsibility for the duration of duty of the National Guard.

"Surely you realize that a continuous cause of the tension in Alabama is the presence of the three Negro students on the campuses of the University and I suggest that you immediately secure their withdrawal."

The Governor's office said the special state sovereignty committee of the Alabama Bar Association helped Mr. Wallace prepare the answers to President Kennedy. The bar association appointed the committee to advise Mr. Wallace on racial matters.

Apparently referring to a recent speech by the President, Governor Wallace said, "Your public statement that unless the demands of Negro agitators are met, Negroes will return to the streets, is an open invitation to violence and has worsened an already dangerous situation throughout the nation."

Mr. Wallace said Alabama had preserved law and order on the campuses of the university "under extreme provocation."

Alabama
Politics

Ark. Gazette 6-29-63

A Registration Measure

Arkansas cannot escape the necessity for adopting a voter registration law, probably during the next 18 months, and Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County is taking steps to see that the law finally enacted safeguards the individual right to vote. He tried unsuccessfully during the last General Assembly session to promote a sound registration bill, and has been working methodically since session's end to win public support.

Arkansas is not often treated to this approach to a legislative issue; that is to say, individual legislators do not often attempt to carry on a sustained public campaign. Mr. Croxton, as a leader of a minority in the General Assembly, has no real choice but to appeal directly to the people on an issue about which he feels strongly. He apparently intends to try to pass the bill through the General Assembly if a special session is convened or to use the initiative procedure if the Assembly fails to meet or to pass a good bill.

Mr. Croxton's proposal is based on studies made by the non-partisan League of Women Voters. It would provide for a permanent registration system with checks against fraudulent registration or voting. The bill has been modified to take into account some objections raised in the General Assembly during the last session and to win the accord of the county clerks, who will be charged with administering it.

At the meeting Thursday night of the newly-formed Committee for Voter Registration, the most serious question arising about Mr. Croxton's bill concerned the length of the annual registration period. Mr. Croxton has proposed to establish a period extending from January 1 to March 1. Dr. H. D. Luck of Arkadelphia argued in Thursday's meeting that it should extend at least to within 60 days of the primary elections, or in May. We are inclined to agree that a longer registration period would be preferable.

Mr. Croxton asked for no more than general agreement on the broad lines of his proposal. He did not attempt to argue that his bill is beyond improvement. But he did express the fear that unless there is vigilance about basic principles, the General Assembly will weaken the bill a little bit here and there until the basic protections are gone. On that, Mr. Croxton's audience seemed to be agreed.

Ark. Statesman

Voter Registration System Would Require Party Choice

Ark. Statesmen

Special to The Commercial

ROGERS—Civic leaders interested in a permanent voters registratino system reached general agreement on the details of such a system at a meeting at Little Rock on Thursday night, Hardy Croxton of Rogers said yesterday.

Croxton said the proposal that won general approval at the meeting was essentially the same as one reported out of a committee of the House of Representatives in the last legislature. That measure was heavily amended on the floor, and eventually defeated.

CROXTON, the Benton County state representative, was active in the fight for the registration law in the House. He called Thursday night's meeting, at which about 50 representatives of "good government" groups, of business, of labor and of several other organizations reviewed the voter registration situation. The group organized as the Committee for Voter Registration. Croxton was named chairman and Mrs. L. L. Elkins of Fort Smith was named secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Elkins is the state president of the League of Women Voters. Croxton emphasized that her work with the committee would be independent of her office in the league. Bylaws of the league limit the political activity of its officers.

Croxton said it now looked as if 38 states would have ratified a constitutional amendment eliminating the poll tax by January or February. After the thirty-eighth state has ratified, the amendment will take effect within a few days, Croxton said. The thirty-sixth state, Kentucky ratified the amendment a few days ago, he said.

When the amendment takes effect, Arkansas will be without a system of voter registration. Governor Faubus has said that a system could be enacted into law at a special session of the legislature if that became necessary.

CROXTON SAID that if there were a special session, the new group would work to get its proposed registration system written into law intact. If the legislature fails to come up with a law that seems satisfactory, there may be an initiated act, he added. This would be voted on in the general election in November of 1964.

There are some differences in the new committee about the best registration bill, Croxton said, but almost all of those at the meeting indicated a willingness to compromise differences and settle on a basic bill that could be heavily supported in the legislature and, if necessary, in an election campaign.

THE BIGGEST disagreement is over party registration. The proposed system would require voters to declare party affiliation when they registered. Croxton favors this. He said that Henry Britt of Hot Springs had spoken against party declaration but had declared a willingness to accept it to achieve unanimity on the bill. Britt is a lawyer. He was the Republican candidate for governor in 1960. Croxton is a Democrat who says he believes in a two-party system. He contends that a party declaration requirement will help build the second party. Some Republicans and other two-party advocates dispute this.

Under a party declaration system, only registered Democrats would be eligible to vote in Democratic primaries and only registered Republicans would be eligible to vote in Republican primaries. In general elections, voters of both parties would be free to vote for any candidate, as they are now.

Under the proposed system, would-be voters would have to register in person at the county courthouse or at stations set up by county clerks. Once registered, the voter would remain on the rolls so long as he voted at least once every two years in a primary or a general election. If a two-year period passed without the voter voting, he would have to register all over again.

Shut-ins and the infirm could register by mail, although the registration would have to be notarized.

There would be no charge for the registration.

THE VOTER ROLLS would be kept by precinct, and each voter would sign a book when he voted. He would sign next to his registration signature, so that the two signatures could be compared. Unless he had qualified for an absentee ballot, the voter would have to vote in his assigned polling place, and sign by his registration signature when he did so.

The voter registration law would have nothing to do with the form of ballots—which are numbered in Arkansas so that the ballot can be matched with the voter in election contests—or with privacy of balloting, lacking in most polling places, Croxton said.

The proposed system is about the same as was proposed to the Legislative Council by the League of Women Voters about two years ago, Croxton said. He said that only a few technical details needed to be worked out before the new committee would have the proposed system in what it considered final form for enactment into law.

One Backs Voter Plan Despite Reservations

Special to The Commercial

ARKADELPHIA — Dr. H. D. Luck said yesterday that he opposed two key provisions of the proposed permanent voter registration system but would campaign hard for the bill even if the two provisions were not changed.

"I would rather have what we have than have a few of the Old Guard write the law," Dr. Luck said. He is a physician here who attended Thursday night's meeting at Little Rock at which a committee to promote the permanent registration system was formed.

The provisions in the proposed legislation he doesn't like are:

—Party declaration. Under this, voters would have to declare themselves Democrats or Republicans when they registered. Dr. Luck said that talk he heard on Arkadelphia street corners persuadad him that this provision could defeat the registration system if the system were taken to the people in an intitiated act. Arkansans are inherently independents as votes, Dr. Luck contended. "If they're in a mood to vote against a man, they want to vote against him all the way —in the primaries and in the general election. Same thing if they're for him."

—Voter registration period. Proposed is an annual registration period from January 1 to March 1. Dr. Luck said that registration should be possible at least to within 60 days of election day.

He said the two-month registration period had been put in the proposal to please the state's county clerks. A longer period should not impose unmanageable workloads on the clerks, Dr. Luck contended.

He said that the short period would cut down on participation in elections, and would particularly work against participation in elections by people who had become aroused about an issue or a man.

The closer to election day registration can close, the better chance there is of registering public sentiment accurately in elections, Dr. Luck argued.

Arkansas's Clean Bill On the Voting Franchise

Ark. Statewide

ARKANSAS, whatever its deficiencies in some areas of race relationships, long ago recognized the voting rights of the Negro. The state's record on discrimination in voting stands in bright contrast beside the record of several states in the Deep South.

In this light it was gratifying to find Congressional Quarterly, a newspaper service used widely about the country, reporting in depth on just which states discriminate in voting and which states do not.

CQ, in this survey which the Gazette published last week, found that 261 counties in 11 Southern states would fall under the purview of the voting rights measure proposed to Congress by the president. The measure would authorize the registration of Negroes by federal court referees, in counties where less that 15 per cent of Negroes of voting age are registered. The enfranchisement of the Negro in some states has been systematically blocked, and the usual court remedies can be delayed by long litigation.

Arkansas has just two out of the 261 counties, the CQ survey showed.

These two are Crittenden County, in Eastern Arkansas, and Washington County in the Northwest. Crittenden had 11.9 per cent of Negroes of voting age registered, and Washington, 3.9 per cent. The statistic on Washington, where the University of Arkansas is situated, is curious but not particularly significant, for CQ listed only 311 nonwhite residents in the county.

It is perfectly true that Negro votes in Eastern Arkansas have often been "delivered" by county machines and by large landholders, but whatever the varying motives for past decisions to extend the franchise, the fact remains that it has been extended. In Arkansas any qualified resident with his poll tax dollar can vote, regardless of his color.

★ ★ ★

THIS KNOWLEDGE of the state's clean bill on voting discrimination should have its due place in the consciousness of Arkansas senators and representatives as they consider the several measures in the president's Civil Rights bill.

The provision for voting referees is not directed at Arkansas, but rather against conditions in several other states. In Alabama 33 of 67 counties would be affected; in Louisiana 23 of 64; in South Carolina 26 of 46; in Georgia, 36 of 159.

Most of all, the bill is designed against the systematic disfranchisement of the Negro in Mississippi where only six counties in the whole state do *not* show less than 15 per cent of voting age Negroes registered.

What we suggest is that Arkansas members of Congress be properly discriminating in contemplating the several measures proposed against racial discrimination.

Certainly, when the time of filibuster rolls around, we would understand readily enough why Senators J. W. Fulbright and John McClellan would join a Southern effort to throttle the extremely controversial Kennedy proposal for compulsory desegregation of privately-owned business establishments.

It would be difficult indeed to understand, on the other hand, why Arkansas senators should join any attempt to kill a measure to protect Negro voting rights. Certainly they would not be defending a practice existing in their own state, but rather they would be helping Mississippi and some other states to maintain a practice that is indefensible.

Arkansas opposition to voting rights legislation, moreover, would only serve to further cloud in the national mind the distinctions between Arkansas and Mississippi which Arkansans can draw with logic and with a good measure of pride.

Ark. Gazette 7-15-63

Ark. Gazette 7-18-63

Mr. Bennett Shows Himself in Capital

OLD WASHINGTON CITY, which thought it had seen about everything, now has been treated to the spectacle of a state's attorney general—ours—and self-commissioned expert on alleged Communist infiltration of the Negro rights movement who thinks that Martin Luther King is head of CORE.

Much as we would like to blame Bruce Bennett on the Communists or somebody else, *any*body else, we know that the fault is Arkansas's and Arkansas's alone. All that has been changed is that now a nation-wide TV audience has been let in on our secret.

One might have hoped that the charge of "Communist" direction of the Negro rights would have been effectively blown up for a time when, two hours before the worst of the Birmingham riots in early May, the hooded brethren of the Ku Klux Klan gathered at nearby Bessemer, in direct contravention of an Alabama state law. Whatever one may choose to say about the comparative bloodlines of a Wade Hampton and a Bobbie Shelton (the Alabama Klan's incumbent Grand Wizard), it cannot be denied that the present Klan exists for the same reason that the original Klan was brought into being: "To deal" with a Negro rights problem that began long, long, before Karl Marx first set pen to paper.

How long before?

Dr. King himself has supplied a clue, in his eloquent "Letter From Birmingham Jail," written in reply to a cease-and-desist plea from that city's white ministry:

> Our destiny is tied up with America. Before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, we were here . . .

The date was 1619, or shortly after the arrival of the first King James Bibles in this country, and if the Negro rights movement did not begin then it was made inevitable then, because the "problem" existed from that time on.

★ ★ ★

IN THE JULY issue of Esquire, William Styron advances the theory that Nat Turner's Rebellion, (the subject of his current novel-in-progress) came about precisely because Turner was not a subdued product of the big plantation system, but as a chattel on a smaller, marginal farm had to be granted a measure of practical freedom. The theory is not really new, of course, but has been heard in explanation of all revolutions: "Take your foot off their necks, and they start chewing up your leg." What is interesting is the date—1831.

Again, the June issue of American Heritage recalls an 1837 debate between a well - known Pennsylvania freedman, William Whipper and the editor of "The Colored American." Whipper, a moderate, had taken the affirmative position on the subject: "Resolved, that the practice of non-resistance to physical aggression is not only consistent with reason, but the surest method of obtaining a speedy triumph of the principles of universal peace." The newspaper's dissent could not have been more explicit:

Ark. Statesmen

Negro rights movement who thinks that Martin Luther King is head of CORE.

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> "We publish this address with pleasure • • • but we honestly confess that we have yet to learn what virtue there would be in using moral weapons in defense against kidnapers or a midnight incendiary with a torch in his hand."

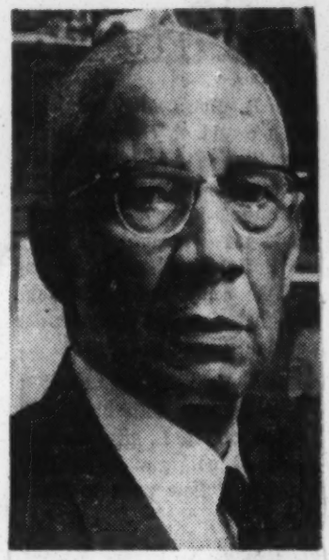
The words on both sides are familiar, but, again, it is the year that is important—1837, or 11 years before the publication of the Communist Manifesto and, more relevantly, 12 years before the appearance of Thoreau's treatise on Civil Disobedience, which actually is Martin Luther King's primary adopted text, insofar as he has any other than the aforementioned King James Bible.

Possibly the worst of all disservices we can do to the Negro people is to refuse to credit them with an original thought on the subject of freedom, or if one wants to put it that way, of revolution.

Ark. Statesman

Arkansas Gazette
9-16-63

Heading National Baptist Convention Only a Part of State Pastor's Work



—Staff Photo.
REV. C. D. PETTAWAY

Rev. C. D. Pettaway divides his time about 50-50 between being president of United Friends of America, a "fraternal benefit" society that he founded some 45 years ago, and being president of the National Baptist Convention of America, one of the large Negro church organizations in the country.

Mr. Pettaway, now 67, earlier this month was elected to his seventh one-year term as the NBCA head. "They seem to think I'm a good fellow, honest and Christian," he explained. "They just never found out anything bad about me."

In his spare time, he also is pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church at East Twelfth and Hanger Streets, a third job he's had for something like 36 years.

"The church here is very little," he said. "I've been there a long time and they let me go as much as I please."

The NBCA, Mr. Pettaway said, differs not one bit in its beliefs and dogma from its huge white counterpart, the Southern Baptist Convention, and a larger Negro Baptist group, the National Baptists of the United States of America. The National Baptists of the USA have almost 5,000,00 members, compared with some 3,750,000 for the NBCA.

In All States

The MBCA's members are in 11,000 congregations in all 50 states, although there are only about 1,500 or 2,000 members in Arkansas.

Mr. Pettaway explained away his eminence in the organization by saying simply that he'd "been attending the convetions for a long time." But he noted that the NBCA had elected him "over lows from New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and all those places."

His work requires him to travel considerably, "first one place and then another, speaking to some group, preaching to some church." He also is trying now to set up a Convention-wide pension fund and to establish a home for retired miisters.

Louisiana Native

A native of Louisiana, Mr. Pettaway moved to Little Rock some 35 to 40 years ago—he doesn't remember the exact year—and earned a degree at Philander Smith College "way back yonder." He also attended the University of Chicago and has two honorary degrees from Arkansas AM and N College and Arkansas Baptist College.

United Friends, which he founded in about 1918, in "like an old fashioned lodge, except that we have modernized." The organization sponsors a funeral home mainly to take care of its members and a 25-bed hospital at 714 West Tenth Street were members get free treatment.

At one time United Friends of America was licensed to do business in Louisiana, Tennessee and Oklahoma, as well as Arkansas, but is now licensed only in Arkansas. It has members, however, "from California to New York, Michigan to New Orleans," because they may "send their premiums here, regardless of where they live."

How did men of the same faith become so divided, organizationally? "It all got started by fighting, dividing and taking another name," said Mr. Pettaway. He has no ecumenical designs, feeling that both the Southern Baptist Convention and the NBUSA "are too big for us."

Mr. Pettaway and his wife have one son, two grandchildren and a deceased daughter.

Arkansas Statesmade

File - Ark. Statewide

Faubus Suggests Date Nearer Election Day As Last for Poll Tax

Arkansas probably could have a higher voter turnout if the deadline for payment of the poll tax or, eventually voter registration, was closer to the date of actual voting, Governor Faubus said Tuesday.

The state could also reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 to encourage larger turnouts at the polls, he added. The reduction of the voting age is something he has favored for a long time, Faubus noted.

Otherwise, the governor said, Arkansas is far ahead of most states in making it easy for those desiring to vote. He said he never heard of anyone being refused permission to pay a poll tax.

Apathy keeps Arkansas from having a greater turnout than the approximate 65 per cent of qualified voters at the polls, Faubus said.

Faubus talked about election turnouts when asked to comment on a special report on the subject prepared for President Johnson by a special federal commission. Faubus said he had skimmed through a copy and partly agreed with it.

The report said that about one-third of the eligible voters in the nation were not voting. The commission majority believed that about a third of this third were discouraged by state laws and procedures. Another third, the report said, were people who didn't care to vote under any circumstances.

Agrees With Estimate

Faubus agreed with the estimate of nonvoters but disagreed with the suggestion that the states could do more to simplify voting. He said that Arkansas has a law requiring employers to give employes time off to vote and the state and most other public offices close on election days to enable employes to vote.

Faubus said that poll tax payments were simple. Payment is required by October 1 to enable the holder to vote in any election up to October 1 the following year. This puts the poll tax deadline close to the November general election.

A deadline closer to the Democratic preferential primary in July would be better, he said.

"Interest in an election is built up by then and people who otherwise would not have voted because they didn't buy a poll tax the previous year would buy one to vote because their interest had been stimulated," Faubus said.

Faubus said that the poll books, or registration books when and if the state shifts to this type of voter qualification, could be reopened between the primaries and the general election in November to pick up more potential voters.

The governor said that the state has a liberal absentee voting law. He said that voters who move out of state were premitted to cast absentee ballots, until they qualify for residency and the right to vote in their new state. He said that the 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. election hour is ample time for those who want to vote.

Ark Statesman

Amen to the Governor

A good many of Governor Faubus's most persistent critics are likely to find themselves saying Amen to the governor if he stays hitched to his advocacy of less restrictive voter registration laws.

Mr. Faubus said last week that the voter turnout could be increased in Arkansas if the poll tax (or voter registration) deadline were closer to the primaries. The governor advocated a deadline just ahead of the July primary and reopening of the rolls between the primaries and the general election.

Arkansas's scandalously low voter turnout is pretty clearly in part a result of the present registration deadline: One must buy a poll tax by October 1 of the previous year to vote in the primaries and the primaries are where the action is in the state elections. There has never been reason for such an early cutoff except that it kept down the vote.

• • •

The poll tax will almost certainly be eliminated by federal constitutional amendment before the summer elections are held, and a special session of the legislature will no doubt be necessary to write new registration laws. We think the people are ready for effective reform, and will hold legislators accountable for any failure to write new rules which discourage fraud while encouraging voting by qualified citizens. Our inclination is toward a permanent registration system and we think it a shame that the reform bill championed by the Young Turks in the 1963 Legislature was blocked by the Old Guard.

But less restrictive registration cutoff dates are almost as important as any other voter registration reform and it is good to have Mr. Faubus supporting the idea of them.

18-year-old Voting

Mr. Faubus made his comments about voter registration deadlines while talking with reporters about the recommendations of a presidential commission on voting.

Mr. Faubus and the commission (which was named by President Kennedy but made its report to President Johnson) would like to see 18-year-olds voting. We have never cottoned to that idea, and are still disposed to approach it warily, but the commission offered a contention we hadn't heard before which seems to us worth reflecting on. This is that a lowered voting age would avoid a dry spell between training in citizenship in school and the chance to function as a voter at age 21. The proposition is that young people now come out of high school filled with a sense of the mission of citizenship and somewhat knowledgeable about its mechanics. The sense of mission and the knowledge of the mechanics tend to be leached out of a fellow in the three years between high school graduation and the 21st birthday, particulary if the fellow doesn't go on to college, it is argued.

This may presume more of the high schools than is warranted but the notion seems to us to have something in it.

Atlanta Daily World

Branton Ready To Push Amendment

Sold for 1-29-63

Wiley A. Branton, director of the Southern Regional Council's Voter Registration project, said he is prepared to meet head-on expected resistance from several southern states to the recently ratified 24th amendment to the U. S. Constitution outlawing the poll tax.

The anti-poll tax amendment which was formally ratified Jan. 23 when South Dakota became the 38th state to approve it, applies only to primaries and elections for President, Vice President and members of Congress. Approval of the required three fourths of the 50 states came in time to apply the new amendment to the 1964 presidential elections.

States now requiring payment of the poll tax are Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas.

Branton says he expects efforts will be made in all these states, except possibly Texas, to still use the poll tax device to prevent Negroes from voting in the forthcoming federal elections.

"If such is done," he said, "I am ready to go to court to enforce the new amendment."

Branton filed the lawsuit leading to the desegregation of Little Rock's Central High School in 1957.

For example, Arkansas's poll tax will be illegal in federal elections but there has been some conjecture that the state might be able to conduct its primaries using the poll tax on the ground that technically a primary isn't an election —only nominees for the election are chosen in the primary.

It's all up to Governor Faubus, who must call a special legislative session sometime to set up a vote registration system replacing the poll tax.

"If there is any attempt at all to keep people from voting in the primaries unless they have a poll tax," Branton said, "I'm serving notice here and now that there is going to be a lawsuit to restrain them."

Branton urged in a speech here that a special session be called and a "meaningful, liberal voter registration law" be adopted "so that people can register permanently and participate in the affairs of their government."

Branton said that the 24th Amendment is a boon to Negroes because it allows more of them to vote.

"This week will mark a major milestone in the South in attaining something that the NAACP has been working for, for years — the abolition of the poll tax," he said. He called the poll tax a vicious system."

Congressional sponsors of the 24th Amendment believed it would discourage states from levying poll taxes in state elections. But the Virginia Legislature, anticipating the enactment of the amendment, had already acted to ensure that its poll tax would be retained in state elections.

A new Virginia law would permit residents to vote for Federal candidates by filing certificates of residence but would require annual payments of $1.50 per person for voting in state elections.

The South Dakota Senate hurriedly suspended its rules and pushed the proposal to a vote after the Georgia Legislature threat-
state to a vote.
state to avote.

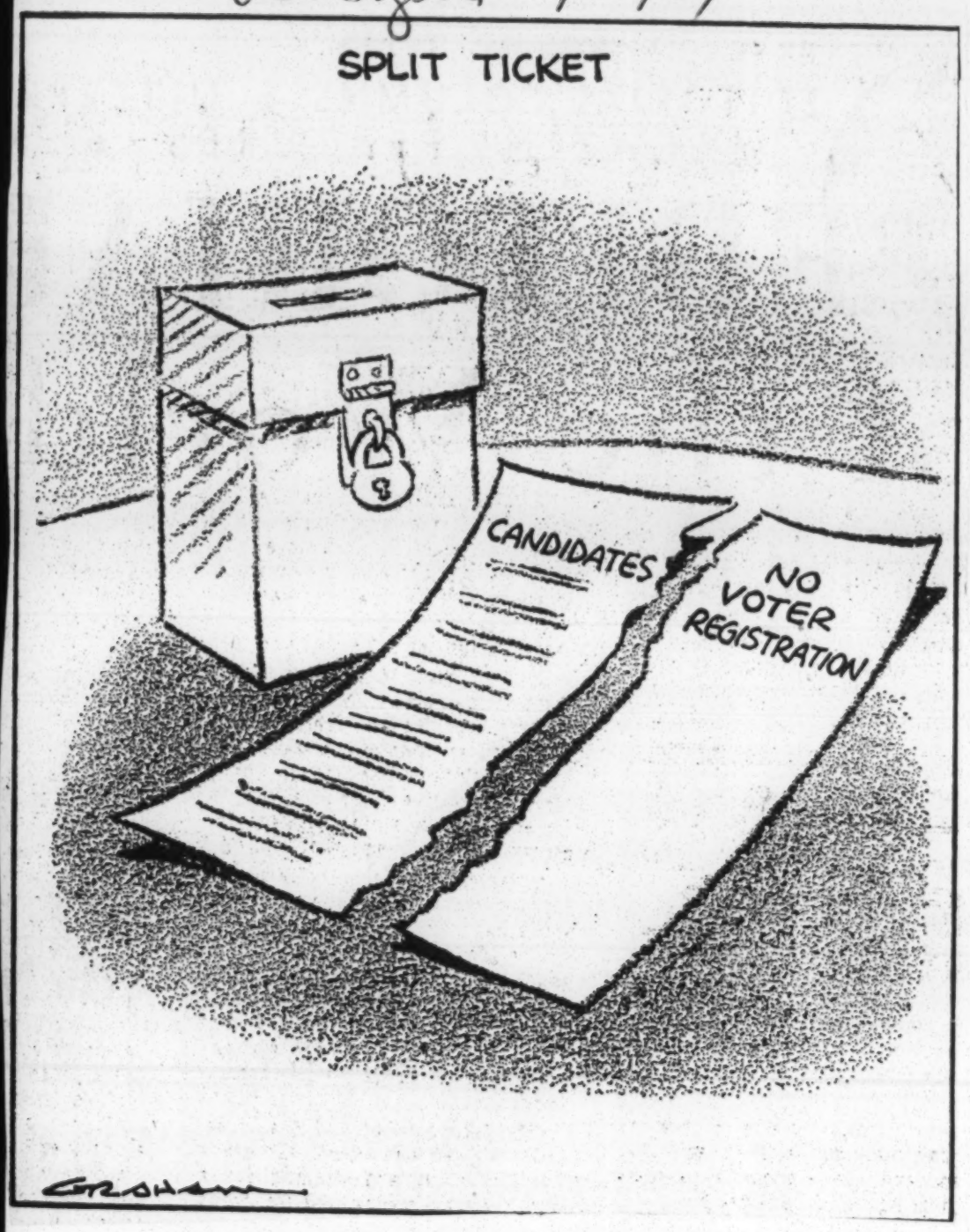
The Georgia Senate approved the amendment, 43-0, Thursday, but the Georgia House working on other legislation, which had priority, delayed immediate action on the poll tax measure.

The 24th Amendment resolution was submitted to the states Sept. 24, 1962, after the United States House and Senate approved it by the required two-thirds majorities. Illinois was the first state to approve the measure, acting Nov. 14, 1962.

Of the 11 states of the old Confederacy, only Tennessee and Florida had approved the amendment by the time it was made a part of the Constitution. Mississippi formally rejected it.

Poll Tax

Ark Gazette 1/26/64



Arkansas Gazette
1-26-64

The Bad Expedients On Voter Registration

IS THERE some inexorable law of nature to guarantee that Arkansas officials, when confronted with an emergency such as that posed by the adoption of the 24th amendment, should consider all the wrong answers first? The amendment, banning the use of the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections, has created an urgent need for Arkansas to call the General Assembly back into session. Governor Faubus is reflecting on possible alternatives, and so far he has come up with some rather harrowing possibilities.

Mr. Faubus may be merely toying with the rest of us when he mentions that several people have suggested that a literacy test be included in any registration system. The governor helped knock down such a test in the last session of the legislature. But why bring it up again? We thought that the literacy test was the one voting issue that the Assembly was able to settle. The House defeated it rather soundly.

Much more concrete, apparently, is the threat of separating state and federal elections and continuing to require the payment of the poll tax as a voting prerequisite in state elections. There is, we suppose, nothing in the 24th amendment to prohibit such a plan. Texas and Virginia have decided to try splitting their elections in this way. They seem to be going to a great deal of trouble simply to evade the intent of the amendment, which was to end the use of the poll tax as a requirement for voting.

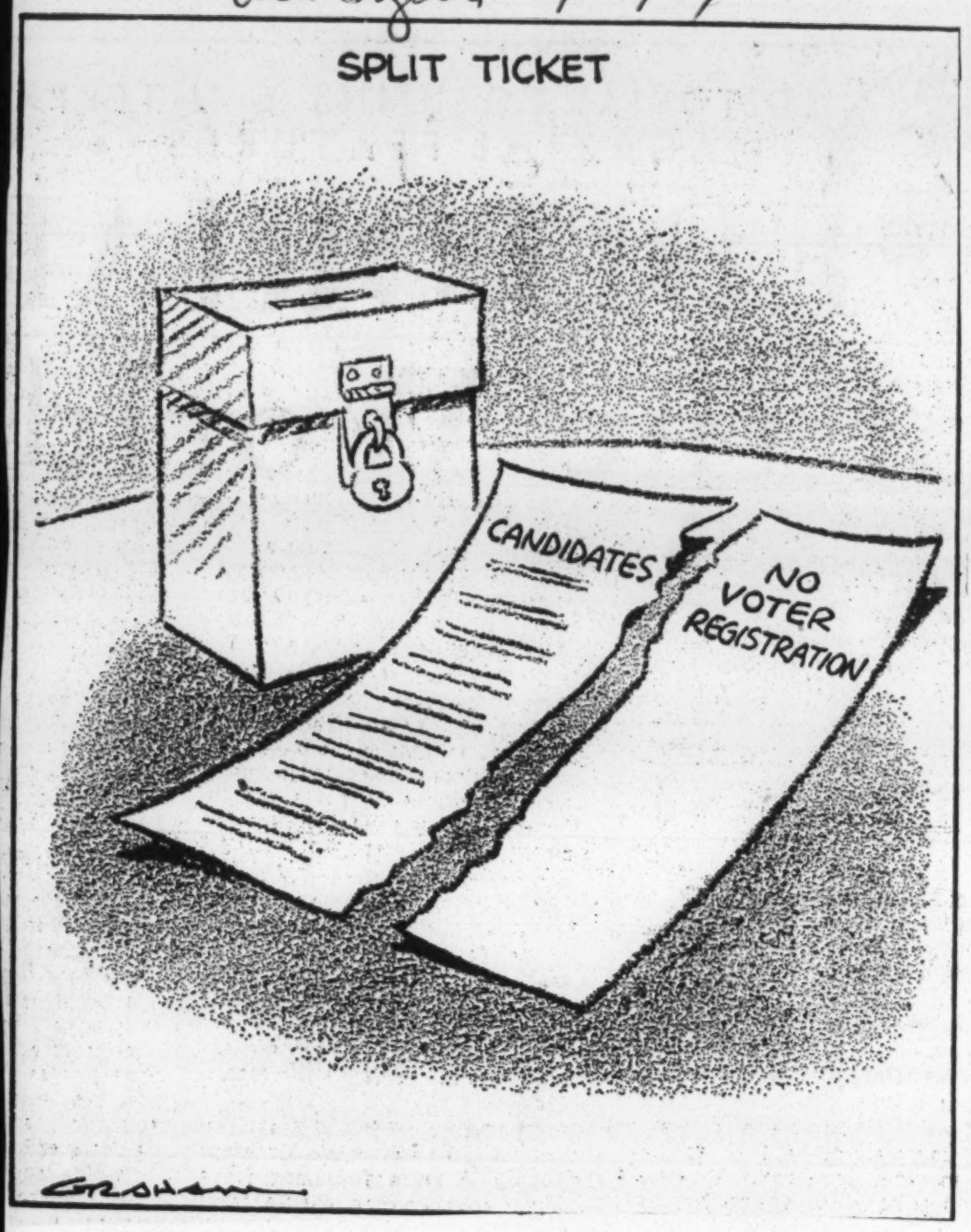
There can be little question that any proposal to split the two elections would be hopelessly clumsy. If state and federal elections were held at separate times, the number of elections would be virtually doubled: Two preferential nominating primaries, two run-off primaries, two general elections. Thus, in even - numbered years, Arkansans might have to vote in seven *regular* elections, since school elections are held every year. There is a real question whether the electorate would hold still for seven regular elections in a given year. Any attempt to have separate ballots for federal and state contests on the same day would, moreover, lead to endless confusion and probable litigation.

* * *

MR. FAUBUS, also suggests the possibility that registration for federal elections be handled as Arkansas now "registers" maiden voters. What he means, presumably, is that prospective voters would simply show up at the precincts with an affidavit saying they're qualified to vote. There is *no* advance registration now for maiden voters.

Poll Tax

Ark Gazette 1/26/64



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The simple, straightforward solution is simply to end the use of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in any election in Arkansas. Anything else would be confusing, devious, expensive and frustrating to the electorate.

The requirements of the electorate, however, are not being considered in a vacuum. Governor Faubus is apparently going to be a candidate for re-election, and he does not like the uncertainties that a special session might introduce. Nor, of course, does he like the prospect of any basic change in the composition of the electorate. But the people should insist that Mr. Faubus's personal plans be subordinated to the need for a good, workable registration system. There may be some law of nature dictating that Mr. Faubus put forward some bad proposals. But there is no law saying the people have to accept them.

Ark. Gazette 1/26/64

Ban on Poll Tax To Have Impact On State Politics

By James O. Powell

NEW AND imponderable elements have been thrust into 1964 Arkansas politics with the ratification of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The amendment became effective last Thursday when South Dakota's legislature became the 38th to ratify. Now the poll tax has been abolished as a qualification for voting in primary or general elections in which there is a presidential contest or a race for Congress.

The impact on state politics this summer, especially in the governor's race, could prove of major importance. There are two reasons:

(1.) A special session of the General Assembly appears practically unavoidable. In itself such a session can hardly work in any way except to Governor Faubus's disadvantage in his presumed candidacy for a sixth term.

(2.) If the poll tax is eliminated for both primaries and the general election, it could bring a large number of new voters into action and thus induce the largest primary turnout in the state's history.

These factors offer some understanding why Governor Faubus last week was contemplating with such obvious distaste the need for a special session to draft a voter registration law.

Poll Tax

Splitting Elections

MR. FAUBUS has been dallying with the idea of preserving the poll tax by splitting the summer primary elections in twain, one for federal offices (congressional seats) and one for state offices. He has even suggested that a special session might not be needed: i. e. that the existing system for registering "maiden voters" (first-time voters are registered by affidavit) might suffice for holding all the elections for federal offices this year.

This novel arrangement would bring about the most cluttered, confused elections the state has experienced in this century. For one thing it would require three separate primaries—or even four, in a congressional runoff—and two separate elections in November. With the September school election, Arkansas could wind up with as many as seven elections in 1964—if the whole of Faubus's contemplated arrangement were put into effect.

It would appear practically impossible for the state to set up, without a special session, anything resembling a suitable registration system.

It is probable on the other hand that Mr. Faubus and the General Assembly in a special session could devise, if they chose, a two-headed election system for the summer primaries that would hold up in court.

How the electorate would cotton to such a clumsy arrangement in elections is another question. Arkansas voters at one time decided in favor of the poll tax but that was some years ago, and was no indication that they would approve piling one election system on top of another.

The special legislative session in itself will raise hazards for Governor Faubus if he is planning to run for another term, as practically everyone believes he is.

In the first place, a session of the Assembly is never wholly predictable even in these times when the governor usually manages to dominate the majorities. A legislative session provides the best of forums for the governor's adversaries and a public sounding board for potential candidates for governor.

The purview of the special call will necessarily be limited, and can be stretched only by a vote of extraordinary majorities. Even so, there is nothing to prevent the Faubus foes from attempting to gain consideration of measures directed against existing evils in the state. The legislature always provides an instrument for focussing public attention. For one example it is possible that the Assembly will experience a revival of the controversy over the notorious gambling operation that flourishes at Hot Springs on a Babylonian scale, while both local and state authorities look the other way.

VEP Poll Tax

Faubus Won't Say But Special Session Now Seems Likely

Governor Faubus talked Monday as if he had decided to call a special session of the legislature to pass a voter registration law.

But he declined to be pinned down.

He said many questions were to be answered before he makes up his mind.

A special session before the summer primaries is likely if, for no other reason, to clear the air, Faubus said.

"It has been generally accepted all the time that this [voter registration] will have to be handled in a special session," Faubus said.

He said that some of his editorial critics had taken advantage of his comments to accuse him of trying to avoid such a session and for not taking the lead in enacting the law.

"I never did say I was not going to call a special session," the governor declared. "I just hoped to avoid it before the primaries."

Ratification of the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which outlaws the poll tax as a prerequisite in voting on federal offices in primaries and elections, has left Arkansas without the machinery needed to insure the people a vote for federal offices this year.

Faubus said that he would call the special session — if he decides this is the best course to follow — before he announces his political plans. The deadline for filing for the primaries is noon April 29.

The governor said recently that he would make public his decision by March 1, unless he has to change his plans. The Capitol consensus is that Faubus will run for a sixth term.

Faubus said that he still was gathering information and talking to legislators to determine the best course, but that it appeared the only solution was a special legislative session before the primaries.

He noted that only the state's four United States representative positions would be voted on this year. Faubus said that under normal conditions none of the four would be opposed in the primaries.

But, he said, someone could file at the last moment just to create a situation to involve an election in litigation. The state chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has promised to file a lawsuit if any attempt is made to hold the summer primaries under the poll tax system.

Stop Gap?

Faubus told newsmen that among the things he is looking into is whether a special session should enact a permanent type act or pass a stop-gap bill and let the 1965 legislature pass something more permanent on the basis of Legislative Council studies.

Then there are such problems as whether to include literacy requirements and party affiliation, whether to allow registration by relatives, and deciding on a deadline for registration before the primaries, and school, general and special elections. he said.

Faubus said that he could work all of this out beforehand and write a bill he regarded as good enough to survive the legislature, or let someone else prepare a bill he can support.

Faubus said he wasn't worried about being politically hurt by any registration bill passed by the legislature.

"I've always thought a broad base of qualified electors would favor me," he said, adding that he had previously fought against the poll tax without success.

Faubus said that he was not concerned about some legislators, particularly state Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, making political capital out of a special session.

Croxton sought to pass a voter registration bill in the 1963 legislature. He said recently that a new bill has been drawn up. Croxton has been regarded as a likely candidate for governor whether Faubus runs or not.

As far as he is concerned, Faubus said, he "doubted that Mr. Croxton could be re-elected if he chose to un."

Faubus said that if he called a special session he probably would include a bill to legalize the marriages of youth under 16 years who have been held not entitled to Social Security benefits because of a 1941 state law holding such marriages invalid.

Otherwise, the governor said. he doesn't intend to consider anything controversial in any special session he calls. He said that he doubted that the legislators wanted to get involved in any arguments.

Pine Bluff Commercial

Dual Election System Is Proposed by Bennett

1-29-64

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Attorney General Bruce Bennett said yesterday that Arkansas could set up a dual election system as a means of overcoming the voter registration problem created by the constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax in federal elections.

Bennett said the amendment had no affect on elections for city, county and state offices.

The attorney general said the dual system would require action by the legislature. Governor Faubus indicated Monday that a special session would be called soon.

In a dual system, the poll tax could be used in state and local registration, Bennett said. When a person bought a poll tax, he automatically could be registered to vote in federal races. If he wished, he could register and not buy a poll tax and vote only in the federal races.

Texas has a poll tax for the party primaries for local and state offices. But it has separate registration for federal offices.

•

Cottrell: Revise Form

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Representative J. H. Cottrell of Pulaski County suggested yesterday that Arkansas voters could register at the same time they assess their personal property tax, by using a revised assessment form.

Cottrell said such a method would be simple and would allow a voter to register any time between the first Monday in January and April 10.

"If a special session is called, I will introduce a bill of this type," he said.

Poll Tax

Ark. Gazette 1-29-60
Poll Tax

No Makeshifts, Please

Orval Faubus has acted about a special session on voter registration like a farm boy trying to decide on the first spring dip in the old swimming hole. First, he just didn't want to go in until August, if then. Now, he's dipping a toe tentatively in the icy waters and assuring everyone that the chill doesn't scare him at all. When we hear a big splash, we'll know he's gone in.

There seems, however, to be no practicable way to avoid a special session before the summer primaries, and we feel sure the governor knows this full well. It would be unlawful, following the adoption of the 24th Amendment, to hold the congressional primaries under the old poll tax system. The governor says that under normal conditions, none of the four congressmen would have any opposition in the primaries. With all due respect for Arkansas's incumbent congressmen, it would be terribly presumptuous for them to expect no opposition at all. The governor is probably right, on the record, but there *should* be more competition for the congressional seats. And with the legality of this summer's primaries riding on the question of whether the congressmen will or will not have opposition, the only safe assumption is that they will have.

The basic question to be resolved, we infer from Governor Faubus's remarks, is whether the voter registration system adopted in a special session should be a permanent or merely a stopgap formula. We feel rather strongly that the General Assembly should try to adopt a sound, long-term registration proposal. Stopgaps have a way of enduring. The Assembly should try to draft a system that provides

Ark. Gaz. May 1, 29-64 Poll Tax

Bennett Suggests Dual Plan As Stop-gap Voting System

Gazette State News Service

FORREST CITY—A dual system of voting as a stop-gap for Arkansas was suggested by Attorney General Bruce Bennett here Tuesday.

Texas has already done this, the attorney general told the Rotary Club at noon. It has enacted laws that continue the poll tax for those voting in the party primaries for city, county, and state offices, and that set up a voter registration system for those primaries and elections which involve federal offices.

"I do not mean to suggest that we should follow the Texas system in its entirety. But the plan of having a separate election where a federal official is involved apart from our party primaries in the selection of our city, county and state officials seems to be the general will of the people of Arkansas," Bennett said.

At the same time, Bennett said, the system affords an opportunity to those individuals who have not paid a poll tax to vote in elections involving federal offices.

Maintains 'Purity'

"As a temporary system and with our party primaries less than six months away, I can foresee where the passage or amendment of our present election laws can comply with the new amendment to the United States Constitution and at the same time maintain the purity of our organized political parties in this state," Bennett said.

Under the Texas law, Bennett explained, the poll tax registration is continued for city, county and state elections.

A person with a poll tax receipt is eligible to vote in any election or primary including those involving federal offices. But the person who hasn't paid a poll tax before October 31, 1963, (he meant Oct. 1 which is the deadline) can go to the county tax collector and register as a qualified voter for federal offices only.

'Pure Party Business'

"The individuals the Democratic or Republican Party officials select as their nominees for city, county and state offices is pure party business. It should be kept that way and has been so under the Texas system," he said.

Governor Faubus has mentioned the dual or split system as one of those advanced in the course of discussions on the type of voter registration needed since a federal amendment outlawing use of the poll tax in federal elections was ratified recently.

Cottrell Offers Registering Plan

Rep. J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County suggested Tuesday that Arkansas voters could register at the same time they assess their personal property tax, by using a revised assessment form.

Cottrell said such a method would be simple and would allow a voter to register any time between the first Monday in January and April 10, the regular assessment period.

"If a special session is called, I will introduce a bill of this type," he said.

Arkansas's poll tax was outlawed by ratification of the 24th amendment to the United States Constitution. Governor Faubus has indicated he may call a special session to provide a new means of voter registration.

Voting Woes Faubus' Fault, Croxton Says

From the Associated Press

ROGERS—State Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County said Tuesday that Governor Faubus was to blame for Arkansas having no adequate voter registration system.

Croxton also said Mr. Faubus' remarks Monday about calling a special session of the General Assembly "indicates the fact that he has his hands on the legislature."

Mr. Faubus indicated Monday that he might call a special session to settle Arkansas voter registration problems caused by ratification of the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution, outlawing the poll tax.

Croxton, an advocate of a voter registration bill that failed to pass in the 1963 regular session, said the governor could have helped pass the legislation but, "It's political." Croxton said he had no plans to introduce a voter registration bill in the special session.

"I hope the committee for voter registration will be active in supporting basic minimum registration laws which fundamentally eliminate any irregu[illegible] and fraudulent registration," he said.

Mr. [illegible] said Monday that he was not worried about any politicians, particularly Croxton, making political capital out of the special session. Croxton is a potential gubernatorial candidate.

"Faubus has a further desire to control the legislature and who is and is not elected," Croxton said. He also said Faubus was "using all the pressure possible at this time to discourage anybody else from running (for governor)."

Ark Gaz 1-30-64

Special Session To Await Draft Of Voter Bill?

Poll Tax

There was speculation Wednesday that Governor Faubus would ask the Legislative Council to write a voter registration bill to his liking before he calls a special legislative session.

He wasn't available to reporters but through Tuesday he hadn't committed himself to a special session.

Such a session seems to be a necessity because the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified last week, eliminates the use of the poll tax as a voting requirement in primaries or elections including federal offices.

Faubus in recent comments has indicated that the Council might be used to draft a permanent registration law for the 1965 General Assembly to consider.

The reports Wednesday were the first hint that he might let the Council have the responsibility for some kind of registration law to get through this year's primaries and general election.

Advising Members

A legislative source said that the governor was in the process of advising key Council members of his decision.

The State and Local Governments Committee of the Council is headed by Senator Robert Harvey of Swifton who said last week that he wanted to hear from the governor before he called his Committee together for such a major job as a voter registration bill.

Faubus has avoided being pinned down on the type of registration he favors except that he wants a liberal registration law. He has been gathering information on what such a bill should include. This involves the time element for registering, whether registration should be permanent or annual, whether the voter must state his political party preference and whether it should contain other refinements to qualify a registrant as a voter.

The study of a voter registration bill is not new to the Council. In 1962 a special committee spent many days over the period of the year drafting a bill which failed to pass in the 1963 legislative session.

Ark. Gazette 1-30-64

Two Registration Plans

Arkansas can expect voter registration plans to be advanced at something approaching a rate of two or three a day now. Attorney General Bruce Bennett and Representative J. H. Cottrell offered separate proposals Tuesday for dealing with the state's registration emergency.

Attorney General Bennett proposes, as a stopgap measure, that Arkansas keep the poll tax for state elections and provide for additional registration for federal elections. Anyone who paid the poll tax would apparently be automatically registered for federal elections under the Bennett plan. There would seem to be a very clear danger that any such system, which would have the practical effect of continuing the poll tax in effect for all elections, would be challenged in court. Surely, no Arkansas congressman is anxious that his election or nomination be left open to possible challenge. More important, the Bennett plan would tend to discourage registration and voting in much the same way that the poll tax has in the past. The price of voting would be small, but it would still be a price.

Representative Cottrell would provide for registration at the time of assessing personal property. Mr. Cottrell would alter the assessment form to provide a section for the voter to register as he lists his property. If he wanted to register but had no personal property to assess, he would use the same form, simply indicating that the property sections were not applicable.

Mr. Cottrell's plan has an organic defect. It would tend to make the right to vote dependent on the assessment of property for tax purposes. Voting should not even appear to be used as an instrument for making sure that property is assessed. The assessors, moreover, would have to share with the county clerks the role of custodian of the registration records.

These two proposals call to mind certain basic principles that should govern the Assembly in choosing a new registration system: Registration should not be tied to anything else; it *should* provide for good record-keeping and for protection against abuses.

There seems to be a predisposition to subordinate the right to vote and bequeath it as a reward for paying taxes. It must be noted that some political leaders seem to be approaching voter registration as if the right to vote were theirs to dispense under whatever terms they (and the General Assembly) choose. The voting franchise is an inherent right in this Republic, now reinforced by the 24th Amendment, and the electorate should demand that this be kept firmly in mind as the Assembly considers adopting a registration system. Poll Tax

Arkansas Gazette
1-31-64

Legislators Couldn't Agree In 5 Chances at Voter Bill

The 1963 General Assembly had five chances to establish a voter registration system in Arkansas but failed to agree on any of them.

Here are the bills introduced in the session last year and what happened to them:

★ HB 38 would have established a permanent voter registration system. It was approved by the House and died in the Senate.

★ HB 424 would have established a system similar in most respects to HB 38. This bill died in the House.

★ HB 532 would have established a biennial voter registration system. This too died in the House.

★ SB 342 would have established an annual voter registration system. This bill was approved by the Senate and died in the House.

★ SB 245 would have established a permanent system and was a carbon copy of HB 424. The bill was withdrawn from consideration.

The Sponsors

HB 38 was the work of Representatives Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, Joel Y. Ledbetter of Pulaski County, Lonnie Etheridge of Jackson County and J. P. Walt of Jefferson County, who were members of a special committee of the Legislative Council that spent considerable time getting the proposal ready.

HB 424 was the work of Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County. HB 532 was authored by Representatives E. A. Walker of Stone County and Paul Jones of Searcy County. SB 342 was introduced by the late Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley and Senator Joe Lee Anderson of Helena. SB 245 was sponsored by Senator Dan White of Fort Smith.

The Legislative Council staff in a recapitulation of the 1963 session said there were four major areas of controversy in the consideration of these bills.

These were (1) permanent registration as against an annual or biennial registration; (2) a provision requiring the designation of party affiliation by the voter; (3) whether to allow absentee registration and registration by immediate members of the family of the registrant, and (4) the establishment of a literacy test as a condition of voter registration.

Amendments Offered

In the course of the debates on these bills, various members of the legislature introduced 20 amendments to HB 38 and another eight amendments to HB 424. These further complicated the discussions and assured the eventual defeat of these two measures.

Governor Faubus said recently that these four areas of controversy still exist and must be ironed out to assure the passage of a voter registration bill at a special session this year. The governor has not said definitely that he will call a special session although he has said that he doesn't yet see how one can be avoided before the summer primaries.

Poll Tax

Speed's Less Important Than the Assembly's Duty

GOVERNOR Faubus's announced plans for a special session on voter registration appear to be reasonable enough. The session will be held in late February or early March—soon enough to permit a reasonable registration period before the summer primaries—and the governor has asked the Legislative Council to draft a bill.

The Assembly must have some formal proposal as a basis for its work, and the Legislative Council is the logical agency to prepare it. The Legislative Council, as a matter of fact, did a fairly reasonable job of drafting a registration bill before the last session of the General Assembly. Only after the bill reached the floor was it so seriously compromised as to be unsound.

Governor Faubus and the legislators with whom he has conferred are quite correct in wanting to get the session called and the issue resolved swiftly. The state, after all, has an emergency, —and the registration bill will be needed fairly soon. But *if* the governor means to suggest that he contemplates a three or four day session to rubber-stamp the Council's recommendations, he is doing the electorate a disservice. The voter registration system is fundamental, and the legislators should be prepared to debate it fully and carefully.

★ ★ ★

RATHER strangely, the question of whether the law shall be some quickie makeshift proposal or a permanent-type registration system persists. Why is it so difficult to draft a registration bill that the state should even consider some watered-down measure for this year alone? The registration issue is fundamental, but it is not really so difficult to deal with—unless, of course, the Assembly, or a part of it, is trying to serve the wrong purposes. To construct a safe registration system is actually fairly simple; to find a devious method of preserving the political balance might be more difficult. The Assembly should go ahead and enact a sound permanent registration system during the special session. The voters are entitled to a good system for this year's elections quite as much as they are for those in future years.

Governor Faubus hints that the literacy test issue has been put aside. If this is so, then the General Assembly will have one less needless controversy to resolve. It may also be wise, to make action on the bill easier, to bypass the question of listing party affiliation at the time of registration. There has been no abiding and sharp division of opinion on the affiliation issue, but it could prove a nettlesome question to resolve nonetheless. On the larger issues, however — clear identification of voters, registration in person, control of absentee abuses, complete separation of voting from any tax collection function—the legislature should tend to its duty, no matter how long the session takes.

Arkansas Gazette 2-1-62

Poll Tax

Birm World 2-6-68

AROUND THE TOWN

Register to Vote

BALLOT

A number of applicants for the ballot says rejection letters are coming in from the Jefferson County Board of Registrars. At least one of these persons attended the voter-registration clinic and could fill out the application form correctly. Look for some new legal attack on voter registration denials. The registration officials will be in sessions from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. next Monday, and then the first Monday in March and April. The ballot is the crown of first-class citizenship. VEP 2-3/-

Ark. Gaz. 2-5-64
Poll Tax

Governor Suggests Party Ties Option In Registration Law

Making political party affiliation optional in a voter registration law was suggested Tuesday by Governor Faubus as a way to resolve, at least in a special legislative session, an otherwise disputed point.

Faubus said he had suggested this "compromise" to several legislators and that all but one, Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County who advocates a mandatory party label provision, seemed to like the idea.

Otherwise Faubus avoided comment on controversial features of such a bill. He said he didn't want to say too much in advance of a Legislative Council hearing which opens Monday to draft a voter registration bill.

The governor said that either a stop-gap or permanent bill was acceptable to him, but that if the legislature undertakes to write a permanent bill it will find a great many points to be ironed out.

These include placing the responsibility for administering the measure, deciding who would be responsible for purging the names of non-voters for one reason or another off the registration rolls, providing for laws to protect the integrity of the rolls, penalties for abuses and probably requiring the persons in charge of the rolls to be bonded in the public interest.

"The more you study this the more involved it gets," Faubus said. "There are many things that have to be ironed out."

Hearings Start Monday

Faubus has said that he would call a special session of the legislature to enact a registration bill after the Council drafts the measure. The Council opens hearings 10 a. m. Monday at the Capitol. The special session may come as early as the last week of this month.

A voter registration law is necessary to enable voters to cast ballots for federal elective offices. The 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution recently ratified prohibits use of the poll tax to qualify voters in these elections. The state poll tax continues to apply to state, county and municipal elections, state Attorney General Bruce Bennett said.

Party Chairmen To Discuss Voting

The state chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties have asked to appear before the Legislative Council next week to discuss voter registration, the Council office said Tuesday.

They are Leon B. Catlett of Little Rock, Democratic chairman, and William L. Spicer of Fort Smith, the Republican party chairman.

Representative Joel Y. Ledbetter of Pulaski County, the Council chairman, has invited any individual or organization to submit recommendations on a voter registration bill, which Governor Faubus has asked the Council to draft.

The Council will open public hearings on the proposed bill at 10 a. m. Monday at the Capitol. The League of Women Voters and Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County asked Monday to appear.

Ark Gaz 2/6/64

Ark. Poll Tax

New Poll Tax Problem Arises—Can Legislature Outlaw It?

Now there is a question whether the General Assembly legally can draft a voter registration bill in its upcoming special session that omits the poll tax as a qualification for voting in state elections.

The new 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution outlaws the poll tax only as a requirement for voting on federal offices in elections and primaries. It does not purport to interfere with the poll tax requirement in elections and primaries on state or local offices. And the Arkansas Constitution specifically requires a poll tax.

Governor Faubus said he thought there was another provision in the state Constitution—Amendment 39—that would permit the legislature to drop the poll tax, but that he would have to study that to be sure.

State Senator Robert Harvey of Swifton, chairman of the State and Local Government Committee of the Legislative Council, said Tuesday that "it is one of the things we will have to look into. I hadn't even though of it. I thought Amendment 39 cleared the way. I didn't know about the provision requiring the poll tax."

Doubt is created by Amendment 8, the Equal Suffrage amendment, and by the provisions of Amendment 39.

Amendment 8 sets up voter qualifications in Arkansas. Among other provisions, it says voters "who shall exhibit a poll tax receipt or other evidence that they have paid their poll tax at the time of collecting taxes next preceding such elections, shall be allowed to vote at any election in the State of Arkansas."

Amendment 39, approved in 1948, empowers the General Assembly to set up voter registration as a requirement for voting. It completely reversed an earlier provision, Article III, Section 2 which said in part: "* * * nor shall any law be enacted whereby the right to vote at any election shall be made to depend upon any previous registration of the elector's name * * *."

The puzzling question is, does Amendment 39 override the poll tax requirement of Amendment No. 8? Who can answer it besides the state courts?

Whatever the answer, Arkansas is still duty bound under its Constitution to collect a per capita tax of $1 on every male for the support of the common schools. This is required by Amendment 11, a reenactment of Article XIV, Section 3 which it replaced. As long as the state collects a poll tax, it will be considered identical with this per capita tax on males.

So if the General Assembly should drop the poll tax as a voting requirement it will apparently be responsible — under the Constitution—for setting up machinery to collect the annual per capita tax on males over 21 years of age. Poll tax receipts go to the schools.

The Arkansas Legislative Council will meet Monday to begin working on a voter registration bill. Governor Faubus said he would call the legislature into special session after the bill had been drafted.

They Say ...

Ark. Poll Tax
Pine Bluff Com.
2/7/64

A Brief History Of State's Poll Tax

JIMMY JONES, Status Auditor
In a Press Release

For 124 years, ever since Arkansas was admitted to the Union, people have paid a poll tax, but only since 1920 has the poll tax been a requirement for voting. History lists all five Constitutions included the poll tax. They are 1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, and 1874.

The 1836 Constitution states: "No poll tax shall be assessed for other than county purposes"; the 1861 Constitution added, "for county or cooperation purposes"; the 1864 Constitution brought in the "free and equal" phrase. And by 1868 the poll tax issue had become so acute that the law makers saw fit to write into the Constitution: "The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive: therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax except for school purposes."

The people will go along with being taxed for school purposes, and that is the way it is today. Ninety-five cents out of each dollar paid for poll tax goes to the general or common fund for schools, which is disbursed by the county school superintendent and county treasurer to the school districts of each county. The disbursement is on a per student-basis ...

In 1868 ... the poll tax first appeared as levy connected to property tax, known as the Clayton Law. This law was in direct contradiction to the fourth Arkansas Constitution, better known as the Carpetbag Constitution of 1868. Although this Clayton Carpetbag reign was the first to establish public schools in Arkansas, most of the tax money collected was said to be squandered and misused. The county originating as Clayton County later changed its name to Clay County because of the stigma of the former name. The fifth Arkansas Constitution of 1874 did not mention a poll tax as a prerequisite to vote.

Act 88 was signed March 23, 1885. This measure meted a levy annually of, "one dollar per capita on every male inhabitant over 21 years of age." This was slated for common school purposes, but it too failed to mention anything about voting. However, by then it was a practiced requirement even though ... not by definite law.

Five years later, in 1890, Mississippi and other Southern States made the poll tax requirements for voting a part of their constitutions.

The first constitutional amendment in Arkansas pertaining to poll tax was submitted in 1893, and was known as Amendment 2. The vote was 75,940 for—56,601 against, but since the total numbers of voters in that election for governor was 156,192 the vote did not carry a majority ....

The 1893 action was ruled as adopted and poll taxes were required for voting for twelve years, until 1905 a federal judge ruled it invalid, and the Arkansas Supreme Court backed him in 1906, the following year.

In 1907, the Legislature resubmitted the question to the people and it was approved as Amendment 9, but here too there was not a majority of all the votes cast in that election. The vote was 88,386 for—46,835 against. Voters numbered 180,000.

Regardless of the vote, the counties continued to collect the poll tax and made holding a receipt a requirement to vote.

The Arkansas Legislature, in 1919, submitted the woman's suffrage amendment to supersede the poll tax. When voted upon in 1920 ... the voting was 87,237 to 49,751. This also was declared lost because a majority of voters failed to mark the ballot on this particular issue. So an attack was made from another angle. Something was wrong with the voting regulations. The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that, under the Initiative and Referendum Amendment of 1910, only a majority voting on a question was necessary for passage.

In 1936 ... Arkansas voted on abolishing the poll tax, but the answer from the voters was a big No.

Gazette Cop.
2/7/64

State Can't Abolish Tax, Bennett Says

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — State Attorney General Bruce Bennett said in a legal opinion yesterday that the state legislature lacks legal power to abolish the poll tax.

Bennett's answer to Milburn R. Gill, the Hot Spring County sheriff and collector, said Amendment 8 of the state Constitution requires the poll tax and the Constitution, Bennett said, can be changed only by popular vote.

However, some legal thinkers believe Amendment 39 to the state Constitution opens the door to the expected special session of the legislature to set up a voter registration system replacing the tax.

The amendment grants the General Assembly "power to enact laws providing for a registration of voters prior to any general, special or primary election, and to require that the right to vote at any such elections shall depend upon such previous registration."

Gill had asked Bennett whether he should continue selling poll taxes. Bennett told Gill he should.

Governor Faubus said today he will have to reanalyze his thinking about voter registration in light of Bennett's opinion.

Ark Gazette 2/7/64

Poll Tax Death Up to Voters, Bennett Says

Ark Poll Tax

It's beyond the power of the legislature to abolish the poll tax because it's in the Constitution, Attorney General Bruce Bennett said Thursday in a legal opinion.

Only a vote of the people can change the Constitution. And the 24th Amendment to the federal Constitution, outlawing the poll tax as a voting requirement for voting on federal offices, does not affect the Arkansas Constitution, Bennett said.

The poll tax is in Amendment 8 to the state Constitution and Amendment 8 is specific that a person must have a poll tax receipt to vote.

As long as this ruling stands, there is no alternative but for the special session soon to be called to enact laws for a dual primary and election system—one for state and local offices based on the poll tax and the other for federal offices based on whatever voter registration law the General Assembly adopts.

The dual system of primaries and elections already has been advocated by Bennett. He sent a copy of his opinion to the members of the Legislative Council just for their information. The Council will convene Monday to begin public hearings on voter registration proposals. Governor Faubus is waiting for the Council to draft a voter registration bill before he calls the special session.

Cottrell Offers Bill

One registration bill, by Rep. J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County, was filed Thursday with the Legislative Council. Many others are expected. Cottrell's is the one he has talked of before—to make voter registration a part of a person's personal property assessment each year, a plan the assessors of the state are against.

Bennett wrote his opinion for Milburn R. Gill of Malvern, the sheriff and tax collector of Hot Spring County, who had asked whether he should continue to issue poll tax receipts this year. Yes, said Bennett.

The attorney general said that possession of a poll tax receipt is required by state law of all elected public officials and they cannot hold office without it. Furthermore, Bennett added, every public employe is required to have a poll tax receipt before he can draw a salary.

The federal amendment, Bennett said, provides only that the poll tax cannot be used to qualify electors to cast ballots for federal officials in either primaries or general elections.

Can't Repeal It

"The Arkansas legislature cannot repeal Amendment 8 which provides for a poll tax," Bennett advised Gill. "That is solely within the power of the people of the state. The United States amendment did not repeal the poll tax insofar as it applies to city, county and state primaries and general elections."

Bennett told Gill that those who do not wish to pay the poll tax in view of the 24th Amendment don't have to and this will not affect their privilege to vote in presidential and congressional elections.

Ark Gazette

The Task Remains Clear On Voter Registration

ONLY THE state Supreme Court can settle beyond dispute the question of whether Amendment 8 to the Arkansas Constitution will compel the legislature to retain the poll tax as a requirement for voting in state elections. There is reason to doubt, however, that the question is as serious as some attorneys believe.

Amendment 8, the woman's suffrage amendment, provides that citizens who are otherwise qualified and who "shall exhibit a poll tax receipt or other evidence that they have paid their poll tax at the time of collecting taxes next preceding the election" shall be permitted to vote. The amendment was intended to show that no other requirements (such as that the citizen be a male) other than those itemized in the amendment be permitted to bar the franchise to a would-be voter.

Amendment 39, adopted in 1948, seems to contain clear authority for the Assembly to enact a registration system that does not depend on the collection of the poll tax. The amendment is short and direct:

> "The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws providing for a registration of voters prior to any general, special, or primary election, and to require that the right to vote at any such election shall depend upon such previous registration."

Because Amendment 39 was the later measure and because it is so explicit, it would appear to clear doubts about the Assembly's authority to enact a registration system without the poll tax. The question will, however, undoubtedly have to be resolved after the special session.

Under the Arkansas Constitution, the Supreme Court does not issue advisory opinions, but must wait until a case has actually been litigated. Some other states have made it possible for the governor or some other official to request such an opinion in advance of litigation or legislative action. There is no choice under Arkansas law but to resolve the issue in a test case as soon as the special session is over. The attorney general might provide some guidance, but his view would be nothing more than an opinion.

There is good reason to hope that the Assembly will not be sidetracked by this presumed problem. Governor Faubus and Senator Robert Harvey, chairman of the Senate's State and Local Government Committee, seem convinced, at least tentatively, that Amendment 39 provides all the basis the Assembly needs for enacting a tax-free registration system. The basic requirement remains for a simple, comprehensive registration system that provides protection against abuses and does not involve any complex split election scheme. There is a good basis for an expectation that the state courts would sustain such a system as constitutional.

Ark. Gazette 8/12/64

From the People

Ark Poll Tax 2/7/64

Voters Registration Long Overdue

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I was delighted to see the letter from Mr. Houser in regard to voter registration; and I heartily concur in his appeal to the electorate to write their Senators and Representatives urging them to pass a good system.

As he mentioned, for several years a good voter registration bill (drawn up by some of the best legal minds in Arkansas) has been periodically introduced in the Legislature. Each time it has failed to pass, generally on the ground that it is too difficult to comprehend. Now, as some predicted, we find ourselves with no means of voting in federal elections. It is imperative that we find a method, and the time is running out. Under these circumstances, are we likely to get the best available system?

The voter registration system advocated by Representative Hardy Croxton's committee is convenient and offers maximum safeguards against fraud. It provides that a voter shall be required to register only once unless he moves, changes his name, fails to vote in all elections and primaries for two successive calendar years, or loses the right to vote by being convicted of a felony or otherwise.

It provides that he registers at the County Clerk's office by filling in an affidavit containing the following information: Name, Address, Country and-or State of Birth, How Citizenship Acquired if Foreign Born, Birth Date of Voter, Whether or Not Voter Can Read or Write, If Unable to make Cross or Mark on Affadavit or Ballot, Number of Name of Voter's Precinct or School District.

The affidavit of registration is then signed by the voter in triplicate. On election day, his affidavit is in a bound precinct binder at his proper polling place. When he presents himself to vote, he is required to sign his name on a separate register, and this then is compared to the signature on the original affadavit of registration.

The rest of the bill sets up the machinery by which the bill is implemented. It also provides for those unable to read and write, or those unable to make an "X" by reason of physical infirmity.

(Communications on any subject are welcome. Letters should be under 500 words and typewritten if possible. All letters are subject to editing to meet space requirements. Each letter must be signed although signatures will be withheld on request. No letter will be returned unless self-addressed envelope is enclosed.—Editor)

Surely we deserve more than a makeshift, temporary measure. I hope that the voters will express themselves on this subject.

Joan B. Kurrus.

Hot Springs.

★ ★ ★

To the Editor of the Gazette:

It is quite amusing to note the quandary that our Arkansas politicians have been thrown into since the ratification of the amendment to our federal Constitution outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for a persons qualification in voting. The record of all active politicians on the subject is very bad and if the new voters were a vengeful type it would not be easy for them in the future at the polls.

And, as I recall, the record of the Gazette is not too good on the issue; your paper took and editorial stand against it when we had an opportunity to vote it out, on the ground that we didn't have a registration system to replace it if it were voted out. There have been so many farcical excuses for keeping the tax by our well-educated and respected men of state, that it is only natural that the death of it is a hard one.

Senator McClellan said that he was proud to face our school kids because of his $1 poll tax and Senator Fulbright said he would not object to the elimination of the tax if other states would reimburse our schools for the small loss of money. (something over $600,000 this year).

Mr. William Irving, Superintendent of the Forrest City School District, revealed back in 1962 that it was costing $600,000 to run the District and it does not comprise all of St. Francis County; in the eastern part, the kids go to the Hughes District School and in the western part there are the Palestine and Wheatley Districts, and Negro kids of high school age in Wheatley District go all the way to Brinkley, in Monroe County.

In reality, the poll tax went about as far supporting our schools as a snowball would in supporting the grates of hell; before the fire was lighted the weight would crush it, leaving it insubstantial. As a taxpayer I won't be naive enough to wonder what the other counties did for school money if St. Francis County got all of the proceeds from the poll tax.

If we had a forward looking Government and Legislature they would have been about the business of enacting a registration system when Senator Holland of Florida was able to get the amendment submitted to the states for ratification. We do have a United States, except for Arkansas (according to the Gov. and the Legislature) and maybe three other states. It must be pointed out that the machine type politician in a poll tax state has mustered his maximum support and any new voter won't owe them anything but opposition.

Of the many organizations, including the churches in this state, there were only a few that tried to secure a free vote for the citizens. They are: The State Federation of Labor, League of Women Voters and the Arkansas Association of University Women. And the effort of us Negroes has been so sad that we should go and come again, "and come again we should, with all deliberate and inclusive speed."

Ralph Nesbitt.

Ark Poll Tax

Tentative Date Set For Special Session

The extraordinary session of the legislature on voter registration will convene Wednesday, February 26, barring some hitch along the way, Governor Faubus said Friday.

The exact date depends on what happens in the Legislative Council which will open public hearings Monday to draft a voter registration bill. A prolonged hearing could change the timetable.

A possible snag developed Thursday when Attorney General Bruce Bennett said in an opinion that the legislature could not adopt a voter registration law and ignore the poll tax.

Bennett said that a dual election system with the poll tax used in city, county and state elections, and voter registration in all federal elections was the only answer under the state Constitution.

Three Disagree

Bennett's opinion evoked the quick disagreement of Representatives J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County and Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County and Mrs. E. E. Elkins of Fort Smith, president of the state League of Women Voters.

Cottrell said that Amendment 39 to the Constitution, adopted in 1949, permits the legislature to set up a single voter registration system for all elections. Croxton said he wanted to study Bennett's reasoning but he believed that the attorney general had erred in relying on the poll tax provision in Amendment 8 to the exclusion of Amendment 39. This was the impression of Mrs. Elkins who said the League would offer the same registration bill it drew up in 1957.

Cottrell and Croxton also will offer to the Council their versions of a registration bill.

Won't Join Argument

Faubus declined to be drawn into the argument over Bennett's opinion but said he had assumed that Amendment 39 legalized any registration system adopted by the legislature.

The need for a voter registration law is the result of the ratificiation of the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting a poll tax to qualify voters in all federal elections.

Arkansas and four other Southern states are the only states affected.

Amendment 39 Sponsor Says Dual System Won't Be Legal

The sponsor of the Amendment 39 which authorizes the legislature to adopt a voter registration law said Friday that he didn't believe a dual election system would stand a chance in the courts.

F. C. Crow, 58, a Hope lawyer who also maintains offices in Prescott, said in a telephone interview that he believed a simple voter registration system would doom the poll tax in Arkansas.

Crow was a state senator in the 1947 legislature when he introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 which provided for the General Assembly to adopt a voter registration system. The proposal went through the legislature and was approved 135,151 to 71,934 at the general election the following year, becoming Amendment 39.

Crow said he sponsored the proposal because the Congress then had before it several proposals to outlaw the poll tax. He said it was to provide a way to vote when the poll tax was repealed.

Partially Repealed

The poll tax was partly repealed this year when Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution was adopted, outlawing the poll tax in all elections involving federal offices.

As a result, there are those, including Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who believe that a dual election system is the only course in Arkansas. That means using the poll tax to qualify to vote in city, county and state elections and a new registration system without a poll tax to vote for federal offices in either primaries or elections.

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Crow disagreed. He said that, under Amendment 39, "The earlier constitutional provisions regarding voter qualification would, in my opinion, be ruled obsolete by the courts," Crow said.

Simple Bill

He said that a registration bill should provide only for a registrant to prove residence and age. At one time he believed the registration form should include a space for a fingerprint in case a voter's identity was challenged.

"I'm convinced that whatever law is passed it should be uncomplicated by party designation, literacy tests and other provisions that could make the bill as big as a Sears, Roebuck catalog," Crow said.

Pine Bluff Com. 2/13/65

Ark. Pres Sol

Optional Party Designation Included

Voter Bill Draft Approved

By HARRY PEARSON
Of The Commercial Staff

The Legislative Council yesterday approved the rough draft of a voter registration bill and attached to it a provision calling for optional party designation.

The optional party designation provision had been voted down several times Tuesday by the council. Once when Senator Bob Harvey of Swifton proposed that there be no party designation provision in the bill, his motion fell just one vote short of a majority (13).

On Tuesday, the council set down guidelines for its Local and State Government Committee to follow in drafting the voter registration bill. In general these provisions followed closely the bill proposed by Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County.

As the bill stands now, the voter registration system will include:

—Annual registration.

—Optional party registration.

—Absentee registration under oath by the voter's relatives.

—Current poll tax holders will be blanketed in the new system and remain eligible to vote until May 31, 1965.

—Thirty days for those who did not pay their poll taxes last year to register for this year's elections.

—The county assessor as the registrar.

—No literacy test.

When the council went into session yesterday, Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, whose efforts to get an optional party designation provision into the bill were thwarted Tuesday, moved to include such a provision in the rough draft.

Van Dalsem's opposition did not have the 12 votes it did Tuesday. It only had five. The men who voted against the Van Dalsem measure were besides Harvey, Representative Dave Burleson of Washington County, Reprensetative Sterling Cockrill Jr. of Pulaski County, Senator Dan White of Fort Smith and Senator Graham T. Nixon of Conway.

Senator Knox Nelson of Pine Bluff was among the 16 who voted for optional party designation.

Presumably either p[illegible] could make it obligatory to register as a member of that party before the voter would be eligible to vote in a primary. Nelson said yesterday afternoon that he thought the party could require the same thing under the existing system.

The rough draft of the bill approved yesterday will undergo examination by the governor's legal staff and the attorney general's staff. The council will meet at 10:30 a.m. next Thursday to pass on a final version of the bill.

Nelson said he intended to introduce an amendment, probably during the special session of the legislature, to make the registrar the county clerk instead of the tax assessor.

Poll Taxes Good Until Mid-1965

Under the provisions of the bill now before the Legislative Council and being put into final form, those who paid their poll taxes before October 1 last year would be eligible to vote in any election through May 31, 1965.

Those who did not pay their poll tax last year would be able to register with their county assessor between March 15 and April 15, and would be eligible to vote in elections held between June 1 until May 31, 1965. Those who did not register by paying their poll tax last year would not have to pay it when they register during the 30-day period.

The registration books would be open each year between January 1 and April 10, beginning in 1965. Voters would have to register annually. Everyone who wants to vote after May 31, 1965, would have to register between January 1 and April 10, 1965.

Faubus Says He's Ready For the Feb. 26 Session

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Governor Faubus said yesterday that "unless something happens" he would set a special legislative session February 26 to consider the Legislative Council's voters registration bill.

The bill, which Faubus says he approves of, would set up an annual registration system, handled by county assessors, with a registration period between January 1 and April 10 each year.

J. P. Lybrand Jr. of Pine Bluff, president of the Arkansas Tax Assessors Association, said yesterday that the group's legislative council would protest to Faubus today any plan involving registration by its members.

Registration by assessors would "scare off a lot of voters," Lybrand said, and his organization will do all it can to "prevent voter registration from becoming the responsibility of the tax assessor."

Faubus said he would issue a formal call for the special session next week and indicated that February 26 can be considered a definite starting date.

The governor said yesterday that the special session would not be asked to consider enacting a per capita tax to replace revenue lost from the $1 per person poll tax.

The 1965 regular session can handle this and other clean-up problems, he said.

Ratification of the 24th Amendment to the federal Constitution made necessary the creation of a new voter registration system for federal elections in Arkansas and four other Southern states.

Faubus suggested that the new regulation law should be subjected to a court test as soon as it is passed to remove any possible legal cloud from the upcoming elections.

Ark Gaz 2/13/64

Assessors To Protest Voter Bill

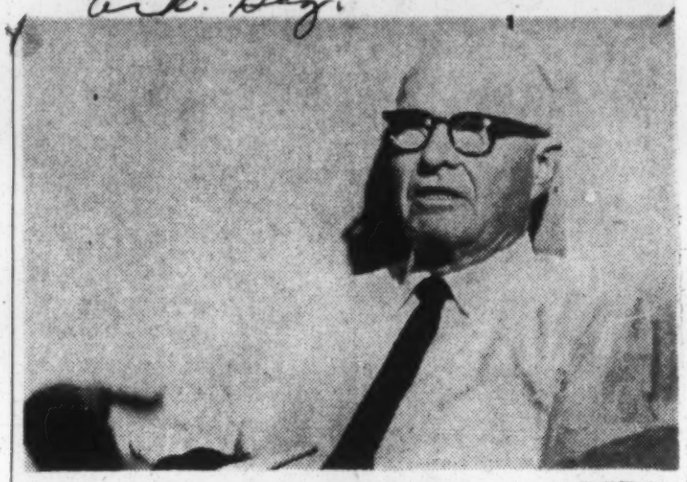
PINE BLUFF (AP) — J. P. Lybrand Jr. of Pine Bluff, president of the Arkansas Tax Assessors Association, said Wednesday that voter registration by tax assessors would "scare off a lot of voters."

The Tax Assessors Association is sending its legislative committee to Little Rock Thursday to protest to Faubus any plan involving registration by its members.

Lybrand said his organization will do all it could to "prevent voter registration from becoming the responsibility of the tax assessor."

"Our opinion is that this plan, in essence, says that a man has to assess property in order to vote," Lybrand said.

Ark. Gaz.



—Staff Photo.

Alfred B. Lewis, NAACP treasurer, at Little Rock.

Apathy Called Main Block To Negro Voting in State

The national treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Thursday at Little Rock that Negro voters have no problem voting in Arkansas except their own apathy.

"And the fact," Alfred B. Lewis added, "that they've been brainwashed into believing that voting is the white man's business."

Lewis, who is white, is on a swing of Southern states, speaking to NAACP branches to stimulate voter registration, morale and membership.

Lewis, a retired insurance man who now lives at Greenwich, Conn., joined the NAACP more than 40 years ago, has served on the National Board since 1939 and has been national treasurer, a voluntary post, for six years. His wife also is an NAACP member.

He said the NAACP had held its own against the competition of other rising Negro rights groups. "We alone are organized in every state of the union and operate in all of them except Alabama," he said. A state court injunction has curtailed the Alabama operations but Lewis said this was being overcome in the federal courts.

The NAACP has "by far" the largest number of members and the largest budget, the membership having increased 29 per cent last year, he said.

He said Negroes would support President Johnson for election this year in overwhelming numbers because the president was committed politically and emotionally to civil rights. Without Negro votes of South Carolina, Texas and Illinois, the Kennedy-Johnson slate would not have won the last presidential election, he said.

If Senator Barry M. Goldwater is the Republican nominee, Lewis predicted he would get no more than 2 per cent of the total Negro vote because of his pro-states' rights stand, which Lewis equated with segregationist sentiment.

Ark. Statesman

ployment at decent jobs. Equal educational opportunities enable Negroes to get and hold professional and technical jobs "to a reasonable extent," Lewis said, and growth of Negro employment in professional, technical and supervisory jobs "has been one of the real success stories in the Negro community."

The main job for Little Rock and Arkansas Negroes, Lewis added, is to increase the Negro voter registration, now at only 40 per cent; to increase the proportion actually voting, and to "open up public accommodations—by agreement if possible, or demonstrations if necessary."

Charges Hypocrisy

Lewis also predicted passage of the pending civil rights bill in Congress, after a hard Senate fight over the public accommodations section. The bill was overwhelmingly approved by the House.

Lewis singled out for criticism three Republican senators —Aiken of Vermont, Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Dirksen of Illinois—who oppose the public accommodations section as an infringement on property rights.

"I charge these senators with hypocrisy," declared Lewis, "for in all three of their states there are state civil rights laws which interfere with property rights to the same extent in their states that the proposed federal law would do throughout the nation, and they were passed—or in Massachusetts strengthened—without any objection on the part of these senators."

In any event, he added, the NAACP "denies emphatically that there is any property right in the right to discriminate."

Negroes have a long way to go for full equality, Lewis said, particularly in the area of em-

Ark. Gazette 2/14/64

Why Force Registration On Reluctant Assessors?

Arkansas's assessors deserve a lot of credit for their response to the unsound proposal to put voter registration in their hands rather than the county clerks. J. P. Lybrand Jr., president of the Assessors Association, has reiterated that his group doesn't want the job and that, moreover, registration by assessors would *"scare off a lot of voters."*

Mr. Lybrand stated about as plainly as anyone could the fundamental reason why registration should not be the business of either the assessor or the collector of taxes:

> "Our opinion is that this plan, in essence, says that a man has to assess property in order to vote."

There has never been a satisfactory explanation of why it is considered necessary to have the assessor do this task, which is wholly foreign to his principal business. Representative J. H. Cottrell, who brought forth this approach to voter registration, says it will be convenient for voters to register during January, when they buy automobile licenses, assess personal property and buy drivers' licenses. It would most decidedly *not* be convenient to add yet another step to the annual January ordeal. A permanent registration system, with a long annual registration period, would be far more convenient and easier to administer.

A survey of voter registration legislation in other states suggests that permanent systems are far more common than those limiting registration to a specific period. There are 31 states with permanent systems and several others with permanent systems in at least a part of the state. Arkansas, then, would join the minority using annual systems.

Ark Poll Tax
Ark Gazette 2/14/64

Many Poll Tax Questions To Remain Unanswered, At Least for Time Being

The end of the poll tax as a voting requirement leaves a lot of unanswered questions about the tax but Governor Faubus has no intention of trying to deal with them in the special session on voter registration.

This session is just to get a voter registration law on the books as quickly and painlessly as possible and probably to handle a couple of non-controversial items. Both the governor and the legislators want the session out of the way as soon as possible because this is an election year and the campaigns are coming up.

Some of the questions are:

Will the state still impose a poll tax?

Or will the state begin to enforce the constitutional provision for a $1 per capita tax on all males over age 21? This has been in the Constitution since 1874.

If the poll tax is dropped, what will be done to replace the money it brings in for the Public School Fund? The amount was $633,665 for the poll tax receipts issued during 1963. It has been around $600,000 for several years. If the per capita tax on males is used as a substitute, the amount would drop. There were 502,450 males over 21 in the state in the 1960 census.

What will be done about those who have paid poll taxes in the current year? Nothing, most likely, they're just out $1 each. Many persons pay their poll taxes automatically when assessing and paying taxes during the first quarter of the year.

What About Officials?

What about the requirements that certain persons must have poll tax receipts, such as public officeholders, state employes, etc.? This was imposed partly to insure that all those drawing public money would be qualified voters. Governor Faubus commented that he personally would keep on paying the poll tax just to be sure that no lawsuit later could be based on his failure to have one.

All these and other questions will be left alone for the present.

Faubus said he thought the Legislative Council ought to study them and try to have something ready for the 1965 General Assembly.

"We face a complex situation which cannot be taken up without study and probably a court decision on the voter registration law," Faubus said.

The governor said he still planned to convene the special session on Wednesday February 26.

He said he might ask the legislature to authorize the state Education Department to spend up to $600,000 in new federal vocational aid funds available through July 1.

Previously Faubus had said he intended to ask the legislature to legalize underage marriages not recognized by the Social Security Administration and to reappropriate some construction money for improvements at the Benton unit of the State Hospital.

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trumpet it at the Legislative Council hearings this week on voter registration. Not one of them, to our knowledge, has cited the motto throughout the voter registration excitement which has followed enactment of the 24th Amendment to the federal Constitution.

The Faubus crowd is not talking about revising the motto, or suspending it. They just aren't mentioning it. Yet the extent of popular rule is one of the two central issues which will be decided when a voter registration bill is enacted. (The other one is the extent to which election fraud shall be discouraged. We discussed yesterday the hypocrisy with which the Legislative Council has responded to this challenge.)

It would be both possible and respectable to debate voter registration in terms of how limited the right to vote should be. A case can be made against illiterates voting, for example. Stout arguments could also be summoned for limiting voting by people who do not pay property taxes, or who fail to pay them on time, or who for some other reason are reluctant to look a deputy assessor in the eye.

The Legislative Council is clearly not interested in such a debate, however. The council's majority has voted to place registration in the hands of the county assessors, and thus to combine registration with tax assessment and collection. The only rational basis for such a decision is that it will encourage the registration of "solid" citizens while discouraging the regis- the first to deny [illegible] of convenience but it has not been withdrawn.

Similarly, it would be possible to argue that voting should be limited to people interested enough in their government to register well in advance of elections. This is the only justification we can see for a registration cutoff of April 10, 3½ months ahead of the first primary. But the movers and shakers in the Legislative Council do not talk about an April 10 cutoff as a device for keeping people from voting. They defend it, instead, with the proposition that it will be convenient—since April 10 is also the deadline for personal property assessment.

Interestingly, these unacknowledged efforts to restrict voting to the "better elements" in the Arkansas body politic have not included the most obvious of all steps in that direction: No one has publicly urged that illiterates should be denied the franchise, yet people who cannot read and write are surely the group least well equipped to vote.

They are also, of course, the blocs of which East Arkansas's county political machines are built.

One is left with the conclusion that the Legislative Council wants to discourage voting by some poor and otherwise unreliable people, but not by all of them. Only those, as we read the registration bill, who might be inclined to register on their own initiative, and to vote as their own convictions dictated.

Chemical Warfare Charge Is Renewed

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union said again today that American troops in South Vietnam are waging chemical warfare against Communist guerrillas.

The United States has explained that chemicals are used to kill foliage in jungle hiding places of the guerrillas and do not injure humans.

2000

city such as parks, de streets, and con- velopment of business ential areas. In this id, the city will attract ries and people.

he meeting, the Real ard approved a resolu- ing Mrs. Mary L. (Pol- s, who was secretary- of the organization un- d last Saturday. Cecil e McNew Realty Com-

Regnat . . . ? Whazzat!

The motto of the State of Arkansas is "Regnat populus."

Translated, "The people rule."

The Faubusite legislators who have made so much noise about that motto in the past six or seven years were not heard to trumpet it at the Legislative Council hearings this week on voter registration. Not one of them, to our knowledge, has cited the motto throughout the voter registration excitement which has followed enactment of the 24th Amendment to the federal Constitution.

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Similarly, it would be possible to argue that voting should be limited to people interested enough in their government to register well in advance of elections. This is the only justification we can see for a registration cutoff of April 10, 3½ months ahead of the first primary. But the movers and shakers in the Legislative Council do not talk about an April 10 cutoff as a device for keeping people from voting. They defend it, instead, with the proposition that it will be convenient—since April 10 is also the deadline for personal property assessment.

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UPI — Associated Press

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1964

Pine Bluff Com Cont Roll Dat

United Press International

Assessor J. P. Lybrand (Right) Talks With Reporters After Seeing Governor Faubus

Lybrand Says Voter Bill Has Between-the-Lines Meaning

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Lybrand said Faubus was sympathetic but did not take a position for or against the assessors. He said the governor told the group that most sheriffs wanted to retain their position as registrar.

According to Lybrand, the council had three things in mind when

probably be charged the minimum assessment of $50, which would mean a tax bill of $2.50 or $3, an amount that would probably be uncollectable. He said that processing those people would bring in no new revenues and would just add administrative costs.

—(3) "Yes, it's going to scare off a few of that minority group. It's also going to scare off the poor folks and those old folks in old folks' homes." Lybrand said the measure probably would scare off the 21 and 22-year-old

group is to send an informational letter to every state legislator; to get in touch with all the county assessors in the state and tell them to educate their public, showing why the assessor should "not be in the voter registration business;" and, to be at the special session of the legislature when it meets "to try to show them why it isn't feasible."

Lybrand said that 95 per cent of the state's assessors were behind him in this attempt to change the registrar provision of the voter registration bill.

United Press International

Campaigning in West, Speaks Before San Francisco Crowd

Questioning Set For Ruby's Jurors

DALLAS (AP) — Attorneys for both the state and defense, awaiting a decision today on a charge of venue motion, said they were prepared to start questioning prospective jurors Monday for the Jack Ruby murder trial if it is not transferred.

District Judge Joe B. Brown said he would rule this afternoon on the defense's request to move the trial to another city in Texas. He could grant the motion, deny it, or could reserve a final decision until after efforts are made to empanel a jury here.

Melvin Belli, chief defense counsel, said yesterday that he believed "the chances are pretty good" that Judge Brown would direct the lawyers to try to ...

'Spray Men' Take $94 From Couple

A Negro couple reported being robbed of $94 yesterday by two white men who said they were "government men" ordered to spray houses, Deputy Sheriff Buck Oliger said this morning.

Oliger said ...

McNamara And Navy At Odds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy recommended that men assigned to the Guantanamo Naval Base be allowed to take their families with them, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara ruled otherwise.

This was learned from informed sources today in a follow-up ...

discount a man like that," said Representative William E. Miller in Rome, New York. "In the event we should have a so-called deadlocked convention it could turn to Dick Nixon," Miller added:

"I will say I don't believe we are going to have a deadlock at convention. Anyone who gets (the nomination) will be announced by April or May at the latest."

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By HARRY PEARSON
Of The Commercial Staff

The between-the-lines meaning of the voter registration bill being sponsored by the Legislative Council is that "you've got to assess before you can register," J. P. (Sonny) Lybrand Jr. said today.

Lybrand is Jefferson County tax assessor and is president of the Arkansas County Assessors Association. The association is opposing a provision in the council's bill that the voter registrar be the county tax assessor.

The bill, sponsored by Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County, will be presented in final form before the council at 10:30 a.m. next Thursday.

Lybrand said his group would be at the council meeting and make its protest then. Lybrand and members of the assessors' legislative committee met yesterday with Governor Faubus to discuss the situation.

Lybrand said Faubus was sympathetic but did not take a position for or against the assessors. He said the governor told the group that most sheriffs wanted to retain their position as registrar.

According to Lybrand, the council had three things in mind when it decided on the county assessor as registrar: (1) Convenience to the voter, (2) the addition of more people to the tax rolls to offset the loss of poll tax revenues and (3) scaring off certain minority groups of the voters.

Lybrand's retort:

—(1) "It hasn't been an inconvenience for them to register before now with the county collector," and "It's going to make the lines longer and take more time for each taxpayer" since the assessors will have voting forms in addition to assessment forms to complete.

—(2) "The class of people who are not on the tax rolls now are the poorest class," Lybrand said, adding that these people would probably be charged the minimum assessment of $50, which would mean a tax bill of $2.50 or $3, an amount that would probably be uncollectable. He said that processing those people would bring in no new revenues and would just add administrative costs.

—(3) "Yes, it's going to scare off a few of that minority group. It's also going to scare off the poor folks and those old folks in old folks' homes." Lybrand said the measure probably would scare off the 21 and 22-year-old voters who were still dependent on their families.

"We maintain," Lybrand said, "that this bill, while it doesn't say so directly ... that between the lines, it says you've got to assess before you can register."

He said that the registration of voters and the administration of assessments were two entirely different fields and that handling voters was not within the assessor's constitutional jurisdiction.

Most of the assessors in smaller counties, who have little if any help, would have to cut back on their assessment work to take care of voter registration, Lybrand said, and thereby cost the county money in lost tax revenues.

The strategy of Lybrand's group is to send an informational letter to every state legislator; to get in touch with all the county assessors in the state and tell them to educate their public, showing why the assessor should "not be in the voter registration business;" and, to be at the special session of the legislature when it meets "to try to show them why it isn't feasible."

Lybrand said that 95 per cent of the state's assessors were behind him in this attempt to change the registrar provision of the voter registration bill.

Setback in Little Rock

The management of the Marion Hotel has shown an unexpected and disappointing timidity in electing to cancel a reservation made for a meeting room by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

There is no relevance or consolation in the management's resort to the tired old excuse that a "controversial" figure—in this case the widow of the slain NAACP leader, Medgar W. Evers—was to be the principal speaker at the dinner meeting, originally scheduled at the hotel for February 16. In the lexicon of the times, "controversial" has taken on some new meanings and some new dimensions. In any case, there have been all kinds of "controversial" figures appearing at Little Rock hotels in the recent past—(Among them Senator Strom Thurmond, the Rev. Billy James Hargis, and Tom Anderson, the radical right wing publisher, to mention just three who come to mind).

What concerns us is not Little Rock's "image"; heaven knows there's been too much talk in the South about what others think of us and not enough talk about what we are. What concerns us is a setback of some importance in what has been a dramatic record of improvement in race relations.

The Marion's decision was disappointing because Little Rock had made such progress, in the desegregation of a large number of hotels and restaurants, in accordance with both the practicalities and the developing sense of principle emerging in many parts of the South.

It is disappointing, too, because the Southwest Hotels in Little Rock, at some sacrifice, have previously performed so well in fulfilling their considerable share of the "gentlemen's agreement" to give Little Rock Negroes access to the accommodations and services that the rest of us have come to take for granted in the modern society.

Pine Bluff Com 2/16/64

Rights Group Starts Drive For Phillips County Voters

Pine Bluff Com.

Three field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee have been in Phillips County for two weeks organizing a voter registration drive, William W. Hansen Jr. of Pine Bluff said yesterday.

Hansen is director of the committee's Arkansas Project. He said the three were Bruce Jordan, 19, of Pine Bluff; Pearlie Sneed Jr., 30, of Star City, and James Jones, 20, of Willisville in Nevada County.

The field secretaries are planning meetings, Hansen said, to tell Negroes why they should register to vote.

Quotes Report

Hansen quoted from a report from Jones: "As it stands now, the situation in Helena is that Negroes are completely afraid of white people and what will happen to them if they, in any way, challenge the situation."

Last month, Hansen and other committee officials told the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the federal Civil Rights Commission that they were threatened with arrest by Police Chief Roy Ross of Helena if they ever set foot in Phillips County again.

None Arrested

Hansen said that none of the three had been arrested or intimidated by lawmen.

He also quoted another section from Jones's report:

"The big problem in finding housing is that as soon as people find out who we are, they slam the door in our faces because of the fear of what will happen to them if they rent to SNCC people."

Committee field secretaries from Pine Bluff, including Hansen and Jordan, were arrested in Phillips County in October and November. They organized sit-in demonstrations in October and said they had gone there to work on voter registration when they were arrested in November.

Ark. Statewide

Ark Poll Tax Ark. Gaz. 2/16/64

The Arkansas Press

Burying the Poll Tax

ARKANSAS'S voter registration problem continued to be a chief editorial topic for the state's newspaper.

The SEARCY DAILY CITIZEN: Now that the senseless dabbling promoted by strong backers of the "civil rights" project has resulted in the passage of the 24th amendment, outlawing the poll tax, the five states that use it as a basic system of registration have been forced into a hurried consideration of some system to replace it.

In Arkansas, a special session of the legislature—to be paid for by the taxpayers—has become a necessity. And, since the amendment applies only to federal elections and since the Arkansas constitution required a poll tax in state elections, it would appear that we are going to have to set up two separate voter registration lists. All of which is useless and cumbersome. * * *

The McGEHEE TIMES:—Let us hope the Legislative Council sees fit to suggest a voter registration system to take care of all elections in Arkansas, thus eliminating the poll tax as a pre-requisite to casting a vote. The poll tax has always seemed an unconstitutional tax—and now that 38 states have ratified an amendment to the United States constitution making it invalid for national elections, it would seem the height of stupidity to hold separate state and local elections just so a poll tax can be levied. * * *

Editor Bill Courtney in his Casual Chat column in THE WYNNE PROGRESS: I can't understand the uproar about voter registration law, now that our poll tax system has become a crime.

If you can't prevent people from voting, and you can't charge them for registration, why register them at all? When there is an election just let every adult who wants to vote come on in and cast a ballot. * * *

The VOICE of the Record column in the SHARP COUNTY RECORD at Cave City: It is to be remembered that when the poll tax dollar is eliminated that the schools of Arkansas will lose approximately $600,000 each year. What is hoped for is that this loss in revenue will not result in some form of additional taxation to close the gap. * * *

The SOUTHWEST AMERICAN at Fort Smith: We don't think even a voluntary registration of party affiliation is a good idea—because it would accomplish nothing and would be an unnecessary controversial point.

The fewest necessary restrictions on registration, embodying no more than the present poll tax law, and a simple annual re - registration * * * that should make for quick passage of a bill and the best bill that could be written.

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In the editor's Picked Up Here & There column in the PIGGOTT BANNER: I personally think the poll tax is a big improvement over the Registration Plan, and base this statement on information given me by people who live in states having a Registration Plan. * *

The MARKED TREE TRIBUNE: The ratification of the amendment (outlawing the poll tax) in an election year in Arkansas has made the poll tax decision a political matter of grave importance to the Faubus administration and its supporters. Oddly enough the timing of the situation has revealed with unusual clarity one of the most undesireable aspects of the poll tax—that aspect which makes it a "political" tax so to speak, for this poll tax system has long been a handy tool for local and county machines to use in controlling elections. * * *

The UNION LABOR BULLETIN: * * * There should be one general rule for the new law. It should provides for registration of eligible voters, on the basis of name, age, address and length of residence.

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has been rendered almost helpless by a lack of honest, forthright leadership. Even the traditional wrangling between the "ins" and "outs" is fast disappearing as the "outs" join with the "ins."

This illness not only has spawned political dynasties (somewhat like dictatorships), it has given vigor and voice to splinter groups of fuzzy-minded agitators who would subvert and socialize the lives of their fellow citizens.

A cure to this sickness is the first of Arkansas' needs.

The healing process, however painful, must begin at the ballot box. Candidates who regard public office as a public trust, rather than entry to the public treasury and personal power, must step forward and be elected. This must be done before a monumental and far-reaching undertaking such as revision of the state's constitution can be assigned with confidence.

Revision, if needed, might be accomplished beneficially in a healthy atmosphere free of fear and reprisal. Under present conditions, however, the safeguards of the state's 90-year-old document (adopted in an era when constitution drafters were convinced that all government was a necessary evil that required numerous restraints) are more important that its wordiness and antiquity.

In the meantime, it might be remembered that the present constitution already has been revised 50 times. Each of these revisions—amendments—was tested at the ballot box. With or without a constitutional convention, the document can continue to be revised, as needed.

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In the Natty column in the ASHLEY COUNTY LEADER: * * * it was brought very plainly to a group of Hamburg business men this week that the 1963 legislature and the present state administration were not amiss by not having already enacted a voter registration system in anticipation of the federal anti-poll tax amendment that became effective last week. * * *

It was pointed out that the legislature nor the governor cannot even now intelligently provide for a voter registration system even though there must be some action made immediately because of the time element before the Democratic primaries.

The reason for this stymied situation is because no state government knows what demands will be contained in the so-called civil rights bill now being ballied around in Congress should any or all of it pass. * * *

The DUMAS CLARION: The truth of the matter is that most folks who won't pay $1 for a poll tax won't bother to turn out and register to vote. But the poll tax has been outlawed, as well it might, for there should be no tax on voting. And when a new statute is written in Arkansas, there should be no literacy restrictions or any other effort made to bar any group from voting. All that is needed is a law which provides for registration of eligible voters, on the basis of name, age, address and length of residence.

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The UNION LABOR BULLETIN: * * * There should be one general rule for the new law. It should not restrict voting rights, but should make it easier for citizens to vote. The reason the poll tax has been outlawed is that it restricted voting. Now if we substitute another law of equal or worse restrictions, then we haven't gained. * * *

THE BAXTER BULLETIN at Mountain Home: * * * Whatever the registration law provides, care should be taken that it is drawn in a manner that will eliminate, as much as humanly possible, attempts for manuevering the vote by such methods as "Cemetery Voting" and the casting of more than one vote by one voter. Laws alone can never fully insure honest elections but, properly drawn, they can make dishonesty more difficult. * * *

A Political Sickness

THE MORRILTON DEMOCRAT editorialized on "Constitutional Revision."

A good political issue, like a fine horse, needs for success not only an expert rider but a rider with altruistic motives and a proper sense of direction.

For more than a decade, expert riders have been ruining fine horses in this state.

Arkansas is sick politically as a result of manipulation, dissipation and prostitution of good issues. The weary and disillusioned electorate has been rendered almost helpless by a lack of honest, forthright leadership. Even the traditional wrangling between the "ins" and "outs" is fast disappearing as the "outs" join with the "ins."

This illness not only has spawned political dynasties (somewhat like dictatorships), it has given vigor and voice to splinter groups of fuzzy-minded agitators who would subvert and socialize the lives of their fellow citizens.

A cure to this sickness is the first of Arkansas' needs.

The healing process, however painful, must begin at the ballot box. Candidates who regard public office as a public trust, rather than entry to the public treasury and personal power, must step forward and be elected. This must be done before a monumental and far-reaching undertaking such as revision of the state's constitution can be assigned with confidence.

Revision, if needed, might be accomplished beneficially in a healthy atmosphere free of fear and reprisal. Under present conditions, however, the safeguards of the state's 90-year-old document (adopted in an era when constitution drafters were convinced that all government was a necessary evil that required numerous restraints) are more important that its wordiness and antiquity.

In the meantime, it might be remembered that the present constitution already has been revised 50 times. Each of these revisions—amendments—was tested at the ballot box. With or without a constitutional convention, the document can continue to be revised, as needed.

Ark. Gaz. Ark. Pall. Dem.
2/15/64

Women's League President Cites Vote Bill Weaknesses

The president of the League of Women Voters of Arkansas said Friday that the proposed voter registration bill of the Arkansas Legislative Council fails to provide maximum safeguards against fraud.

Nor, said Mrs. E. E. Elkins, the League president, would the Council's bill be the last word in voter convenience.

Mrs. Elkins cited what she said the League considered as defects in the proposed bill:

1. Permanent registration, rather than annual registration as proposed, would encourage persons to vote and thereby keep their registration in effect.

2. Persons should not be allowed to register their relatives. "A relative is not permitted to sign other official papers for you," said Mrs. Elkins. "Isn't our right to vote just as important?"

3. The voter should be required to sign his name on the back of his registration form before voting as a means of identification. Special provisions should be made for those unable to write.

4. Voting should not be associated with taxes or assessments and tax assessors should not be given responsibility for voter registration, as the bill proposes.

"What could be more simple than to register once in person at the county clerk's office," asked Mrs. Elkins, "and to keep that registration valid by exercising our right and privilege of voting?"

The League has promoted voter registration since 1956 and worked actively in the last legislature to obtain passage of a registration law.

Cook Poll Tax

Registration Halfheartedly Draws Praise

2/16/64

Pine Bluff Com.

By BRENDA TIREY and JIM GILTMIER
Of The Commercial Staff

Two of the most controversial aspects of the voter registration bill now before the Legislative Council were tentatively endorsed by half the Southeast Arkansas legislators polled for their opinion of the proposed bill.

The two provisions are annual registration and absentee registration by relatives.

The Council will meet Thursday to approve a final draft of the bill originally proposed by Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr., of Pulaski County.

Other provisions of the Cottrell bill include:

—Appointment of the county assessor as registrar

—Optional party designation

—The incorporation of poll tax holders into the new registration system through May 31, 1965

—Thirty days time for voters who did not pay their poll tax to register this spring for the summer primaries and the fall general election.

Senator Morrell Gathright of Pine Bluff said he would have to see a copy of the bill before making too many comments. He said "I would prefer a permanent registration system but I wouldn't stop the wheels of progress to contend that particular point." He said he felt that the county tax assessor would be "no more or no less appropriate (as registrar) than any other designated official."

Gathright said he would prefer having no party designation, but that he would accept any compromise on that point if it were necessary for passage of a bill. He added that he didn't think Arkansas was ready for party registration because it was not a balanced two-party state.

He said if the state wound up with annual registration he thought it would be necessary to have registration by family members. He said under a permanent registration system it would be feasible to have the voter appear in person, with the exception of those who were physically incapable.

Gathright said he was in favor of having the cutoff date for registration closer to the election.

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Nelson said he wanted to take more time to study the proposed bill and to consult with his advisors before making a statement on which proposals he disagreed with.

(Nelson voted for the optional party registration measure at the Legislative Council session Wednesday. He said Thursday that he would introduce an amendment, probably during the special session, to make the county clerk the registrar.

Senator James W. Raney of Warren said he approved of annual registration because "that way you keep up with people moving out of the state."

He said he would not favor party registration until "we get a two-party system in Arkansas." "I want them (the voters) to be able to vote for the man, not the party," he said.

Raney said he would not favor absentee registration except in very limited cases. He felt that a voter who was physically unable to register himself should have to present written proof of that fact.

He said his county could not afford to hire a full-time registrar and that the tax assessor was the man for the job.

Raney said he was in favor of the later cut-off date and the registration procedure for non-poll tax holders proposed in the Cottrell bill.

Senator Merle Peterson of Dumas said he was waiting to see a finished bill before making up his mind on any of the issues. He said he also would like to study voter registration systems in other states.

Peterson said the county tax assessors seemed the most logical officials to take over as registrars.

He said he favored absentee registration because persons should be deprived of the right to vote because they were sick, invalid or were in the armed forces.

Representative G. W. (Buddy) Turner of Jefferson County said he had mixed emotions on whether annual or permanent registration would be the best system. He said there were advantages to both methods.

He said he thought the registrar should be the county clerk or that eventually a new officer should be designed for that purpose.

He said his first reaction toa bsentee registration was that everyone should register for himself. "Should anyone else be made able to do it, it should be kept within the family," he added.

Representative T. L. Greenlee of Jefferson County said he would rather not comment on the proposed bill until he had discussed it further with other members of the legislature. He said there was a chance the council would make revisions in the bill.

Representative Nap B. Murphy of Ashley County said he liked annual registration. "If they're (the voters) not interested in registering, maybe they don't want to vote," he commented.

He said the assessors should be the registrars. Murphy said in his county the assessor could handle registration in a way that wouldn't add too much of a work load.

Murphy thought there shouldn't be any party affiliation clause. He said an optional party affiliation statement was only the first step toward making it compulsory. "Some folks up there think those Republicans might beat them," he said.

He said a voter should register for himself if he were able, but that registration by a member of the immediate family would be acceptable.

Representative Raymond Mays of Cleveland County said he definitely was in favor of everything in the bill because he had helped write it. "It's as good a bill as could have been written up in the short time you had to do it," he said.

Mays said he favored annual registration because he felt more accurate and up-to-date voter lists could be kept under that system. He said annual registration would be a more effective way on keeping down corruption in elections. added.

He said he didn't agree with the tax assessors that some voters would be scared away by having to register with the assessor. "Registration has nothing to do with taxation anyway," he said.

He said that his county could not afford a full-time registrar.

Mays said he actually favored mandatory party registration, but that he had voted for optional party registration as a compromise measure. "I don't think the Republicans have any business voting in the Democratic primary. I wouldn't want to go try to vote in their primary," he said.

He said he felt that persons should be able to register for other members of his immediate family. "It always has been that way," he said.

He said the new cut-off date would coincide with the assessment dates, which should "work out fine."

Representative Edward L. Works of Dallas County said "from what I've read in the paper, I think I could go along with the bill."

He said both annual and permanent registration had their merits. "I'd like to have permanent registration, but I think I could be convinced that they (the voters) should register yearly."

He said he thought Cottrell had a pretty good idea in making the assessor the registrar. He felt that more people would register because they could do so when they receive their assessments.

Representative Arthur Deckleman of Drew County said he thought permanent registration would, in the long run, be better than annual registration. He felt that the registrar should be the county clerk, but that the assessor would be as good as anybody else.

He said the issue of party affiliation was "immaterial to me."

He added:

"I was real surprised when they came up with such a measure. We should thrash this thing out in the general session. You can bet your bottom dollar that in the '65 session we will spend three or four weeks wrangling over changes if we don't do it right this time."

He said he liked the bill proposed earlier in the Legislative session by Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County. Croxton's proposal included permanent registration, the county clerk as registrar, and no provision for absentee registration by relatives.

Cook Poll Tax

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He said having the tax assessor as registrar would be a matter of convenience because most people have to make assessments between April 1 and May 10. "It won't take them but a couple of extra minutes to register," he added.

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THIS WEEK CLEANING ANY

Sauerkraut

Bob Woods
Sherlldan

Gunners are calling for US troops East Africa but so far Washington is not responding to this request.

Commercial not responsible for above statements.

Ark. Gaz.

29 Law May Legalize Poll Tax, Faubus Told

Poll Tax

2/18/64

Governor Faubus was asked Monday by county school supervisors to think about replacing the revenue that will be lost when the poll tax no longer is collected.

Mr. Faubus said the school men suggested that a 1929 law could make collection of the $1 poll tax possible even though the poll tax no longer would be used to qualify voters.

Act 288 of 1929 requires presentation of a poll tax receipt by all resident adults for the purchase of any kind of license and permit, including city franchise licenses, driver's licenses and hunting and fishing licenses.

The same act requires that all public employes must have a current poll tax receipt in order to draw salaries and warrants. The law provides that any official who issues a license or permit contrary to the Act shall be fined up to $200.

Mr. Faubus said that to the best of his knowledge only the salary provision has been enforced. Payment of the poll tax is expected to be discontinued with the enactment of a voter registration bill at the special session of the legislature February 26.

Will Study Law

The governor said that he advised the county school supervisors and members of a legislative subcommittee from the Arkansas Education Association that he would study the law and ask his legal advisers to brief him on whether the measure has been superceded by subsequent legislation.

But he said that would not be done until after the special legislative session.

Mr. Faubus reiterated that he would not ask the special session to substitute a per capita tax for the poll tax or enact any other complicated financing law to replace the poll tax.

"If we can retain the revenue by enforcing a law on the books, we may do that," he said. "But we don't intend to get embroiled in a complicated situation without considerable study."

Not Worth Fight

Mr. Faubus said that he felt that the revenue loss, compared with the multi-million dollar educational budget, was not worth a fight in a special or regular session. He indicated that the school men agreed with him.

The poll tax produced $633,000 in revenue last year and the money financed the operation of county school supervisors. What was left over went into the common school fund in the districts.

There are 50 county school supervisors in the state. Fourteen counties pay clerks to handle the duties and two counties have no county school supervisors or clerical help.

There have been repeated legislative attempts to do away with the county supervisors as not needed in modern school administration. The efforts have not been successful.

Sheriffs Call Special Meeting On Voter Bill

A special meeting of the Arkansas Sheriffs Association on the proposed voter registration bill will be held at noon Wednesday at Little Rock, it was announced Monday.

Desha County Sheriff Robert Moore, executive secretary of the Association, said the meeting would give the sheriffs a chance to voice their views on the bill, which is to be presented to a special session of the legislature February 26.

Most of the sheriffs hold a dual office as sheriff-collectors and in this capacity they issue poll tax receipts. The voter registration bill would replace the poll tax and place the responsibility of registration on tax assessors, who don't want it.

Divided in Stand

Moore said the sheriffs were divided on whether they want the responsibility for voter registration. He said that since the assessors didn't want the responsibility the attitude of the sheriffs on the issue was needed.

The bill itself is being screened by Attorney General Bruce Bennett along with William J. Smith, legal advisor to Governor Faubus, and Marcus Halbrook, director of the Legislative Council.

Bennett said the review had been requested by the Council and that only legal form was being checked. Bennett said that, as a result of a day-long study in his office Monday, several suggested changes would be recommended to the Council, which will meet Thursday to adopt a final draft of the bill.

Legal Aspects

He said these were legal aspects that would be raised on a subsequent court test of the final act after it is approved in the legislature this month. Bennett didn't give any details.

"We have drafted certain suggestions which we think will prevent a second special session this year, following the court suit and which will permit those nominated in the primary to be fully accredited and legal nominees," Bennett said.

Bennett again said the main question in the lawsuit would be whether Amendment 8 to the Arkansas Constitution continues in effect. The amendment provides for payment of a poll tax to vote in state elections.

February 19, 1964. Ark. Gazette

No Job for Sheriffs

Arkansas sheriffs, in the time-honored pattern of Western movies, can be expected to gallop into sight just in time to volunteer for the job of voter registration. Several of the sheriffs have been clamoring for control of registration. The sheriffs have an association meeting today to decide whether they will, as a group, ask for the assignment.

The Legislative Council has curiously tried to force registration on the tax assessors, who quite properly don't want it. The stage is now apparently set for the sheriffs to attempt to get it.

Sheriffs have no logical place in the registration system. Their sole argument is that, in the 58 counties where the sheriff is also the tax collector, they now have control of the poll tax system. Sheriff Robert Moore of Desha County, executive secretary of the Sheriffs Association, said recently that some sheriffs are reluctant to "lose a service they have traditionally performed."

Registration should be handled by the office of county clerk. The assessor deals with the public over taxes. The sheriff deals with the public over taxes in counties where he serves as collector. He also represents the long arm of the law, and it is simply unwise and unnecessary to have a deputy sheriff —a law enforcement officer—registering voters.

There can be no rational basis for refusing to put registration in the hands of the clerks. The clerks are not connected in the public mind with either tax assessment or tax collection; their sole connection with the taxing function is clerical and not public. The clerks do not have the political power of either the county judges or the sheriffs; their lobby is much less potent. Before the last month, however —that is, until the sheriffs said they wanted to control registration—there was a general presumption that the clerks should have the job. Why has there been such an attempt recently to give registration to someone else?

J. P. Lybrand, president of the Arkansas Assessors Association, said that his group doesn't want registration because the assessors think their other functions would "scare a lot of voters off." Mr. Lybrand is recognizing the need to have registration separate from any taxing function, and his reasoning applies with more than equal force to the sheriffs.

Ark Poll Tax

Statewide Election a Possibility

GOP May Attack Districting Law

Arkansas Republicans may try to tear up the congressional district boundaries adopted by the Democratic legislature and gamble on electing a representative in the ensuing confusion.

This was evident Tuesday in Republican circles at Little Rock on the heels of the United States Supreme Court decision that congressional districts within each state must be substantially equal in population.

State GOP Chairman William L. Spicer of Fort Smith took a more cautious tack. He said he would get a copy of the Monday ruling and have the Party's general counsel recommend a course of action.

"I will say this right now," Spicer said, "if it appears there is any ground for the Republican Party to act to correct the situation, we are not going to stand around twiddling our thumbs."

Others in the Republican movement viewed the decision as an ideal opportunity to force the Democrats into a state-wide election to elect four representatives this fall. They said there was enough disparity between the four congressional districts in Arkansas to attack in a court suit with a good chance of success.

"A couple of strong Republican names on the ballot in a state-wide election could turn the trick," said one hopeful Republican worker.

There was general silence in Democratic Party quarters toward the GOP activity. Leon B. Catlett of Little Rock, state chairman, said he wanted to read the decision before he commented but doubted that the Republicans could gain by a suit.

There was a general air of expectancy in state administration circles that somebody would file a lawsuit attacking the redistricting adopted in 1961 by the legislature. One official viewed the Court decision as "an open invitation to anyone" to attack the redistricting.

The Guidelines

The Arkansas districts fall within the tentative guideline mentioned in the court ruling, contrary to the first interpretation Monday. The possible guideline mentioned was that no district should vary more than 20 per cent from the average population of the districts in a state. Two of Arkansas's four districts vary more than 20 per cent.

Arkansas's districts are the First (Gathings) with 360,183 population; Second (Mills) 517,860; Third (Trimble) 332,-844, and Fourth (Harris) 575,385.

The four add up to 1,786,272, of which the average is 446,-568. Twenty per cent of 446,568 is 89,314. Adding the 20 per cent to the average gives 535,-882, the theoretical upper population limit which is exceeded by the Fourth District. Subtracting the 20 per cent from the average leaves 357,-254, the theoretical lower limit, and the Third District is lower than that.

No fixed guideline has been set, however. One could develop out of the lawsuits that are almost certain to come in the various states.

Ark. Cong. Dist.

Arkansas Gazette 2/19/64

Arkansas Gazette 2/19/64

Proposed Vote Bill to Help The 'Ins,' Croxton Asserts

The proposed voter registration bill the legislature will consider February 26 will be a help to administrations and groups that are in politics for a living, Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County said Tuesday.

Croxton, in a talk to the North Little Rock Rotary Club at Holiday Inn, criticized the lack of a permanent registration system, the provision of the bill that would permit a person to register relatives and the fact that signatures could not be checked in case of an election contest.

All these things, Croxton said, favor the political "ins" and groups who will see to it that their supporters line up and register year after year. With a permanent system of registration the politicians and the groups would never know when the voters "might rise up and hit them in the face," he said.

Arkansas is getting ready to spend $100,000 on a special session when a registration bill should have been passed at the regular session last year because it was inevitable then that the constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax would be ratified by enough states within a short time, Croxton said.

"All we did was say 'So what'." he said. "The legislature was afraid someone would get hurt."

Wants a Study

Croxton plugged, as he has been doing for several years, for a commission to study the need for governmental reform and pleaded for more interest in politics by such persons as the civic club. Croxton said Arkansas was not a corrupt state but that its leadership was poor.

"With five more people in each county interested in good candidates and willing to contribute money and go out and work for them Arkansas could go places," Croxton said. "With more interest within three or four years you would see some fresh air in the legislature."

He said that some people criticized the encroachment of the federal government into local government into local governmental business but that some services now have to be performed by the national government because country and city governments are hampered by the restrictions on them in the state Constitution. Cities should have greater power to undertake civic improvement, he said.

"All too often," Croxton said, "it is not the fault of the federal government that it functions locally to our dislike but to our short-sightedness and lack of confidence in our local governmental institutions."

Ark. Roll Top Arkansas Gazette

—Staff Photo.

Talking About an Initiated Act

State Representative Hardy W. Croxton (left) presided Sunday at a meeting of the Committee on Voter Registration when it voted to sponsor an initiated act for a permanent voter registration system. Other members include (from left) Mrs. Byron W. House Jr., George H. Ellison of the State AFL-CIO, Miss Pauline Hoeltzel, legislative chairman of the Arkansas Chapter of the American Association of University Women, Mrs. Emma Hoeltzel and State Representative Jim Brandon.

Croxton Heads a Group Planning to Take Fight Over Voting to People

By RICHARD ALLIN
Of the Gazette Staff

A citizen's committee headed by State Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County voted Sunday to sponsor an initiated act in the November general election for a permanent voter registration system if the Arkansas General Assembly passes a registration bill it considers unacceptable.

bill Croxton and Brandon will introduce at the special session. It will, however, contain a clause repealing the voter registration bill to be enacted at the special session.

The Croxton committee pondered at first Sunday calling a referendum on the bill to be passed by the legislature, but then abandoned this in favor of

The group, which calls itself the Committee on Voter Registration, includes State Representative Jim Brandon of Little Rock, Mrs. Byron W. House Jr. of Little Rock and representatives of the Arkansas Chapter of the American Association of University Women, the League of Women Voters, the State AFL-CIO and the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. They met Sunday afternoon at the Albert Pike Hotel.

The committee has drafted what it considers to be a model voter registration bill, which will be introduced at the upcoming special session of the legislature by Croxton and Brandon. But committee members Sunday conceded it had little or no chance of passing. They expect passage of one of the three bills drawn up by the Arkansas Legislative Council. Each calls for annual voter registration, and they differ only on the county officer to be designated as voter registrar.

The Croxton committee bill differs markedly from the Council bills. It provides for a permanent registration to be done by the county clerks. There would be no party designation requirement, but the registration form would be made out in quadruplicate with one copy going to the voter, one each to the majority and minority party officials at the polls, and the fourth to a permanent file in the county clerk's office.

In Person

The bill would require registration in person, except in special circumstances. The period of registration would be from January 1 until May 1.

The proposed initiated act the committee plans to sponsor would be nearly identical to the bill Croxton and Brandon will introduce at the special session. It will, however, contain a clause repealing the voter registration bill to be enacted at the special session.

The Croxton committee pondered at first Sunday calling a referendum on the bill to be passed by the legislature, but then abandoned this in favor of the initiated act approach. Had they decided on the referendum the legislature's bill would have been suspended until its fate could be decided in the general election.

The initiated act would not suspend the legislature's bill, but would replace it immediately should it pass in the general election.

George H. Ellison, president of the State AFL-CIO, predicted that the job of voter registrar would go to the county sheriffs. He said he thought the original proposal that the county assessors be given the job was "camouflage," and that plans were to give it to the sheriffs all along.

The Legislative Council has drafted three bills, one in which the assessor is designated as registrar, another the sheriffs, and a third the county clerks.

The committee also voted to

(See VOTER on Page 2A.)

Ark Poll Tax 2/25/64
Good Story!

Arkansas Gazette 2/28/64

Turning to the People On Registration Issue

The initiative affords a powerful recourse whenever the General Assembly puts its own political ends above the public interest. Thus, although Representative Hardy W. Croxton and other advocates of a permanent registration system may be overwhelmed in the coming special session, they may in fact have the last word.

The Committee on Voter Registration, organized under Croxton's leadership, voted Sunday to resort to the initiative if the Assembly comes up with a makeshift bill. The threat must be a carefully considered one because the odds are overwhelming that the bill approved by the legislature will be an abomination.

It may be somewhat strange and even superficially contradictory to maintain that the people, to work their will, must circumvent the legislature and resort to direct action. Is not the General Assembly a representative body? The answer is, of course, that when the Assembly is dominated by a political machine and subject to the demands of short-run political expediency, it fails to be truly representative. Thus, when we urge from time to time the election of independent legislators, we mean legislators who are willing to answer to no one other than their constituents.

The public interest has not been protected in the bill put forward by the Legislative Council. In some vital particulars, the Council has either made a wrong decision or no decision at all. The bill calls for annual registration rather than the more desirable permanent-type system. It provides no signature safeguards, since relatives may register for each other. And the Council has not yet been able to make up its collective mind which county official should administer the system. The Council has been paralyzed on naming the registrar largely because some of its leaders have been so bent on giving the job to the sheriff-collector or the assessor, both illogical choices for the job. Governor Faubus has delayed the special session in an effort to assure that the Council bill can be whipped through in a three-day period.

As a general rule, the initiative should be reserved for major needs. It can be overworked and rendered less effective through over-use. Voter registration, however, is as fundamental as any legislative issue in recent years. A sound bill must be enacted, whether by legislative act or by the people themselves. Mr. Croxton and his committee can be virtually assured of widespread public support for their effort to assure that Arkansas will have a sound registration system.

Gazette Press Desk

Voter Apathy In Arkansas Charged By NAACP

Atl. World 2-29-64

LITTLE ROCK, Ark — The Negro's only problem in Arkansas concerning voting is their own apathy, the treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said here recently.

And, he added, "they've been brainwashed into believing that voting is the white man's business."

The NAACP treasurer, Alfred Baker Lewis, is speaking throughout Southern states to stimulate voter registration, NAACP membership and morale.

The main job for Little Rock and Arkansas Negroes, Mr. Lewis said, on Feb. 13, is to increase Negro voter registration which now stands at only 40 per cent and to increase the number of registered voters who actually vote.

Turning to the civil rights bill, expected to hit the floor of the Senate next week, Mr. Lewis predicted its passage there after a hard fight over the public accommodations section.

Ark Statewide

Pine Bluff Commercial 3/4/64 Ark Poll Tax

State Laws Block Voting

RICHARD M. SCAMMON
Director of the Census
In a Press Release of the
Democratic National Committee

Why did fewer than two out of three adult Americans vote in the 1960 Presidential election?

Why did less than half of the potential electorate participate in choosing the members of the 68th Congress in 1962?

To find the answers to these questions, and to propose solutions for the poor record of voter turnout in this country, the late President Kennedy last spring appointed a Commission on Registration and Voting Participation.

The Commission now has reported to President Johnson that state laws often result in discouraging, rather than encouraging, citizens from registering to exercise the highest privilege a democracy offers.

Letters sent the Commission indicated people who had moved, sometimes just across a street, had been deprived of their right to vote because of unreasonable residence and re-registration requirements and that the barriers confronting persons who must unavoidably be away from home on election day often proved insurmountable.

On November 5, 1963, a candidate for city councilman in a suburb of Cincinnati found himself hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy. The law did not permit him to cast an absentee ballot from his hospital bed. He lost the election by one vote.

The President's Commission provided a series of 21 recommendations aimed at easing the way for a potential voter to get on the books and cast his ballot. Among them were these:

—Voter registration should be easily accessible to all citizens.

—State residence requirements should not exceed six months and local residence requirements should not exceed 30 days.

—New state residents should be allowed to vote for President.

—Voter registration should not end more than 3 or 4 weeks before election day.

—Absentee registration and voting should be facilitated.

—Polling places should be equipped to eliminate long waiting periods, and should remain open until at least 9 p.m.

These are some of the basic recommendations made by the President's Commission in its effort to assist America along the road toward achievement of expanded voter participation.

But much more than legal refinements are necessary if the nation's participation is to be increased from the unimpressive total of 63.8 per cent in 1960 (and a minority of 48.9 per cent in "off-year" 1962) to compete with the far better records of other democracies.

Canada consistently turns out around 80 per cent of its voters. The President's Commission was favorably impressed with the system used by our northern neighbors in which enumerators are dispatched to every dwelling in Canada seven weeks before each general election to compile an up-to-date roster of voters.

Idaho tops the 50 states in voter participation, having a commendable 80.7 per cent performance in 1960. The Gem state has set the pace by enacting statutes which meet or exceed the Commission's suggested standards in every respect.

Another important factor in expanding the vote is the need to mobilize public opinion to combat the massive sense of apathy which seems to have a vise-like hold on millions of adult Americans.

Mass communications media, civic and women's organizations, business and labor should join with the political parties in joint efforts to make clear the importance of wide participation to the success of democracy.

With an important Presidential election looming just months away, no better time could be chosen to launch a full-scale effort to reach that goal.

"WE HAVE A COMMON CULTURAL BACKGROUND"

Pine Bluff Commercial 3/6/64 Ark. Poll Tax

Behind The News

Main Issues in Voter Registration

By BILL MILES
Associate Editor

Have the issues in the voter registration fuss been obscured? Is it possible that attention of the people and legislators has been diverted to a relatively minor squabble from the thing that should be a real concern?

Many people observing the situation think the answers are in the affirmative.

The Faubus forces, that is Cottrell and Van Dalsem, along with Marion Crank and few others, have done everything to encourage a continuation of the fuss over who's going to be the registrar under legislation recommended to the General Assembly by the Legislative Council.

Not Main Issue

These forces refuse to recognize that the most important issues are annual versus permanent registration, registration by relatives versus in-person registration, and identification by signature versus no identification requirement.

It would be nice if everyone recognized that the registrar should be the county clerk, since he handles all of the other election stuff—absentee ballots, unofficial ballot tabulations, record storage and so on.

It's foolish to think that the tax assessor should be the man to handle registration. This is implied coercion of citizens if not outright blackmail.

MILES

Allowing the registration chores to remain with the sheriff-collector is not at all unrealistic, since the sheriff-collectors already are set up to do the job.

If there is something to be compromised, it should be in the registrar area.

What's Important

The real fight on the floor of the legislature should involve the important items. The legislators who want to prevent vote frauds should stand up and be counted on the side of permanent registration, identification by signature and in-person registration.

Our legislators from Jefferson County aren't off base if they stick to what they agreed to at an informal meeting last week at Rrepresentative James O. (Jim) Stevens's home.

And, since the effort fell through, I think that the voters of Jefferson County ought to know that Stevens and a couple of other legislators from here did just about everything they could to get the authors of the various bills down here to explain their bills at a public meeting.

Efforts Fail

Stevens's attitude on the proposed meeting was that the legislators themselves shouldn't sponsor th emeeting, that it should be sponsored by a private committee. The committee never got off the ground.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce did try to get one of its Controversial Debate Series programs devoted to voter registration. But the Jaycees failed in convincing anyone who supports the Legislative Council's bill that they should take part in it. Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County, the author of the permanent registration bill, accepted readily. But what use would he be without an opponent?

Actually, it shouldn't have been surprising that Cottrell and Van Dalsem and others refused to debate the issue. If it appeared that you already had all but won a victory and the only thing left to do was stall for time, would you voluntarily put your weakest points out for a battering?

All Van Dalsem and Cottrell have to do now, so they think, is bide their time and fan the registrar flames. Maybe someone will turn the tide on them.

Pine Bluff Commercial

Croxton Says Voter Bill An Invitation to Fraud

3/2/64 Ark. Poll Tax

DERMOTT (AP) — Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County said last night that the proposed voter registration "stopgap measure" invited fraud.

He told a Dermott civic club that "it is entirely possible that some of those who have already paid their poll tax will obtain another poll tax this year free of charge."

"It appears that the legislature will pass a measure that will invite more buzzards to the ballot box than we now have," Croxton said.

The proposal would qualify holders of 1963 poll tax receipts for this year's elections, and would set up a registration period in which voters can register without charge.

"There can be little doubt that the elections to be held in 1964 will be susceptible to more fraud than at any time in recent years," Croxton said.

He said that because of this "those persons and politicans who have shown only contempt for the ballot box" will control future elections.

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Cottrell Irked

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Representative J. H. Cottrell of Pulaski County, who wrote the proposed Arkansas voter registration bill, criticized Representative Hardy Croxton today for Croxton's attacks on the bill. Cottrell said:

"I'm sick and tired of Hardy Croxton going around the state with his 'holier than thou' attitude and insinuating that anyone who doesn't agree with him is a crook.

"It is possible that he would rather go around the state and speak to various civic groups alleging generally what crooks we have in Arknasas, than to try to correct anything on his own when he is in position to do so."

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Promotion Begins

LITTLE ROCK (AP)—The Committee for Voter Registration is distributing 8,000 pieces of literature promoting a permanent registration system for Arkansas.

The committee is pushing for a bill proposed by Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County. It is also fighting a measure endorsed by the Legislative Council.

Arkansas Gazette 3/6/64

UA Student Bar Association Favors Integrated Athletics

Gazette State News Service

FAYETTEVILLE—The Student Bar Association of the University of Arkansas School of Law Wednesday passed a resolution asking the University Board of Trustees to "rescind its policies" of segregated athletics and segregated dormitories.

The Association, the only group which represents the students of the Law School, has 107 members and 100 voted on the resolution. Charles Matthews of North Little Rock, president of the Association, said the resolution passed by a vote of 57 to 43.

The resolution said:

"Whereas the Student Bar Association of the School of Law at the University of Arkansas, being representative of a group of responsible students of law, feels the obligation to express an opinion on vital issues effecting the student body of this University:

"And whereas we believe that the University's policies of a segregated athletic program and dormitory housing are not in the best interests of the University because they are detrimental to the public image of the University and the state of Arkansas and are opposed to a clear constitutional mandate, this University being a land-grant state institution supported by both state and federal funds;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this group recommends to the University of Arkansas Board of Trustees that it rescind its policies of segregated athletics and dormitory housing."

Week-long Debate

Matthews said the issue first was brought up before the Association February 25 and was passed after a week-long debate. He said, however, that the debate concerned only whether the Association should express an opinion on the matter and not whether the University's policies of segregation were unconstitutional.

The University was one of the first in the South to desegregate and its on-campus housing also was desegregated from about 1947 to 1957, the year of the Little Rock integration crisis. The University now provides a residence hall for Negro women students but provides no on-campus housing for Negro men students.

The latest statement by the Board of Trustees regarding integrated athletics was made November 22. The Board noted that other members of the Southwest Conference were changing their practices of segregation in athletics but said the Board felt there should be no changes in its present policy.

Senate on Record

Last month, several members of the University Senate, composed of faculty members who have achieved the rank of assistant professor or above and who have been at the University at least two years, went on record as favoring integrated athletics.

The Senate members responded to a memorandum sent by Dr. Hardy C. Wilcoxson, chairman of the Senate, asking that they give their views on the integration of athletics to Dr. Delbert Swartz, chairman of the Senate Committee on Athletics. Dr. Swartz said that about 20 per cent of the members of the Senate replied to the memorandum and that a majority of those replying were in favor of integrated athletics. He said he gave the information to the University Senate Council and to Dr. David W. Mullins, University president, but that no other action had been taken by the Senate.

Ark. Statewide

Lone Star Courier

Poll Tax Death Causes Confusion in 5 States

Ark. Gaz.

By the Associated Press

The death of the poll tax, jealously guarded symbol of states rights, has given birth to election confusion in five Southern states.

The annual tax is $2 in Mississippi, $1.50 in Texas, Alabama and Virginia, and $1 in Arkansas; it therefore accounts for little revenue.

But it is treasured as a symbol of the five states, and four of them probably will continue to require the tax for voting in state elections.

The fifth state—Arkansas —is inclined to forget the tax as a voting requirement, but the state's 1874 Constitution may prohibit this.

The 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution became law early this year with ratification by the South Dakota Legislature. The amendment prohibits the tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

Texas, Alabama, Virginia and probably Mississippi will let those who do not pay the tax vote only for president, vice president, United States senator and congressmen.

Attorney General Bruce Bennett of Arkansas believes the state's Constitution requires the tax to vote in state elections. If the courts so hold, Arkansas may also establish a dual system.

But there are strong indications that the poll tax amendment to the state Constitution will be removed in November, 1966.

More action can be expected in the five states. Virginia's dual system is being attacked in the courts; Texas leaders of the anti-poll tax movement are expected to try again; Alabama must eventually decide how to register those who do not pay the poll tax; and court attacks are likely in Mississippi, which proposes to charge persons who do not pay the poll tax a $1 fee for issuing a voting certificate.

Arkansas Gazette 3/8/64
Ark. Poll Tax

Reapportionment Tests Predicted For Arkansas

By Ernest Valachovic
Of the Gazette Staff

Ark. Gazette 3/8/64 Ark. Pol. Stat.

There is growing pressure in the nation to give the man on the street more recognition in the reapportionment of state legislatures.

The Council of State Governments in a survey last fall reported unrest in 40 states over legislative reapportionment.

Most of the resentment was in the form of law suits. In a few the changes were proposed through new state Constitutions or constitutional amendments.

The law suits have been scattered through state and federal courts. Most will wind up before the United States Supreme Court which previously ruled that states must obey their constitutions in reapportionment and that population distribution must be considered.

The landmark legislative reapportionment case came out of Tennessee. Here the issue was the failure of the legislature to reapportion as the state Constitution required.

The nation's highest court stepped in on behalf of the people because of the state's repeated failure to act, explained lawyers at the Capitol.

Inequities Are Cited

The effect of the decision was to open the door to upwards of 70 law suits. Some were in the form of injunctions to prohibit legislatures to appropriate funds until the House and Senate seats were reapportioned along population counts. Others were suits to require new formulas for redistribution of seats along population totals.

So far Arkansas has not been involved in this type of litigation. But, the lawyers said, there isn't any question in their minds but a suit along the same lines will be filed.

The decisions handed down so far by state and district federal courts have provided no clues. Some courts have held that population is the sole criteria for reapportionment in both houses of the legislature. Others, probably the majority of the courts, have said that population must be the sole criteria in reapportionment of at least one house.

"It is obvious that the United States Supreme Court will have to clarify the situation," said a legislative lawyer.

This of course poses the issue of states rights, he added. Where will the federal courts draw the line in what is fair reapportionment?

Arkansas poses a unique problem in this respect. There is no question that Arkansas obeys its Constitution in legislative reapportionment. As a result the issue will be whether the rights of the people are properly recognized by the Constitution.

There is good reason to believe that some discrimination exists, lawyers said.

Under the 1874 constitution the House was to have not less than 73 nor more than 100 members based on population, with each county having at least one representative. The Senate was to have not less than 30 nor more than 35 members distributed on the basis of the male population.

Then Amendment 23 changed that by giving the House 100 members, one each to the 75 counties and the remaining 25 distributed on the basis of population. The same amendment gave the Senate 35 members distributed by districts based on population with each district to have at least one representative.

In 1956 the Arkansas Farm Bureau, aware of the off-the-farm trek, led a campaign to freeze Senate seats on the basis of the reapportionment based on the 1950 federal census. This is the way the Senate sits to the present day.

It has led to discriminations not only between urban and rural areas, lawyers said, but between rural and rural areas. For example, Pulaski County with 242,980 people is entitled to three senators, one for more than 80,000 persons. In the Twenty-first Senatorial District there is one senator representing 35,983 persons in Drew and Desha Counties. The adjacent Twenty-sixth District has two senators for 105,680 persons and Union County's Thirteenth District senator represents 49,518 persons.

Calling the roll of districts shows these comparative allotments of population per senator:

First District, 47556; 2d, 64,865; 3d, 43,952 4th, 66,-685; 5th, 40,564; 6th, 42,226; 7th, 38,225; 8th, 42,716; 9th, 46,187; 10th, 41,534; 11th, 59,284; 12th, 58,041; 13th, 49,-518; 14th, 46,884; 15th, 80,993; 16th, 45780; 17th, 42,763; 18th, 49,657; 19th, 40,883; 20th, 47,910; 21st, 35,893; 22nd, 43,210; 23d, 46,656; 24th, 49,343; 25th, 50,029; 26th, 52,840. (In districts with more than one senator, the total population is divided by the number of senators).

Amendment 45 Vulnerable

Lawyers representing urban interests agree that the Senate apportionment is vulnerable to court attack. They believe that Amendment 45 would go down the drain in the light of the more recent Supreme Court decisions on equality of population in congressional districting and voting.

But a few don't believe that much will be settled by limiting a court attack on Amendment 45 alone. This segment believes that the House apportionment must be thrown out to insure representation on the basis of population alone.

"When 51 of the smallest (in population) counties control legislation and deny the majority of the population a voice this is not representative of the will of the people," declared a lawyer. "There is reason to believe that the breakthrough is coming. Then we can go after reapportionment as it represents the most people."

This view is debatable. Another lawyer argued that historical development has a lot of weight in court decisions. He feels that Amendment 45 is unconstitutional, he said, but only as it applies to the Senate. The House is apportioned fairly.

"The Constitution of the United States provides at least one representative to each state no matter the population," he said. "This is the case in Arkansas. Perry County is entitled to a representative even though it has the smallest population in the state."

The argument will go unresolved until someone puts it to a court test. At this stage it appears that those interested are willing to let other states and courts set the pattern and the guide lines.

Building Public Support For a Model Voting Bill

IN THE forthcoming special session of the General Assembly, the cause of a sound and secure voter registration system is moving toward what looks like a head-on collision with the Arkansas political establishment. The outlook is not promising when an organically defective voting bill has been drafted by the Legislative Council and has been accepted by Governor Faubus.

The cause, nevertheless, is not necessarily lost. The emergence of a citizens Committee for Voting Registration has helped stir substantial popular support for a registration system that has the merits notably lacking in the Legislative Council's measure. Members of the Committee include the presidents of the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce, the state AFLCIO, the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women. Some 8,000 leaflets have been distributed analyzing the weaknesses of the Council plan and the strengths of a bill advanced by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County.

This public support for the Croxton bill will lend encouragement to the bill's backers in the Assembly. And if the obstacles in the special session prove insurmountable, the groundwork will have been laid for taking the issue to the people via the initiative.

★ ★ ★

SOME SORT of credit is due the Legislative Council, we acknowledge, for at least abandoning at the outset any idea of setting up a dual registration preserving the poll tax for state elections. Mercifully, a two-headed system is not in prospect. Beyond that, however, not much can be said for the Council's work.

The Council failed, in the first place, to reach any agreement on the office in which to vest the registration process. Obviously, the responsibility should go to the county clerk to avoid confusion of the voting function with other government functions. But there are alternate proposals for making registrars of the sheriffs, or the tax assessors. The Council was unable to make a decision.

In many counties where the sheriffs serve as tax collectors, sheriffs have been in charge of poll taxes. Now that the poll tax is on the way out, it is preposterous to propose that the sheriffs act as registrars. The association of law enforcement and voting is incompatible, and would actively discourage voting among timid and uneducated people.

Turning registration over to the tax assessor would be less objectionable, but the association of taxation with voting is objectionable enough.

Where the Council did reach agreement, its judgment was basically unsound. The Council picked up most of the elements in a plan advanced by Representative J. H. Cottrell of Pulaski County, and the Cottrell plan has little to recommend it.

It provides for an annual, rather than a permanent, registration system. Arkansas voters would have to register every year, at an inconvenience both substantial and unnecessary.

The Croxton bill provides permanent registration—in accordance with the prevailing pattern in other states.

The Council bill would allow voters to register for close relatives. Here a "convenience" is provided that opens the way for loose practices, especially in machine counties, that are only too evident.

Croxton's bill requires each person to register personally, except in cases of certified hardship.

★ ★ ★

IN OTHER details Mr. Croxton's measure is eminently preferable in providing what the Council plan lacks. One provision of critical importance requires the signature of each voter in his registration, and the signature would be checked at the polls at each election.

In the summing up, it is evident that both logic and the force of national experience are arrayed overwhelmingly on the side of the bill advanced by Mr. Croxton and endorsed by the Committee for Voter Registration.

It is another question whether reason and experience can prevail in a General Assembly whose recent performances have mostly mirrored the low estate into which Arkansas politics has fallen. Even so, the backers of Croxton's model bill are ready to make a fight of it. Their prospects for modifying or overhauling the Council's offering will be materially strengthened if the people who want straightforward and efficient voting express themselves now in a voice that is loud and clear.

Arkansas Gazette
8/8/4
Ark. Poll Tax

Registration Issues

There were these comments on the voter registration situation.

Editor John R. Newman in his Times Topics column in the HARRISON DAILY TIMES: It should have been a simple matter to enact a voter registration law, but confusion and ambiguity are building up, even before the special session starts. * * * as Rep. Hardy Croxton remarked, we could have saved $100,000 if the regular session had passed the law when it was apparent it would be needed.

The HELENA - WEST HELENA WORLD: Governor Faubus hasn't made up his mind as yet when, or if, he will call a special session of the legislature to consider a new voters registration bill. In addition, he has postponed his announcement as to his future plans about continuing his hold on the governor's seat. The governor has tossed into the laps of the four Arkansas congressmen any proposals for redistricting the congressional district. * * *

* * * Faubus contends that there is a fight around the state between the sheriffs, collectors and assessors as to who should be in charge of voter registration. At one time it was suggested that three separate bills be adopted and leave the final choice up to the governor.

For the past six or more years the legislature has been virtually a rubber stamp for the Huntsville humorist. Why doesn't he just come out now and tell the solons how he feels about the proposals?

* * * At any rate, Faubus isn't going to take any step that will hurt his political prestige. He's not worried about the congressmen, about the new amendment banning poll taxes. He's only interest is what is "best for Orvile." (sic)

In his own good time, he'll tell us peons what we must do!

The NEWS OBSERVER at Crossett: * * * When the Solons gather in Little Rock, they will be faced with at least two possibilities for solving the voter registration question. Which of the two routes they elect to follow could have lasting effect on good government for our state.

Across the page you will note a comparison has been made of two proposed bills. One is the Croxton Bill and the other has been put forward by Representative Cottrell. One bill has been well thought out, has built - in safeguards assuring clean, honest elections. The other measure is simply a "stop-gap" approach to the problem that leaves gaping holes through which could gush all forms of election day "hanky-panky." * * *

The MARKED TREE TRIBUNE: Arkansas action on a voter registration plan has turned into a real merry-go-round and the sheriffs are the latest bidders for the gold ring that has to do with handling registration. In fact, at this juncture no one can be truly sure that the officers who handled the poll tax receipts weren't in the act behind the scenes all along. Gov. Faubus has shown righteous indignation over the whole affair—and here again it is hard to tell if this is self-righteous ire designed to cover some fancy political footwork or if it's on the level.

What is not hard to tell is that the Legislative Council obviously does not favor a sane and sensible permanent type voter registration plan. * * *

The simplicity and directness of such a plan does not appeal to the politician looking for potential lever to use in election control. * * *

Arkansas Gazette
3/8/64
Ark. Poll Tax

The PARAGOULD DAILY PRESS: It's time once again for Arkansans to speak up if they are to get the kind of voter registration law THEY want—one that is good for all the people and not just for those who happened to hold political office at the moment.

Arkansans should demand something more than a continuation of antiquated horse-and-buggy voting laws and procedures in new voter registration legislation. They should demand a bill designed for citizens —and not politicians. * * *

Since this is election year, Arkansans have a larger voice than usual in the upcoming special session of the legislature. They can ask their representatives to vote for the kind of registration law THEY want—and if they don't get what they want they can see about making some changes come summer. * * *

Arkansas Gazette 3-8-64 Ark Statesman

Pulaski Lawmakers Still Widely Split On Voter Measure

By RICHARD ALLIN
Of the Gazette Staff

If the Pulaski County delegation is any indication, the special session of the legislature that is supposed to adopt a voter registration law in the minimum three days is split wide open on what the law ought to contain.

Pulaski representatives and senators questioned last week gave answers that added up this way:

Whom do you want to be the voter registrar? They were split between the county clerk and tax assessor.

Whom do you think actually will be the registrar? Split between the tax assessor and the sheriff-tax collector.

Will there be a literacy test? They agree that there won't.

Will political party preference be included? They agreed that it wouldn't.

Should registration be permanent or annual? Split.

Are you being lobbied by the sheriff-tax collectors? Only one admitted having heard from them.

This division possibly might be influenced by the fact that two of the leading protagonists in the dispute over voter registration are members of the Pulaski group — Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr., who wrote the measure approved by the Legislative Council, and Representative Jim Brandon, who opposes the Cottrell bill and supports the one sponsored by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County.

Anyway, it looks as if there are a lot of minds still to be made up after Governor Faubus calls the special session, which he is expected to do in the next few days.

Who'll Get It?

Eleven of the 13-member Pulaski delegation were asked which official they thought would end up with the job of voter registrar. Two members—Representatives Sherman Williams and Pete Haydon — could not be reached.

Representatives Sterling Cockrill, Cottrell, Joel Y. Ledbetter, Harry W. Carter and Glenn F. Walther said they thought the county assessor would get the job—even though the county assessors have said, through a spokesman, that they do not want it.

Representatives Jim Brandon, Doug Brandon, Ben Allen, and Gary Eubanks all thought the sheriff-collector would be made voter registrar. Each of these, however, personally opposes the sheriff-collector having the job. and Sprick favor the tax assessor for the job. The reasons given by Cottrell satisfied all. He said this would allow the voter to buy his auto license, assess his property and register for voting at the same place and time.

Allen was undecided and Eubanks said he had no personal preference because any of the groups mentioned could handle the job adequately.

Eubanks said he was surprised at the fuss over who would do the actual registering. "It's just an argument over who would provide facilities for the voters to register," he said. "Regardless of who does it, the county clerk will still prepare voter lists and count ballots on election night."

All agreed that a literacy test provision would be unlikely to be brought up. Most believed that mandatory party affiliation would not be required.

Annual or Permanent?

They are split over annual and permanent voter registration.

A permanent system is favored by Jim Brandon, Howell, Cockrill, Eubanks and Doug Brandon (with reservations).

"I'd like to see a permanent system if we have a good purge system," Doug Brandon said. He said persons contacting him personally had favored "100 per cent" a permanent registration system.

Jim Brandon is a member of the Committee for Voter Registration, headed by Croxton, which has pledged to initiate an act for permanent voter registration should the General Assembly fail to do so.

"I hope we get a permanent registration system," Senator Howell said. "It would allow a more accurate list of registrants." Howell said he also would favor registration by signature of the registrant and would oppose registration by proxy.

Senators Max Howell and Dan C. Sprick said they did not know who would get the job.

Their Preference

Whom do they actually prefer for the job?

Jim Brandon, Doug Brandon, Cockrill and Carter prefer the county clerk. Some have reservations. Jim Brandon and Howell said they really wanted a separate office of voter registrar, but Brandon saw little possibility for this.

Cottrell, Ledbetter, Walther

Annual voter registration is preferred by Walther, Cottrell, Ledbetter, Sprick and Carter. The annual system is the keystone of the Cottrell bill.

Walther, arguing against a permanent system, said, "If anyone wants to run a crooked election, I think permanent registration is made to order. I can see Garland County getting every tout, jockey and drifter that comes to Hot Springs and keep on voting them for 30 years. The same thing would happen in Eastern Arkansas."

ALC Split on Registration Extends to Most Lawmakers

By the Associated Press

A month ago the Arkansas Legislative Council met in quiet assurance that it could draw up a noncontroversial voter registration bill.

Ten days later it broke up in noisy wrangling over which county official should handle registration.

An Associated Press poll of members of the legislature indicates that this wrangling will carry over into a special session when Governor Faubus calls one.

And the poll showed that the area of dispute will cover more than the identification of the registrar.

It revealed a division of sentiment in the House over whether registration should be annual or permanent and in both houses over whether the voter should be required to register in person. The only real point of agreement is that holders of current poll tax receipts should be registered automatically.

Fifteen of 33 senators and 59 of 100 House members responded to the poll. The senators voted 13-2 and the House members 42-10 for automatic qualification for poll tax payers. Seven House members indicated no choice.

The senators also divided 12-3 in favor of annual registration and the House showed 40-19 sentiment for that Council-approved system.

Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County and the Committee for Voter Registration are leading the fight for a permanent registration bill. The 40-19 division indicates that Croxton has more support than many observers had believed.

Slim Majority

Seven of the 15 senators and 28 of the 59 House members believe the voter should register in person. The Council view of family registration thus has only a slender majority with those answering the poll.

And the legislators are as divided as the Council was on designating the registrar.

Not even Mr. Faubus with his reputation for bringing disputing factions together has been able to effect a compromise. Six senators said that the sheriff-collectors should get the job, five named assessors, one favored the clerks, two said they don't care who does it and one, Senator John O. Moore of Texarkana, suggested that a new office of county registrar be created.

Moore's view was shared by two House members, Charles W. Stewart of Washington and Hayes C. McClerkin of Miller County.

Representative Joseph T. Hamilton of Boone County, who did not respond to the poll, had advanced this proposal previously.

Otherwise, 19 House members named the county clerk, 16 the tax assessor, 15 the sheriff-collector and seven said they did not care.

Resent Delay

Several legislators voiced impatience because the special session has been delayed by the threat of controversy. It once was tentatively set for February 26 but Mr. Faubus postponed it after the squabble in the Council. He has not set another date, even a tentative one.

Several legislators expressed willingness to compromise on minor points to avoid a long argumentative session.

Many questioned the importance of exactly which county official is made registrar.

"Deciding the man that does the job is not worth all this confusion," said Representative Lloyd George of Yell County.

Enactment of voter registration legislation became necessary when the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution outlawed the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

Arkansas, which has used the poll tax for registration, then was faced with creating a registration system to qualify voters who did not pay the poll tax by the deadline last October 1.

German to Visit Latins

BONN (AP) — West German President Heinrich Luebke will leave for state visits to Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil on April 23 and return May 15, his office announced.

Independent Registrar Idea Enters the Picture; Debate Declined Again

A new suggestion on voter registration came out Tuesday from Representative David H. Pryor of Ouachita County and the Quorum Court of Miller County—that the registrar be an entirely new and independent office.

This was only part of the agitation around the state as the wait for Governor Faubus to call the special session lingered on. In other developments:

1. Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County again accepted and Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski again refused an invitation to debate their respective registration bills—and this time it was an invitation from a Democratic Party organization.

2. William M. Shepherd asked that the Committee on Voter Registration not use his name in any campaign to influence legislators in advance of the special session.

Miller County Plan

The Miller County Court voted unanimously a couple of weeks ago for a separate new office. Part of the motive, according to Representative Hayes C. McClerkin of Miller County, is that Miller is under an initiated act covering county office salaries. If voter registration is added to the duties of an existing county office, Miller County would have to do something about its law as well as find the extra money.

"But also the people down here want to get this cleaned up as free from politics as possible and they felt the best way to do it was to have a separate office, possibly under a state merit system," said McClerkin. McClerkin said he personally favored an independent voter registrar and so did Senator John O. Moore of Texarkana.

McClerkin said he already had checked with Governor Faubus on this and had been informed that it was economically unfeasible.

Pryor said he'd prefer to have a registrar "completely out of the courthouse" and under some kind of civil service. He understood that such a proposal would have little chance in the special session but said he might introduce it if the other two—Croxton's and Cottrell's—sank into a deadlock.

He doesn't want any elected official to be the registrar because all elected officials have an interest in who registers—creating a kind of conflict of interest. It would be fairer if the registrar was not dependent on election results, he said.

"If we place the system in the hands of the assessor, then we automatically tie it to the tax system. If the sheriff is given the job, half of us are afraid to see him to begin with. And the county clerks are already too involved with elections as it is," Pryor said at Fayetteville, where he is a student in the University of Arkansas School of Law.

Asks Public's Advice

Pryor also published Tuesday afternoon in the Camden News, at his home town, an advertisement inviting the public to tell what it wants in a voter registration law. "They've polled the public officials, the legislators and everybody else—why not the people?" Pryor asked.

The Young Democrats Club of Pulaski County issued the latest debate invitation to Cottrell and Croxton whose sponsorship of opposing registration bills has made them the de facto leaders of the main factions. The difference is that Cottrell's bill has been approved by the Legislative Council and Mr. Faubus, while Croxton is still trying to stir up public demand for his.

Jerry Russell of Little Rock, president of the Club, said he sent the invitations by mail late Sunday afternoon, offering to set up the meeting at a place and time at their convenience. Twenty-four hours later, on Monday afternoon, Russell mailed carbon copies of the invitation to the press.

Croxton Accepts

Croxton said Tuesday that he would be happy to accept the invitation at any time or place and that he had always advocated more debate and public discussion of this issue and other issues.

Cottrell said he had no intention of even replying to the letter, much less of engaging in debate. He was miffed partly because a reporter had called him before he had seen his own invitation, which turned out later to be waiting in his mail.

But also, "as far as debate is concerned, I made my position clear on that last Saturday," he said. "I fully intend to debate Mr. Croxton in the General Assembly when the special session is called, and I have no idea of assisting him in building up a crowd to support his candidacy for governor."

This is at least the third debate with Croxton that Cottrell has turned down. The Pine Bluff Junior Chamber of Commerce tried it, then Croxton himself last week.

Russell said he was not concerned with drawing a crowd for Croxton but for the two of then to debate an important public issue. He said Cottrell was "begging the question."

Shepherd, a vice president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company and immediate past president of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, asked the Committee for Voter Registration not to use his name. Croxton was one of the organizers of the Committee.

Shepherd said he had seen literature that had been circulated widely over the state by the Committee that he, as Chamber president, was endorsing the Croxton bill.

Shepherd said he had not attended any of the Committee's meetings and was not in total agreement with its final recommendations. Moreover, he said, the enactment of a suitable bill is the legislature's responsibility and he felt it competent to do that.

"While I think study committees to develop proposals are definitely in order," Shepherd said, "a campaign to influence legislators in advance of the special session is something with which I do not want to be identified."

Judge Johnson Offers Opinion On Vote Issue

The need for strong leadership to work out a compromise on a voter registration system was voiced Tuesday by Associate Justice Jim Johnson of the state Supreme Court.

Unless such leadership develops, Johnson said, he has serious doubts that a special session will be called by the governor.

"I anticipate no special session of the Arkansas legislature unless some strong leadership is forthcoming which is capable of effecting the compromises necessary to weld the good portions of the two major proposals into one workable bill," Johnson said.

Asked if his remarks could be taken as criticism of Governor Faubus, Johnson said matter-of-factly, with a brief smile: "They can take it any damn way they want to."

Asked His Opinion

Judge Johnson said he had been called by a reporter and asked for his comment on the controversy developing between voter registration proposals offered by Representatives J. H Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County and Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County. The Legislative Council adopted Cottrell's proposal but the members failed to agree on which county official should be the registrar.

Johnson said he felt free to comment as a "citizen, a taxpayer and a state official" interested in public affairs.

He said he had given "some cursory study" to the problem of voter registration and saw a way out if the special session Mr. Faubus has been putting off failed to materialize. Johnson said that the state Democratic and Republican party rules could be revised to meet the new federal constitutional amendemnt which prohibits use of the poll tax in federal elections.

How to Do It

He said that the two political parties by resolutions could permit officials in their respective primaries to open the voting to those who desire to vote in contested federal races through the signing of an affidavit. Johnson said that the election officials would have to require a person without a poll tax to swear that he is qualified by residency and is not a felon. The person then could be handed a ballot involving only the federal election, he explained. Those holding a poll tax would automatically be qualified as registered voters, he said.

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The Darkest Path

Governor Faubus, who had "hoped" to avoid any controversy in next week's special legislative session, now has gone out of his way to include in his formal call yet another of his patented attempts to legislate against a rumor.

Because Mr. Faubus and his advisers claim to have heard that there might be "sit-in" demonstrations at the polls this year, or possibly in some subsequent year, the governor would make a felony offense out of any attempt to disturb or interfere with the access of voters to a polling place.

The proposal is unnecessary at best and, at worst, inflammatory — another gratuitous attempt to excite the maximum amount of controversy. It conceivably could lead to contesting litigation that, in the end, might serve actually to weaken existing legislation to guarantee peaceful conduct at the polls. As outlined, the proposed new legislation amounts to a transparent re-write of Act 482 of 1949, which provides the stiffest kind of misdemeanor penalties for any such attempt to interfere with the voter's access to the polls—jail sentences of up to a year in jail and fines of up to $1,000, or a combination of both.

The difference is that Act 482 was passed as part of an attempted general toning up of the state's election code and, as such, could not be construed as an effort to legislate "against" any class of citizen and voter. Mr. Faubus's—or, rather, Mr. William J. Smith's—latest brainchild, in contrast, already has been billed in the public prints as an anticipatory response to unverified (and unverifiable) threats by "minority groups." By now, surely, none of us needs to be reminded that the atmosphere in which legislation of this sort has been considered is taken into account by the courts in determining whether such legislation may be discriminatory, either in intent or in application.

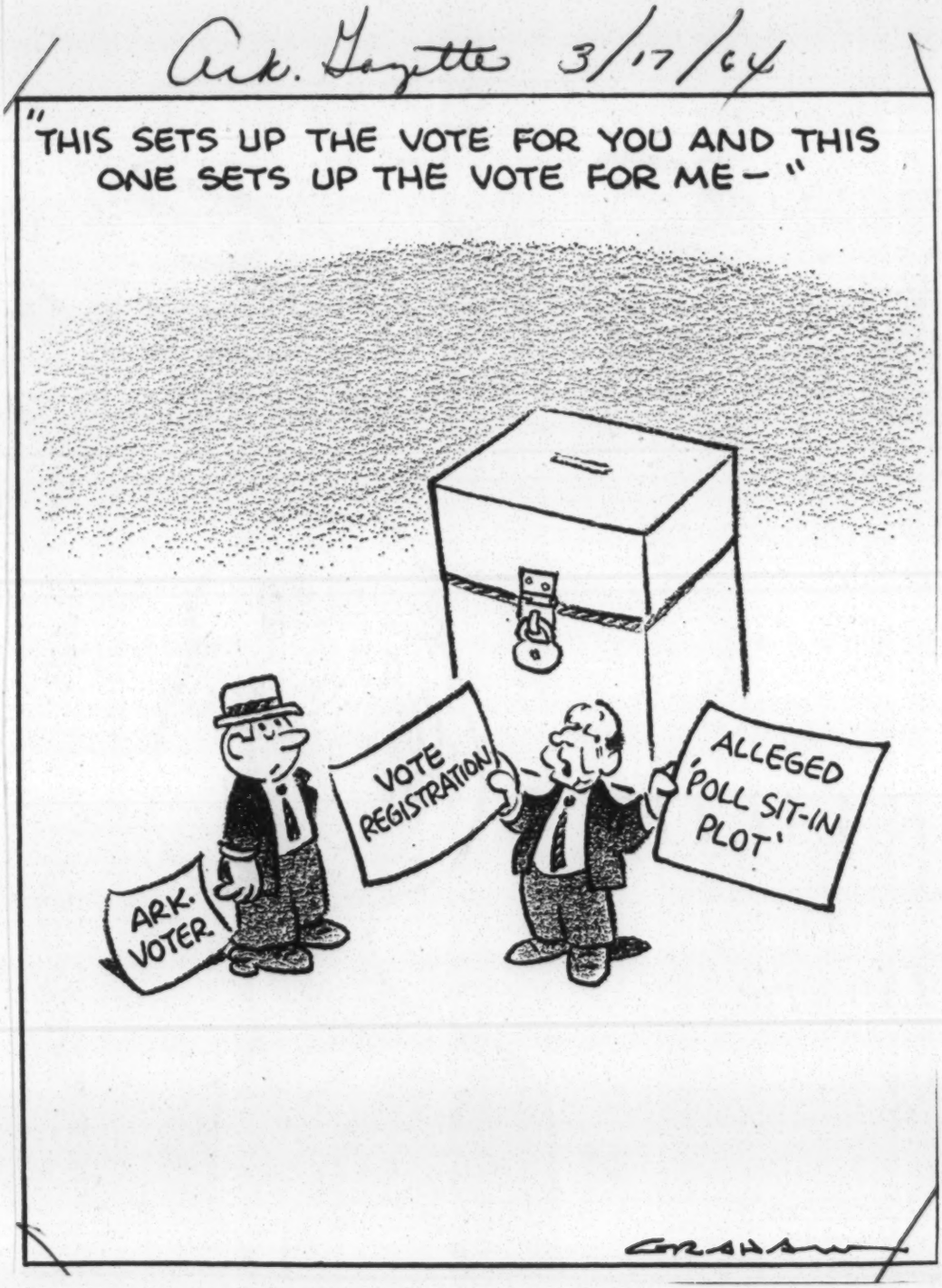
If it can be demonstrated at some time in the future that this appendage to the 1964 voting law was part of a pattern of real or implied intimidation of the state's Negro voters—in conjunction, perhaps, with the proposal to vest voter registration authority in the office of the county sheriff—then we all may wind up in more trouble than we are already, which, the Lord knows, is trouble enough.

The fact remains that—unless what Mr. Faubus is trying to tell us is that the new registration law will be deliberately designed to be so discriminatory in its application as to provoke massed protests at the polls—there is no need whatever for any strengthening of present laws covering peaceable conduct at the polls. And if that happens to be what Mr. Faubus *is* trying to tell us, then we had best be prepared for a long step backward into the night, to a place where we've never been before, not even through all that has happened in recent years.

There may have been isolated examples in the past of an undue amount of mobilization on the part of sheriff's deputies on election days, but these attempts at coercion usually have been directed as much at "out" white groups as at Negroes. By and large, the voting front has been one of the brighter spots in Arkansas's race relations throughout the middle and declining years of the poll tax. It would be folly—and worse, a tragedy—if ratification of the federal anti-poll tax amendment should be seized upon at this late date as a device for following Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana down this darkest of their many dead-end garden paths.

Arkansas Statewide

Ark. Gazette 3/17/64



Pat Gray 3/19/63

Faubus Wants Stiffer Penalty To Guard Polls

Governor Faubus claimed as his own Monday a proposal to stiffen the penalty for convictions for sit-in or lie-in demonstrations at polling places—one of the proposals that he is submitting to the legislature at next week's special session.

Mr. Faubus said he wanted interference with the casting of ballots to be a felony, instead of a misdemeanor, as is the case now. He said that he had information from East and South Arkansas that Negroes planned demonstrations to influence the outcome of elections.

"The right to vote is the most precious right a man has," Mr. Faubus said. "My purpose is to protect that right."

The governor said he decided to ask the legislature to stiffen the penalty in order to "provide more discouragement" to anyone planning demonstrations at polling places.

He said that guarantee would protect both Democrats and Republicans.

Small Appropriations

On the special session, which he ordered convened at noon, Tuesday, March 24, the governor said that very little in new appropriations would be involved.

The session has been called primarily to enact a voter registration law as a result of a new amendment to the federal Constitution which prohibits use of the poll tax in voting for federal officials.

At the same time, the governor asked the legislature to consider 17 other proposals, most of them reshuffling existing funds or providing for the state to take advantage of new federal aid allocations.

The governor said he was asking for a new $50,000 appropriation for the state penitentiary for construction of a hospital-informary.

The call also includes a proposal to provide funds for the remodeling of the House chamber. No figure is attached to the request and Mr. Faubus said he was leaving that to the House.

Studying Alterations

The House Efficiency Committee has been studying making extensive alterations in its wing of the Capitol. The special session, said Representative Joel Y. Ledbetter of Pulaski County, will be asked to vote about $195,000 to air condition the House chamber, remodel the public balcony and create a new committee room for House members in vacant rooms and unused storage space behind the balcony.

The Senate and the House chambers are not air conditioned, although the remainder of the Capitol is.

The call also includes a proposal to permit the University Medical Center to get a larger share of state welfare funds if the federal government permits. Mr. Faubus said that this would be possible through an increase in out-patient payments by the welfare agency and by the Welfare Department using the Medical Center more.

Arkansas Statesmide

Ark. Gaz. 3/18/64

League of Women Voters To Study Quorum Court, Survey Minorities' Problems

The Little Rock Chapter of the League of Women Voters had a dinner meeting Tuesday night and decided to undertake two study projects for this year:

1. The structure powers, functions and procedures of the Pulaski County Quorum Court;
2. A community survey of minority problems.

Mrs. William S. Steele, president of the Chapter, said the studies would take several months (some have lasted years).

The two studies were proposed by the Board of Directors, which had chosen them from suggestions from members.

Wants JP Candidates

The study of the Quorum Court springs from its promotion of voting machines.

Mrs. Steele said last week that the Chapter was urging its members to run for justice of the peace positions. The JPs make up the Quorum Court. Phillip G. Back, a member of the Quorum Court, tried to bring up the voting machine issue at the court's January meeting but County Judge Arch Campbell ruled him out of order.

She said the study of minority problems would be a basic survey to determine the extent of any discrimination in schools, housing, transporation, jobs and recreation in Little Rock.

A board member will head each study group and the board will provide guidelines to areas that will be explored.

Mrs. Steele said the current concern with voter registration had been anticipated by the League.

"Our original study went on for 10 years," Mrs. Steele said. She said a bill drafted by the League, with the aid of political scientists and constitutional lawyers, was introduced in the 1957 General Assembly.

"It died," Mrs. Steele said "but ever since then we have worked toward trying to do something about the registration system."

New Officers

The Little Rock chapter also elected officers Tuesday night. Mrs. Steele, who was elected last year to a two-year term, remains as president.

Mrs. James Bell and Miss Parma Basham were named vice presidents, and Mrs. Winslow Drummond was elected treasurer.

Directors elected were Mrs. Malcomb Bliss, Mrs. Jack Diner, Mrs. Carl A. Foster, Miss Jessie Harris and Mrs. Sam Allen.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Daniel R. Neal of 7704 Illinois Street.

Proposed Law On Sit-ins Hit By McClinton

The president of Arkansas's largest Negro voter group Tuesday criticized a proposed state law to prohibit sit-in or lie-in anti-segregation demonstrations at voting places.

I. S. McClinton of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association, which claims 12,000 contributing members, accused Governor Faubus of hoping the racial problems will go away.

Mr. Faubus proposed the law in his call for a special legislative session next week. He said he had heard there might be such demonstrations.

McClinton said East Arkansas legislators were behind the move. "This sort of law further agitates the trouble in education and job opportunities for Negroes," McClinton said.

But McClinton also advised against such demonstrations at the polls. "The local communities through their business and elected officials and local Negro leadership should form negotiating groups to solve their problems," he said. "The problem of misunderstanding between the races can best be solved at the conference table."

Arkansas Statewide

Jean Levine
Southern Reg. Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
DS 7-3-64

—Staff Photos by Larry Obsitnik

McClinton (standing) talks against boycott before Board members (foreground).

Ark. Gazette, 3/31/64, p.1A

Little Accomplished As School Board Talks With Negro Leaders

By ERNEST DUMAS
Of the Gazette Staff

Five members of the Little Rock School Board met with 14 Negroes for two hours Monday at the East Side Junior High School and accomplished nothing more than to show that there were degrees of ardor in the Negro community for next Monday's school boycott.

They spent the first hour arguing about the purposes of the meeting and, leaving that unresolved as far as the Negroes were concerned, went on to a discussion of the Pupil Placement Law and other Negro grievances.

At the end, the Negro leaders and the School Board agreed that nothing much had been accomplished. Dr. W. H. Townsend, president of the Council on Community Affairs (COCA), which called the boycott, said that it was still on.

Two hours later, 100 Negroes met at Miles Chapel AME Church to hear more about the boycott and an address by John Lewis, national chairman of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee. It was announced that other mass meetings would be held Friday and Sunday.

Rev. Richard B. Hardie Jr. was at the afternoon meeting to persuade the two sides to agree to a citywide biracial committee that the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association, of which he is president, hopes would forestall the boycott.

Dr. Townsend (left) and Sutton.

Arkansas Politics

Mr. Hardie said afterward that he was discouraged about the prospects for the biracial committee. He said he would keep trying to get the sides together.

Both Russell H. Matson Jr., president of the School Board, and Ozell Sutton, who spoke most often for the Negroes, agreed at the end that they got nowhere.

Matson called the meeting Monday morning. He said "grievances and other matters" would be discussed and he said invitations went to "several Negro leaders and members of the white community."

McClinton's Statement

The meeting began at 4 p. m. with a statement by I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas (Negro) Democratic Voters Association. McClinton is a member of COCA but he is in bad standing with other COCA leaders because of his disapproval of the boycott.

McClinton said he had supported every request of COCA and he thought the School Board should have gone along with them but he didn't agree with the others on how to get what they wanted. Several of McClinton's supporters were at the meeting.

Sutton shortly began to wonder why the Board called the meeting. "What is the design here?" he asked. The School Board members had invited a few of their friends in the Negro community, he said, and he wanted to know why he had not been told he could invite a few of his friends in the white community.

Matson replied that while the Board understood that the Negroes were united in their aims there was a division among them on how to attain them and the Board wanted to hear both sides. He had invited several Negro principals because they were vitally concerned, Matson said.

Explains Proposal

Mr. Hardie arose early to explain the Ministerial Association's proposal—that the School Board, the City Manager Board, the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Human Relations appoint a member each and COCA and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee name four members to a biracial committee.

He said that Matson had con-

(See BOARD on Page 2A.)

Arkansas Politics

Ga. Wednesday Morning, April 1, 1964

Ark. Pol. p. 12, Columbus Ledger

Faubus Is Facing Opponent In Winthrop Rockefeller

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Republican Winthrop Rockefeller, the squire of Petit Jean Mountain, steps out today of his industry-getting job in Gov. Orval E. Faubus' Democratic administration.

He apparently is stepping into a collision course with Faubus in a fight for the Arkansas governor's chair.

Neither has said he will run; both have said the other will run.

Both would be heavy favorites to win summer primaries and meet in the November general election.

Rockefeller has embarked on a series of speeches at fund-raising dinners. Republicans, experienced losers in Arkansas politics, have set up a "Draft Rockefeller for Governor" movement and a Rockefeller campaign fund.

It's not that the brother of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller needs handouts for a political campaign. Republicans feel that if they are to "Win with Win," they must have full support from the electorate.

Faubus already has brought up the topic of the Rockefeller money and said, "I can't match him dollar for dollar."

Faubus has given followers and critics the idea that he will run for a sixth term. He has said he doesn't think any other Democrat can beat Rockefeller.

The two have worked together for nine years to build the state's industrial image. Rockefeller has been chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission since it was founded in 1955.

It is this commission that he leaves. He once said that if he ran for governor, he would first quit the commission to avoid conflict.

Rockefeller left New York in 1953 to build a ranch on the slopes of scenic Petit Jean Mountain 45 miles west of Little Rock. He has worked since he arrived to rebuild the party.

His efforts range from gala parties on the mountain — complete with Hollywood stars — to talks with possible Republican candidates for justice of the peace.

But his work has gotten him into trouble with a faction of the state party which backs Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater for the presidential nomination.

William Spicer, the state party chairman and a Goldwater man, charged that Rockefeller was only trying to win the state's 12 convention votes for his brother Nelson.

Loyal Principal Standing Firm Behind Barret At Stewartville

Commercial Appeal, 4-8-64, p 12

By CHARLES EDMUNDSON

Guy E. Hoffman, principal of the Barret's Chapel School for 35 years and Squire Paul Barret's chief Negro lieutenant in northeast Shelby County, has promised reform of at least one voting practice at the Stewartville box.

He said he 'believes" segregated voting, which has been standard procedure at the Stewartville box, will be corrected.

In a letter to the Shelby County Court, he went to the length of saying, "We should extend to Mr. Grider (Squire George Grider, who has spearheaded an investigation of the Shelby County Election Commission) our thanks for mentioning that we may have been segregating ourselves at the polls."

Guy E. Hoffman
Educator In Politics
—Staff Photo

Prof. Hoffman, who directs an elementary and a high school with a combined attendance of 1,236, could be readily type-cast for the part of the Lord in "Green Pastures"—although he shed this benign mien in County Court long enough to call Squire Grider a "liar."

He is well over 6 feet tall, weighs more than 200 pounds and carries his 64 years with complete assurance, although he was severely gassed in the trenches in Flanders in the First World War and also was twice wounded.

Since 1929, he has led in building Barret's Chapel School from a small frame elementary school to a modern, well-equipped grade and high school plant. He could hardly have done this without showing the diplomatic qualities required to win the support of both the white and Negro elements of his community.

Now within one year of retiring, he probably could not convert himself into a civil rights leader if he wanted to, which he does not. He recently testified in Federal Court he would resign rather than teach in an integrated school.

He tells how the late Squire, J. H. Barret, the present squire's father, responded in 1922 to a petition of the Negroes for a high school in that corner of Shelby County.

"His son, Squire Paul Barret, has continued to manifest an interest in the school and the community. The people trust his judgment, respect his integrity, and in most instances vote for the candidates of his choice. They did not vote for the Dixiecrats in 1948, although Mr. Barret supported them.

". . . Mr. Barret has never told me or implied I had to vote for any candidate. And I have never told any person he had to vote for any candidate."

Prof. Hoffman does not deny he has passed out instruction cards in an "instruction tent" pitched just the required 50 feet from the polling place. Nor does he deny the Negro vote at Stewartville usually goes practically unanimously for the candidates Squire Barret favors.

A few of the younger Negroes in northern Shelby County will, in deep privacy, tell you they are ready to "shake the halter" of both Prof. Hoffman and Squire Barret at the first opportunity.

Prof. Hoffman himself says new machines and new methods of cotton culture have driven many Negro families off the farm and reduced them from the comparative security of tenant farmers to day laborers.

A few young Negroes, like the handful of Korean war veterans Prof. Hoffman helped train in scientific farming, are able to get a foothold. With Government loans, they have acquired small farms and are doing well.

When congressional candidates like Squire Grider and Republican Robert James go to Stewartville this summer to recruit Negro campaign workers, the chances are some of Prof. Hoffman's erstwhile students will let themselves be recruited.

The Stewartville box may never again go 917 to 27 for Squire Barret's man.

Arkansas Statesman

Vote Record For Faubus Since 1954

Ark. Gazette 4-23-64

Orval Eugene Faubus at the polls:

1954

Preferential Primary

Cherry	154,879
Faubus	109,614
Jones	41,249
McMillan	18,857

Runoff Primary

Faubus	191,328
Cherry	184,509

General Election

Faubus (Dem.)	208,121
Remmel (Rep.)	127,004

1956

Preferential Primary

Faubus (Nominated)	180,760
Johnson	83,856
Pippin	1,328
Prosser	1,653
Snoddy	43,630

General Election

Faubus (Dem.)	321,797
Mitchell (Rep.)	77,215

1958

Faubus (Nominated)	264,346
Finkbeiner	60,173
Ward	59,385

General Election

Faubus (Dem.)	236,598
Johnson (Rep.)	50,287

1960

Faubus (Nominated)	238,997
Hardin	66,499
Bennett	58,400
Williams	29,190
Millsap	9,547

General Election

Faubus (Dem.)	292,064
Britt (Rep.)	129,921

1962

Faubus (Nominated)	208,996
Alford	82,815
Coffelt	5,302
Cox	2,149
Whitten	22,377
McMath	83,473

General Election

Faubus (Dem.)	225,743
Ricketts (Rep.)	82,349

Ark. Statewide

Faubus Failed In Rights Area, Hubbard Says

Ark. Gaz., 4-28-64

Ark. Pol.

Joe Hubbard of Russellville said Monday that he was the only gubernatorial candidate "ready to face up to the hard facts confronting the people of Arkansas in the area of human rights."

In a prepared statement, the former Army captain declared that he had resigned his commission and gotten into politics because of Governor Faubus' failure to face the issue.

"The first question I am usually asked when I meet an individual or a group of people is: What are we going to do about rights in Arkansas?" Hubbard said.

"My answer is simply the one that rings through the pages of our American history. We will exert every possible effort to insure that all Americans are able to enjoy, with complete freedom from racial segregation, the fruits of our American liberty."

Courage Needed

He continued, "We, the people of Arkansas, have the courage and the ability to face the facts of our national dilemma in the field of human rights. In so doing, we will restore public confidence in the integrity of Arkansas government by demonstrating government confidence in the people of Arknsas. And there is not one thinking person who does not realize our actions will restore international confidence in the government and the people of the United States."

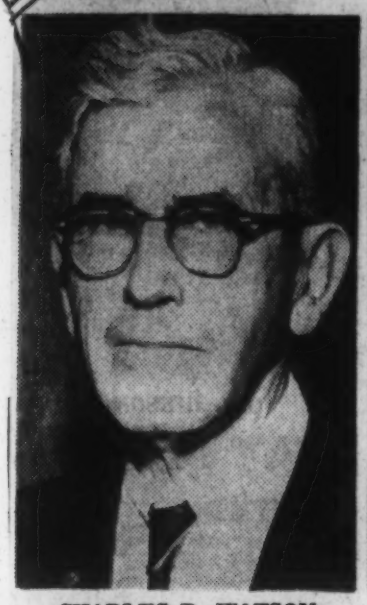
Hubbard said he wanted to correct the idea that he entered the race because of personal feelings "toward any particular person on the Arkansas political scene," meaning, presumably, Mr. Faubus.

Leadership Need

He added: "The present leadership in Arkansas has proposed a program of economic progress that is acceptable to me except in a very few areas. But our present leadership has completely missed the burning issue confronting Arkansas today—human rights. This factor alone caused me to turn away from a successful military career and offer my service to Arkansas and the Democratic Party."

Mr. Faubus has not adequately prepared the state for the 24th Amendment's abolition of the poll tax in federal elections and he is not preparing it to accept the provisions of the civil rights bill, which has passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate, he said.

Hubbard, 32, was a member of the ROTC faculty at Arkansas Polytechnic College at Russellville before resigning his commission. Two other Democrats have filed — Mr. Faubus and E. T. (Gene) Ridgeway, formerly of Newport.



CHARLES R. WATSON
For Secretary of State

TRAVIS N. BEESON
For Lieutenant Governor

2 Republicans Are Entered In State Races; Third Files For Trimble's House Position

Ark. Gaz. 4-29-64

The prospective candidates that state Republicans have been saying were standing in the wings began showing up Tuesday.

Two filed for state offices and a third filed for United States representative from the Third District, setting up a Republican primary in the 18 Northwest counties.

The candidates are:

★ Charles R. Watson, 69, of Arkadelphia, a real estate man, who was state director of the Federal Housing Administration from 1955 to 1962, filed for secretary of state.

★ Travis N. Beeson, 37, of Camden, owner of a retail building supply store, filed for lieutenant governor.

★ J. E. (Jerry) Hinshaw, 47, of Springdale, Man of the Year in the Poultry Industry in 1961 and president of the Arkansas Poultry Federation in 1962, filed for United States representative from the Third Congressional District.

J. E. HINSHAW
For U. S. Representative

Another man who identified himself as Harry A. Diehl of near Mount Ida sought without success to file as a Republican for lieutenant governor. Secretary of State Kelly Bryant said that Diehl was ineligible because he had not paid his poll tax.

Diehl confirmed that but argued that he had paid his Texas poll tax and the Arkansas law, as he saw it, didn't say that a person has to pay the Arkansas poll tax to file for office. Diehl said that he would run as a write - in candidate for the office in November.

Hinshaw's filing sets up a primary involving him and Hal L. Cochran of Fort Smith, who also filed for the same position as a Republican. The incumbent is Representative James W. Trimble of Berryville, a Democrat who has held the position since 1945. Trimble has no Democratic opposition so far.

Expects Strong Efforts

Everett A. Ham Jr., assistant to Winthrop Rockefeller, GOP national committeeman from Arkansas and a candidate for governor, praised both Hinshaw and Cochran. He said that he expected both to campaign vigorously and indicated that a primary would strengthen the Republican Party in the hill counties.

Trimble in 1962 defeated Cy Carney of Fort Smith, the GOP candidate who had sought to unseat him.

Hinshaw, born in Sheridan, Ind., and a graduate of Purdue University, came to Arkansas in 1956 to establish the Arbor Acres Farm. He said that he decided to run because he felt that the district was not getting "vigorous representation" and this was not good for the people and state.

Native of Missouri

Watson, a native of Missouri who moved to Arkansas 52 years ago, said this was his first bid for an elective office. He said that he believed in a two-party system and felt that Arkansas would have a Republican governor.

"He'll need as many constitutional officers with him as possible," Watson said.

Beeson is a native of Dallas County, the eighth of nine children of Mrs. J. A. Beeson and the late J. A. Beeson. He graduated from Ouachita Baptist College and served in the Air Force. He opened his business in March 1959.

The candidate's wife has taught in the Whiteside Elementary School at Camden for the past 10 years. The Beesons have two children.

Bryant, a Democrat, seeks a second term and Lieutenant Governor Nathan Gordon, also a Democrat, seeks a tenth term. Roy L. Siales Sr. of Mena, a Democrat, has filed for Gordon's position.

Ark. Statewide

Ervin Odell Dorsey Files As Gubernatorial Candidate; He's Watson's 'Businessman'

Ark. Gaz. 4-29-64

Ervin Odell Dorsey, 35, of Route 1, Sheridan, filed Tuesday as a Democratic candidate for governor and paid the $1,500 filing fee with small bills he said were contributed by his neighbors in Grant County.

Dorsey owns electrical supply firms in North Little Rock and El Dorado and is a partner in an insurance business in North Little Rock as well.

He said that he was the "young businessman" that Sam P. Watson of Little Rock, an investment broker, predicted would file. Watson made the statement after taking himself out of consideration as a candidate.

—Staff Photo.
ODELL DORSEY

Dorsey, who will not use his first name in campaigning, is the third Democrat to challenge Governor Faubus, who has filed for a sixth term. The others are E. T. (Gene) Ridgeway of Newport and Joe Hubbard of Russellville. In addition, Winthrop Rockefeller of Morrilton has filed as a Republican candidate for governor.

2-year Preparation

Dorsey had considered running for governor two years ago. He decided against it because of lack of time to prepare for a campaign, he explained Tuesday. But this time he is ready to go, he said, and has been preparing himself for the race most of the last two years.

Dorsey appeared at the secretary of state's office with his wife, three children, his mother, step-father and friends. He had the money in a crumpled brown paper sack. Secretary of State Kelly Bryant accepted the money for the Democratic Party. It turned out there was $12 too much and Bryant returned the excess.

Dorsey answered personal questions about himself but said that he would not discuss the issues and his platform now. Instead, he read a prepared statement in which he said that the people needed more information on the progress made in the last few years.

He said that gains had been made in education, in welfare,

(See DORSEY on Page 2A.)

Dorsey

(Continued from Page 1.)

in the general financial improvement of the state agencies and programs. But just comparing these gains with a few years ago, he said, didn't give the public a true picture.

"I think we are all for bettering ourselves * * * but I don't think we can know the true picture of just how we are progressing by comparing ourselves today with ourselves some years ago. After all, all states have made progress," he said. "The question in my mind is: Has our progress been at a rate that would allow us to catch up when we have been so far behind."

Cites Needs

Dorsey said that Arkansas probably should have had some of the improvements earlier. He cited hard surfaced rural roads as an example of what he meant. He said that he lived on a rural road most of his life.

Dorsey said that as the campaign progressed he intended to tell the public about what he believed in and wanted to bring about if he were elected.

He said that he lived on the old E. P. Tabor farm which he bought from former Governor Sid McMath. Dorsey introduced Tabor as one of his supporters.

Dorsey introduced his wife, the former Helen Hill of Mabelvale, and their two daughters, Terry, 11, and Tamara, 5, and Ervin Jr., 14 and his mother and step-father, Rev. and Mrs. T. F. Cupples of the East End Community in Saline County.

Dorsey was born in Grant County and later graduated from the Mabelvale High School. He said that he went on to the Little Rock Trade School to become an electrical engineer.

He said that he was a Baptist.

Ark. Democrat

Negro Ministers Told to 'Get on Ball' Or Lose Leadership of Civil Rights

Ark. Gazette 4-29-61

A Negro college president om Virginia told a gathering Negro ministers Tuesday ght at Philander Smith Colge to "get on the ball" or se their leadership in the civil ghts movement.

Addressing the Ministerial onference on Minority Probms in Arkansas, Dr. Thomas . Henderson, president of the irginia Union University at ichmond, said that ministers ere suited for leadership in civil rights because they were respected in the community and were responsible only to God and their congregations.

One of their first challenges, he said, is to "get our own people to want first-class citizenship." Many Negroes hide behind segregation because they have been brainwashed with inferiority by the white community and because they are afraid to compete on equal terms with other people, he said. Other Negroes, including a few businessmen, have a vested interest in segregation.

Dr. Henderson gave the clerics these warnings:

★ Watch for new forms of discrimination to appear, as the old ones disappear.

★ Avoid becoming attached to a method and losing sight of the end. He said that a few Negroes at Richmond who had been demonstrating at theaters actually were disappointed when he and other leaders got the theaters desegregated.

★ Avoid dissension such as that which occurred when a group of Brooklyn Negroes, defying other Negro leaders, organized a stall-in at the World's Fair last Wednesday.

★ Watch for Negro leaders who want to use the movement to advance themselves.

★ Don't expect instant success with every project. He told them to demand all their rights but not to shut the door on negotiations if they didn't get everything they wanted.

What the civil rights movement really amounts to, Dr. Henderson said, is a readjustment in the relationship between whites and Negroes from paternalism to brotherhood.

At an earlier session, Ozell Sutton of Little Rock had declared that Negro leaders were going to have to be more creative in the fight for racial equality, because Southern white leaders were devising defenses against the old tactics.

No pattern will continue to work for long, Sutton said. Finding new ways to fight segregation puts a terrific demand on Negro leaders, but it must be done, Sutton said.

Sutton is associate director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and was one of the Negro leaders who negotiated for the desegregation of downtown restaurants and business houses.

"History has placed on the American Negro the unique task of perfecting a democracy and purifying a religion," Sutton said. "This, despite inadequate financing and, in some cases, inadequate education. At this time, the Negro is the only large segment of the American population that has unfulfilled aspirations and desires. These are the things that made this country, so it is left to the Negro to keep the fires of democracy burning in America."

Ark. Politics

Complete List Of Candidates For Top Offices

Ark. Pol.

Ark. Leg., 4-30-64

Here is the complete list of state and district candidates as compiled by the secretary of state's office (incumbents denoted *):

GOVERNOR
Democrat
*Orval E. Faubus, Huntsville.
E. T. (Gene) Ridgeway, Newport
Joe Hubbard, Russellville
Ervin Odell Dorsey, Sheridan
R. D. Burrow, Walnut Ridge
Republican
Winthrop Rockefeller, Petit Jean Mountain
National States Rights Party
Kenneth Hurst, Clarendon

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Democrat
*Nathan Gordon, Morrilton.
Roy L. Riales, Mena.
Republican
Travis N. Beeson, Camden.

SECRETARY OF STATE
Democrat
*Kelly Bryant, Hope.
Republican
Charles R. Watson, Arkadelphia.

STATE AUDITOR
Democrat
*Jimmie (Red) Jones, Magnolia.

STATE TREASURER
Democrat
*Mrs. Nancy J. Hall, Little Rock.

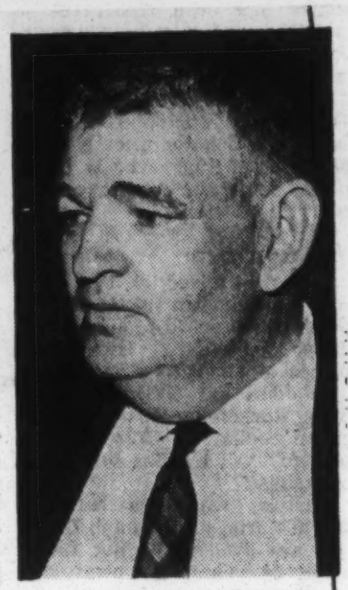
ATTORNEY GENERAL
Democrat
*Bruce Bennett, El Dorado.

LAND COMMISSIONER
Democrat
*Sam Jones, Little Rock.
Floyd E. Bradberry, Searcy.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
Democrat
*Frank Holt, Little Rock.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
First District
Democrat
*Representative E. C. (Took) Gathings, West Memphis.
Mrs. Florence Katheryn Clay, Forrest City.
Second District
Democrat
Wilbur D. Mills, Kensett.
Third District
Democrat
James W. Trimble, Berryville.
Republican
J. E. Hinshaw, Springdale.
Hal L. Cochran, Fort Smith.
Fourth District
Democrat
*Oren Harris, El Dorado.
Dean E. Murphy, Hope.

(See LIST on Page 2A.)



—Staff Photo.
R. D. BURROW
7th Gubernatorial Hopeful

Here's Look At Seven Candidates

Here are thumbnail sketches of the candidates for governor of Arkansas:

ORVAL EUGENE FAUBUS, 54, Governor's Mansion, Little Rock, and Huntsville; newspaper publisher; political experience: Circuit clerk and recorder of Madison County, state highway director under Governor Sid McMath, governor for five terms.

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, 52, Route 3, Morrilton (Winrock Farm, Petit Jean Mountain); farmer, cattleman, investments, etc.; Republican national committeeman from Arkansas.

ERVIN ODELL DORSEY, 35, Flying "D" Ranch, Sheridan; electrical contractor; no political experience (Dorsey announced for governor two years ago, withdrew before the campaign).

EUGENE T. (GENE) RIDGEWAY, 43, Newport; mobile home salesman (in Norfolk, Va.); former delinquent tax collector of Jackson County, as a result of which he served 21 months of a five-year prison sentence in the Arkansas penitentiary for misappropriating public funds and embezzlement.

JOE HUBBARD, 32, Russellville; former Army Captain and ROTC instructor at Arkansas Polytechnic College in Russellville, which Hubbard resigned to run for governor; no political experience.

R. D. BURROW, 54, Walnut Ridge; furniture and hardware dealer; no political experience (although he served on the Governor's Mansion Committee when the Mansion was built under Governor McMath).

KENNETH HURST, 49, Clarendon; supermarket operator; no political experience. Hurst says he helped found the White Citizens Council in Arkansas and has said he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

CHANCELLOR
District 1—*Murray O. Reed, North Little Rock.
District 3—*Sam W. Garratt, Hot Springs.
District 6—*Wesley Howard, Texarkana.

CIRCUIT JUDGE
District 13 (First Division)—Harry Crumpler, Magnolia

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
District 1 — *Lloyd Henry, Searcy, and A. E. (Gene) Raff, Helena.
District 2 — *A. S. (Todd) Harrison, Blytheville.
District 3 — Sam Boyce, Newport.
District 4 — *Ted P. Coxsey, Berryville.
District 5 — *Jeff Mobley, Russellville.
District 6—*John T. Jernigan, Little Rock.
District 7—Robert N. Hardin, Benton, and Dorsey D. Glover, Malvern.
District 8—*John W. Goodson, Texarkana.
District 9—Joe H. Hardegree, Mena.
District 10—*Frank Wynne, Fordyce.
District 11—Donald H. Smith, Pine Bluff, and Joe Holmes, Pine Bluff.
District 12—*Lyman Mikel, Fort Smith.
District 13—Joe D. Woodward, Magnolia.
District 14—Carl S. Whillock, Clinton.
District 15—*Jack Yates, Ozark.
District 16—E. V. (Don) Hoyt, Mountain Home and Robert H. Dudley, Pocahontas.
District 17—*W. M. (Bill) Lee, Brinkley.
District 18—*David B. Whittington, Hot Springs, Earl Mazander, Hot Springs, and Richard W. Hobbs, Hot Springs.

(All candidates for chancellor, circuit judge and prosecuting attorney are running as Democrats.)

STATE SENATOR
District 1 — *Russell Elrod, Siloam Springs, and Frank H. Nelson (Republican), Siloam Springs.
District 4 — *Dan White, Fort Smith.
District 8 — *John O. Moore, Texarkana, Bob W. Douglas, Texarkana, and Bethel B. Larey (Republican), Texarkana.
District 14 — *Graham T. Nixon, Conway; Ammon Ward, Clinton; J. C. Dawson, Conway, and Guy H. Jones, Conway.
District 15 (Position 1) — *Max J. Howell, Little Rock.
District 15 (Position 2) — Jim Brandon, Little Rock; Everett Tucker Jr., Little Rock, and John Yancey, Little Rock.
District 15 (Position 3) — *Dan T. Sprick, Little Rock, Cal Ledbetter Jr., Little Rock, and Wayne H. Babbitt (Republican), North Little Rock.
District 18 — *Robert Harvey, Swifton, and Forrest Jeffrey, Batesville.
District 19 — *Charles L. George, Cabot, and J. T. Gunter, Austin.
District 20 (Position 1) — *Morrell Gathright, Pine Bluff.
District 20 (Position 2) — *Knox Nelson, Pine Bluff, and Lloyd Maurer (Republican), Pine Bluff.
District 21 — *Merle F. Peterson, Dumas, and Carl F. Mason, Monticello.
District 23 — *Cecil M. McNiel, Rector; Leon Beaton, Marmaduke; M. O. Raley, Paragould, and J. T. (Jimmy) Warren, Paragould.
District 24 — *J. Lee Beard en, Leachville.
District 25 (Position 1) — Clarence E. Bell, Parkin.
District 25 (Position 2) — *W. K. Ingram, West Memphis.
District 26—Mrs. Dorathy Allen, Brinkley; John D. Miller, Brinkley; Lester Graves, Suttgart, and Forrest E. Long, Brinkley.

Ark. Politics

Ridgeway Hits Another Snag, This Time on Voter Validity

Ark. Gaz. 5-28-64

For the second time officially, Attorney General Bruce Bennett said Wednesday that E. T. (Gene) Ridgeway of Newport was not qualified to run for governor, this time on the ground that Ridgeway is a qualified voter in Virginia but not in Arkansas.

Bennett based his new opinion on a request from Leon Catlett of Little Rock, Democratic state chairman, and information furnished by Catlett showing that Ridgeway has been paying poll taxes to qualify to vote in Virginia.

Bennett's first opinion, May 19, held Ridgeway ineligible because of a conviction for embezzlement of public funds in 1955, despite a pardon later on. Catlett ordered Ridgeway's name off the ballot and Ridgeway filed suit to get his name back on.

This suit will be heard at 3 p. m. today before Pulaski County Chancellor Murray O. Reed at Little Rock. The way has been cleared for an immediate appeal to the state Supreme Court. If Judge Reed rules this week the high court will hear arguments Monday, the day before the annual summer recess.

Catlett said he had checked with Charles B. Cross Jr., a circuit clerk in Chesapeake, a suburb of Norfolk, Va., and was told that Ridgeway and his wife, Mary C., are qualified electors there. Cross said Ridgeway paid Virginia poll taxes in 1961, 1962 and 1963 and was a registered voter in the city, including this year.

Ridgeway, who says that he maintains legal residency in Arkansas and pays taxes in Newport, works in Virginia.

Bennett disputed that and said he would advise the court of the latest development.

He said Ridgeway had purchased Arkansas poll taxes by listing the home of his parents at 1301 Remmell Avenue, Newport, as his legal residence. In Virginia, he is listed as a resident at 1901

(See BENNETT on Page 3A.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

Madora Drive, which Bennett said is Route 3, Box 225E-1 on Chesapeake records.

"Actually he is better qualified to run as governor of Virginia than Arkansas," Bennett said.

Bennett said Ridgeway, who filed as a candidate for governor March 26, had assessed furniture at $90 in Jackson County on April 12 and the next day bought state license tags for a 1958 Nash Rambler and a 1963 Chevrolet. The car licenses should have been bought in January, Bennett said.

'Doubled Back

"He doubled back to establish legal residency in Arkansas," Bennett said. "That's what the records show he did. He never mentioned any of this in his statements to the press."

Bennett said there was no question but Ridgeway is no longer a qualified resident of Arkansas.

"The mere fact that an individual pays a poll tax in Arkansas does not preclude the possibility of establishing legal residence in another state by moving to that other state, residing there for several years, earning his living there and rendering himself subject to the laws of that other state," Bennett wrote Catlett.

Bennett said that payment of a poll tax in another state and qualifying as an elector of that state results in "a conclusion of specific intent to abandon Arkansas as a place of residence and to establish new residence in the state of Virginia."

Conway County Case

The attorney general said he didn't regard his opinion as a precedent prohibiting residents of Arkansas temporarily working and living in other states from casting absentee ballots in Arkansas. He was asked specifically about charges by a Conway County citizens group that two persons living in Michigan voted in Conway County. Bennett said the issues were not the same. He said he understood that the Conway County dispute was involved in a court suit and he was leaving the matter to the courts to settle.

Bennett is acting as attorney for Catlett and Jack T. Lynn of Little Rock, secretary and treasurer of the state Democratic Party, both defendants in the suit filed by Ridgeway's attorney, Lee Ward of Jonesboro.

Catlett advised Ridgeway of the new development in a telegram to Ridgeway's address in Newport.

Ark. Pol.

Ark. Gaz.
5-30-64

Vote Machine Case Timing Annoys Court

The state Supreme Court indicated Friday that it wasn't very happy about the city of Little Rock's bringing in its voting machine case only one work day before the Court recesses for the summer. But it ordered both sides to get their briefs in by that afternoon, and said it would decide Monday whether to hand down an immediate decision or let the matter hang over until fall.

If the Court decides to handle the case before it recesses, oral arguments will be heard Monday morning.

The city is appealing a May 13 ruling by Pulaski Chancellor Murray O. Reed who refused to order the county Election Commission to install voting machines in the city though a 1958 countywide election had approved them. Judge Reed held that the city must hold another election of its own under a more recent 1963 law.

1958 Election

The city had proposed to install the machines on the basis of the 1958 election and deduct the cost from the election expense it shares with Pulaski County. The County Board of Election Commissioners rejected the plan and the city filed suit.

The city is asking the Supreme Court to decide the matter before it adjourns for the summer. Friday's special session of the court was called to hear the petition to advance the case in the public interest.

If the Court should defer the decision until the fall term, and then uphold Judge Reed's ruling, there would be no time to qualify a vote machine election for the general election ballot.

If the Court rules against Judge Reed, no election will be necessary, and the city will be free to buy its machines.

When Assistant City Attorney Jack Young and his opponent for the county, Deputy Prosecuting attorney Sloan Rainwater appeared before the Court Friday, neither had submitted briefs.

Briefs Required

Chief Justice Carleton Harris told them that the Court could not consider their case until the briefs were filed and told them to get them in that afternoon. Both complied.

Justice Jim Johnson asked Young, "Weren't you admonished by the clerk to get your briefs in early?"

"Yes." Young replied, "but we were unable to get the transcripts filed.

"You waited until the day before we adjourned," Johnson said.

Justice Ed F. McFaddin question Young on the city's contention that the election in 1958 is still valid.

"It would be empty form to require another election to test the intention of the people," Young answered.

The city is asking that the Supreme Court rule that the 1958 election is valid, and that it be allowed to proceed with its plan to buy voting machines.

It is also asking whether a certification made by the County Election Commission of the machine made by the Shoup Voting Machine Company is still valid.

Ark. Pol

Ark. Gaz.
5-30-64

Ridgeway Takes Ballot Ruling To High Court

Eugene T. (Gene) Ridgeway, the ex-convict of Newport who wants to be governor of Arkansas, appealed to the state Supreme Court Friday a ruling by Pulaski County Chancellor Murray O. Reed that he is ineligible to be a candidate because he has been convicted of a felony.

Oral arguments on the case will be heard Monday, the final day of Court before the summer recess. The Court could hand down a ruling Monday or later. The fate of Ridgeway's candidacy must be decided by June 23, the deadline for removing names from the first primary ballot.

Ridgeway served 21 months of a five-year prison term beginning in 1955 after being convicted of embezzling public funds while serving as delinquent tax collector in Jackson County. Later, he received a pardon, which restores civil and political rights.

First Opinion

Attorney General Bruce Bennett issued an opinion May 19, however, that said his conviction made him ineligible as a candidate under the state Constitution because holding office is a political privilege not a right.

Leon B. Catlett of Little Rock, Democratic state chairman, then ordered Ridgeway's name off the ballot and Ridgeway sued to stay on it.

Later, Bennett issued an opinion that Ridgeway was also ineligible on the ground that he was not a resident of Arkansas and that he had paid poll taxes in Virginia in 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Ridgeway has been living in Norfolk, Va., where he operates a trailer sales company. He also has paid Arkansas poll taxes, and contends that he is a qualified Arkansas elector.

Asks Reinstatement

Lee Ward, Jonesboro lawyer, is handling Ridgeway's appeal. In his appeal brief filed Friday, he said Ridgeway was a qualified elector of Jackson County, and that the action of Catlett was "arbitrary, capricious, and beyond the discretion" of the Party chairman. He asked the Court to order Catlett to reinstate Ridgeway's name on the Democratic primary ballot.

Ward cited three previous decisions by the state Supreme Court. One of them, Irby vs. Barrett, holds that "certain it is that the chairman and secretary of the state committee are clothed with no judicial power. Their duties are purely ministerial," he said.

Atty Pol.

(WB)

Ala - Feb - Ark

THE

MRS. FAUBUS FETES INTEGRATED GROUPS

7-7-65

Special to The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6--Mrs. Alta Faubus, wife of Gov. Orval E. Faubus, was hostess Wednesday to about 35 white and Negro leaders of the Little Rock area in a meeting at the Governor's Mansion for a briefing on a Federally assisted program to help pre-school children prepare for entering school next fall.

This was the first integrated meeting to have been held at the mansion since the Faubuses moved into it in January, 1954.

Six Negro women were among the guests, but the meeting was less distinguished by the fact that it was integrated than because some of the white leaders present had once been some of the Governor's bitterest opponents.

These opponents had been members of the Women's Emergency Committee that was formed in 1958 after Mr. Faubus closed the Little Rock high schools. The committee fought to have the schools reopened. This was the year after the Governor had used National Guardsmen at Central High School to block integration.

Longshoreman Is Killed

38 Suffolk - Va.

(WB)

COLLECT POLL TAX, SUIT ASKS VIRGINIA

Liberals Act to Force State to Prove Impracticality

3-7-65

Special to The New York Times

NORFOLK, Va., March 6—Long-time opponents of Virginia's poll tax have filed suit to force the state to collect more than $10 million in unpaid poll taxes.

The suit was filed in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals for William L. Sheppard, a liberal Norfolk businessman, Harold Boyd, president of the Virginia A.F.L.-C.I.O., and Julian Carper, the union organization's state vice president.

Henry E. Howell Jr., a Norfolk lawyer who also participated in the Virginia reapportionment case before the United States Supreme Court last year, filed the suit. The suit lists Gov. Albertis S. Harrison Jr., State Tax Commissioner C. H. Morrissette and 130 city and county treasurers throughout Virginia as defendants.

Overdue Amount

The plaintiffs asked the State Supreme Court to require the state to collect the overdue amount, plus poll taxes assessed since 1959.

If the state should reply that such collection was "impractical," the Norfolk suit asked the court to declare the poll tax unconstitutional and forbid local treasurers from assessing it.

"If this tax is going to remain on the books," the union officials said in a statement today, "we want to do everything we can to see that it is enforced, with the hope that enforcement will bring about its elimination."

They believe the state might find that forced collection costs exceed the amount collected.

Liberal Democrats and most Republicans in Virginia have maintained for years that the $1.50 a year poll tax is used to restrict the electorate in the state. The tax must be paid for three years preceding an election, and must be paid six months in advance of the election.

Many New Voters

A 1963 constitutional amendment erased the poll tax as a requirement for voting in Federal elections and thousands of voters, particularly Negroes, who had never paid poll taxes, voted in the 1964 Presidential election. Virginia politicians believe most of the new voters helped swing the state to President Johnson.

The Virginia Legislature in 1963 continued the poll tax requirement for state and local elections. But in some cases, the plaintiffs contend, treasurers discouraged voluntary payments.

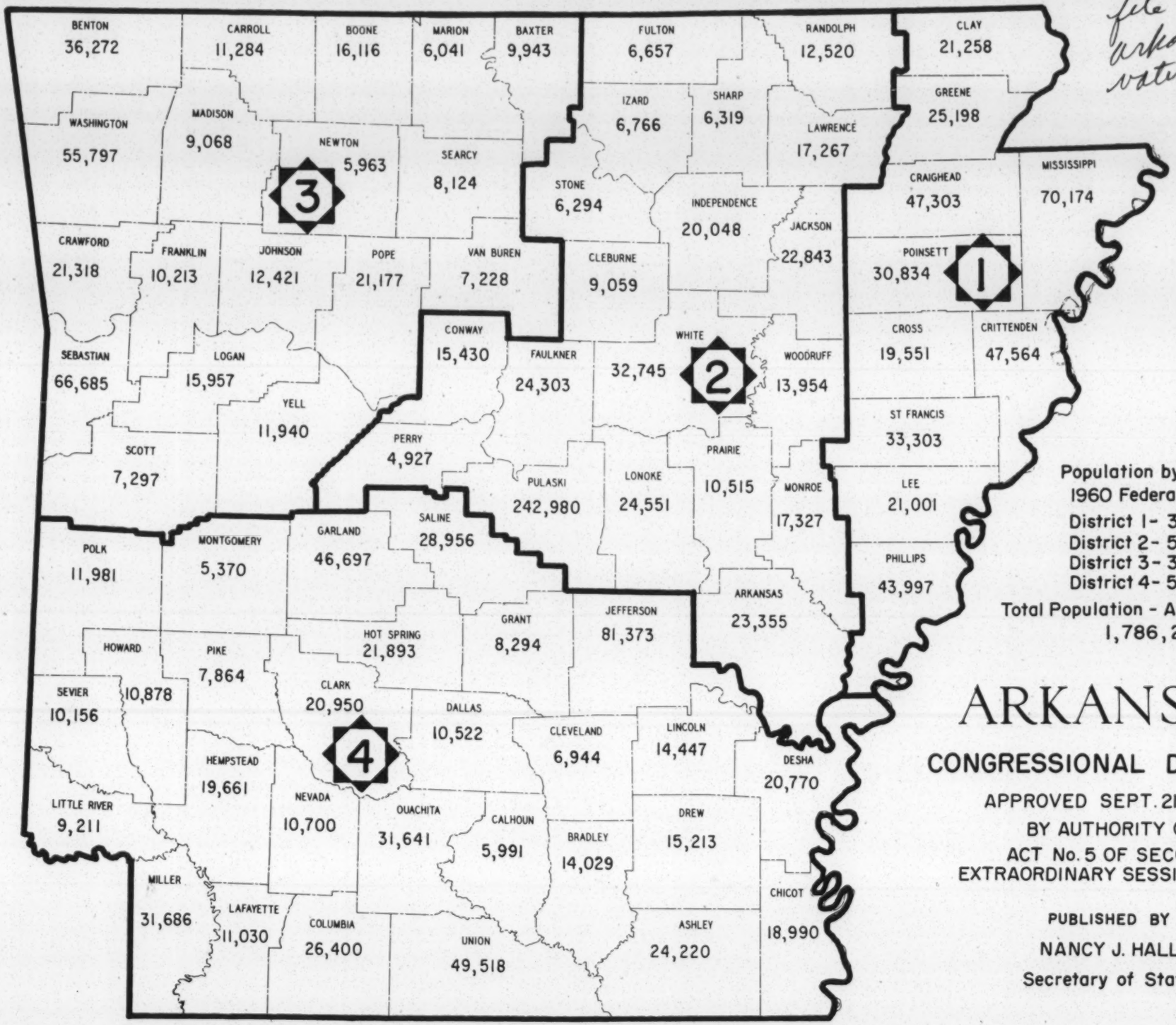
The suit quotes Governor Harrison as having told the State Legislature in November, 1963:

"The capitation [poll] tax is Virginia's only universal tax that is assessed from every adult. It is a debt and is owed like all other taxes."

The lawsuit is an attempt to force the state either to admit—tacitly or openly—that the poll tax is a voter restricting device or to compel its collection.

Research Unit Changes Name

file
Arkansas
voter registration



Population by Districts
1960 Federal Census
District 1- 360,183
District 2- 517,860
District 3- 332,844
District 4- 575,385
Total Population - Arkansas - 1960
1,786,222

ARKANSAS

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

APPROVED SEPT. 21, 1961
BY AUTHORITY OF
ACT No. 5 OF SECOND
EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF 1961

PUBLISHED BY
NANCY J. HALL
Secretary of State

ARKANSAS

STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

REVISION MADE BY

SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS

FEBRUARY 25, 1952

Published By

KELLY BRYANT

Secretary of State

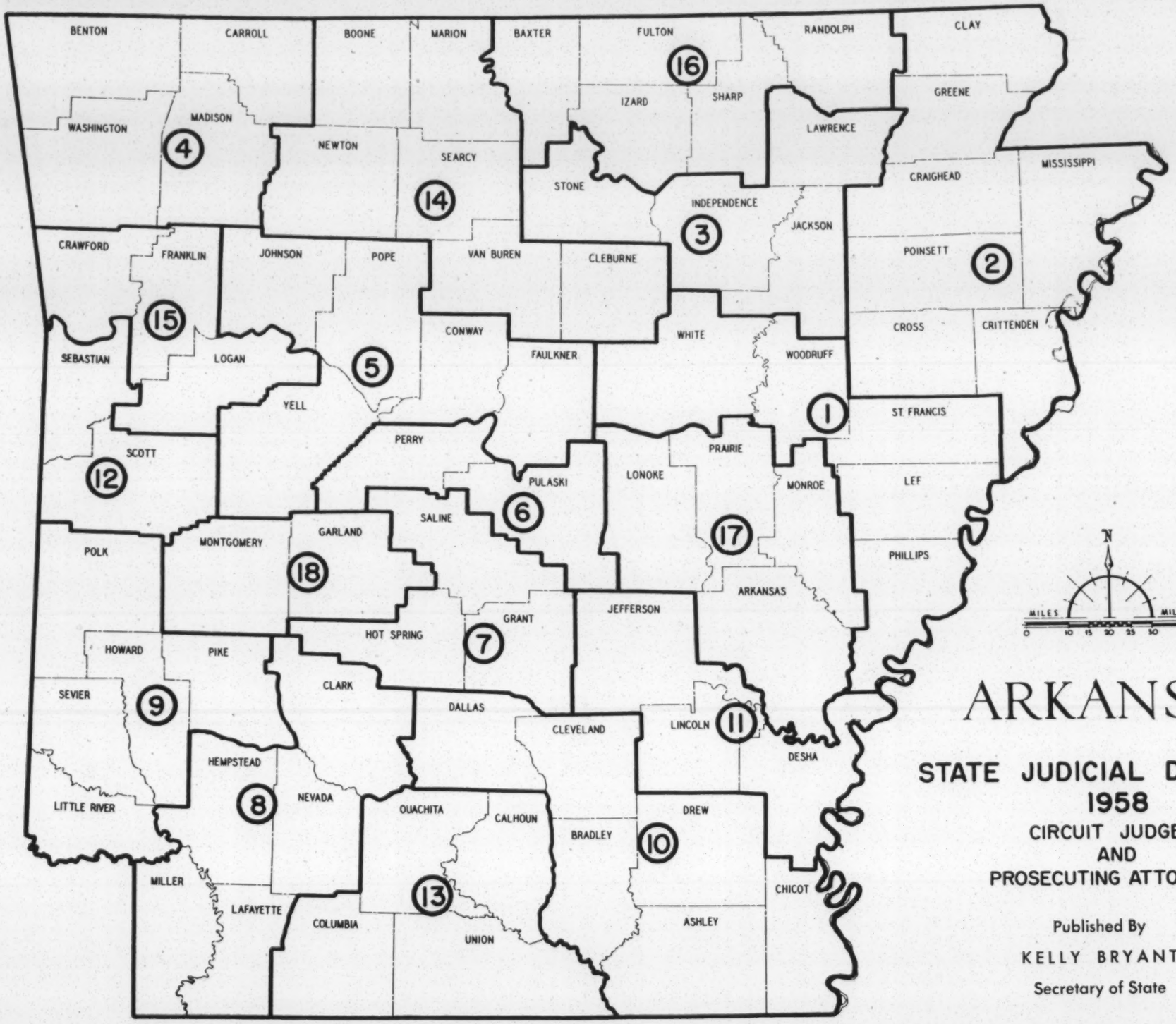
ARKANSAS

STATE CHANCERY DISTRICTS 1958

Published By

KELLY BRYANT

Secretary of State



ARKANSAS

STATE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS 1958

CIRCUIT JUDGES AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

Published By

KELLY BRYANT

Secretary of State

PREPARED BY
JIMMIE "RED" JONES
AUDITOR OF STATE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

COUNTY	1961 TOTAL POLL TAX SOLD	1961 POLL TAX SOLD WHITE	1961 POLL TAX SOLD COLORED	1961 PER CENT POLL TAX SOLD	1959 TOTAL POLL TAX SOLD	1959 POLL TAX SOLD WHITE	1959 POLL TAX SOLD COLORED
ARKANSAS	7,820	6,769*	1,051*	56	7,919	6,868	1,051
ASHLEY	8,044	6,450	1,594	58	8,004	6,436	1,568
BAXTER	4,694	4,694	-0-	72	4,159	4,159	-0-
BENTON	12,805	12,795*	10*	55	12,629	12,619	10
BOONE	6,553	6,553	-0-	63	6,081	6,081	-0-
BRADLEY	5,125	4,109	1,016	61	5,296	4,214	1,082
CALHOUN	3,145	2,380	765	88	3,188	2,407	781
CARROLL	4,753	4,753	-0-	62	4,420	4,420	-0-
CHICOT	6,421	3,597	2,824	60	6,253	3,827	2,426
CLARK	6,814	5,828	986	51	7,086	6,128	958
CLAY	5,841	5,841	-0-	45	5,493	5,493	-0-
CLEBURNE	3,492	3,492	-0-	59	3,340	3,340	-0-
CLEVELAND	3,021	2,605	416	72	3,161	2,712	449
COLUMBIA	7,401	6,299	1,102	46	7,533	6,508	1,025
CONWAY	7,734	6,372	1,362	85	8,015	6,512	1,503
CRAIGHEAD	13,682	13,406	276	48	13,784	13,450	334
CRAWFORD	6,661	6,528	133	51	6,865	6,691	174
CRITTENDEN	7,487	5,920	1,567	31	7,747	6,210	1,537
CROSS	5,029	4,276	753	47	5,522	4,597	925
DALLAS	4,069	3,153	916	66	4,265	3,316	949
DESHA	6,715	4,447	2,268	61	6,868	4,638	2,230
DREW	4,794	3,724	1,070	44	5,342	3,963	1,379
FAULKNER	10,259	9,771	488	66	10,329	9,670	659
FRANKLIN	4,954	4,906	48	78	4,520	4,491*	29*
FULTON	3,396	3,396	-0-	54	3,094	3,094	-0-
GARLAND	19,613	17,489	2,124	64	19,485	17,019	2,466
GRANT	3,591	3,454	137	71	3,701	3,579	122
GREENE	7,716	7,712	4	50	7,841	7,837	4
HEMPSTEAD	7,185	5,631	1,554	59	7,270	5,694	1,576

COUNTY	1961 TOTAL	1961 WHITE	1961 COLORED	PER CENT	1959 TOTAL	1959 WHITE	1959 COLORE
HOT SPRING	7,875	7,155*	720*	61	8,571	7,851	720
HOWARD	4,210	3,905	305	69	4,042	3,549	493
INDEPENDENCE	7,457	7,382*	75*	56	7,399	7,324*	75*
IZARD	3,316	3,294	22	75	3,245	3,221	24
JACKSON	7,800	6,952	848	60	7,980	7,046	934
JEFFERSON	20,330	14,810	5,520	45	22,520	15,931	6,589
JOHNSON	5,148	5,083	65	64	4,893	4,839	54
LAFAYETTE	3,963	2,631	1,332	63	3,537	2,662	875
LAWRENCE	6,542	6,513	29	63	6,027	6,010	17
LEE	4,001	2,713	1,288	37	4,203	2,817	1,386
LINCOLN	3,878	2,768	1,110	46	4,047	2,709	1,338
LITTLE RIVER	4,037	3,175	862	76	3,918	3,040	878
LOGAN	6,106	6,061*	45*	58	6,012	5,967*	45*
LONOKE	7,613	6,900	713	55	8,620	7,814	806
MADISON	3,309	3,309	-0-	58	3,550	3,550	-0-
MARION	3,034	3,034	-0-	76	2,976	2,976	-0-
MILLER	11,116	9,045	2,071	59	11,155	9,062	2,093
MISSISSIPPI	18,077	14,271	3,806	48	17,878	13,998	3,880
MONROE	4,554	3,443	1,111	49	4,690	3,558	1,132
MONTGOMERY	2,660	2,660	-0-	77	2,630	2,630	-0-
NEVADA	4,085	3,222	863	61	4,236	3,386	850
NEWTON	2,542	2,542	-0-	73	2,396	2,396	-0-
OUACHITA	11,807	8,188	3,619	65	11,548	8,617	2,931
PERRY	2,541	2,484	57	86	2,439	2,375	64
PHILLIPS	9,117	5,848	3,269	38	9,718	6,213	3,505
PIKE	3,266	3,170	96	65	3,117	3,032	85
POINSETT	8,383	8,291	92	50	8,915	8,565*	350*
POLK	4,550	4,550	-0-	59	4,892	4,892	-0-
POPE	7,421	7,331*	90*	55	7,473	7,383*	90*
PRAIRIE	4,007	3,578*	429*	65	4,047	3,618	429
PULASKI	70,664	60,021	10,643	47	81,184	69,169	12,015
RANDOLPH	4,709	4,684*	25*	62	4,647	4,622*	25*
ST. FRANCIS	7,244	5,034	2,210	44	7,652	5,402	2,250
SALINE	9,578	9,182	396	52	9,732	9,323	409
SCOTT	3,121	3,076*	45*	66	3,614	3,569*	45*
SEARCY	2,904	2,904	-0-	59	3,245	3,245	-0-

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	COLORED	PER CENT	TOTAL	WHITE	COLORED
SEBASTIAN	19,885	19,188	697	48	19,665	19,007	658
SEVIER	3,510	3,302	208	55	3,516	3,285	231
SHARP	3,467	3,467	-0-	84	3,001	3,001	-0-
STONE	3,052	3,052	-0-	81	2,943	2,943	-0-
UNION	16,585	14,113	2,472	56	17,472	14,795	2,677
VAN BUREN	3,567	3,545*	22*	77	3,482	3,460	22
WASHINGTON	16,112	16,100*	12*	45	14,425	14,413*	12*
WHITE	10,842	10,555	287	53	10,589	10,289*	300*
WOODRUFF	3,987	3,085	902	51	4,051	3,121	930
YELL	4,983	4,833*	150*	66	5,399	5,249*	150*
TOTALS	575,769	506,799	68,970	54	590,501	517,897	72,604

* Asterisk denotes figures which are estimates only.

THIS IS NOT A CERTIFIED COPY.

TOTAL POLL TAX SOLD IN STATE OF ARKANSAS FOR YEARS INDICATED:

1955 - 558,197

1956 - 580,645

1957 - 563,978

1958 - 552,226

1959 - 590,501

1960 - 603,795

JIMMIE "RED" JONES
AUDITOR OF STATE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

1962 POLL TAX RECEIPTS SOLD

1962 Poll Tax Will Entitle the Tax Payer, If Otherwise Qualified, To Vote At Any Election Held In This State Between October 2, 1962 And October 1, 1963 Inclusive.

ARKANSAS	8,158	GARLAND	20,430	NEWTON	3,222
ASHLEY	8,231	GRANT	3,534	OUACHITA	14,688
BAXTER	4,545	GREENE	7,886	PERRY	2,657
BENTON	13,421	HEMPSTEAD	7,170	PHILLIPS	8,792
BOONE	7,036	HOT SPRING	8,097	PIKE	3,211
BRADLEY	5,134	HOWARD	4,277	POINSETT	8,558
CALHOUN	2,901	INDEPENDENCE	7,666	POLK	4,909
CARROLL	5,668	IZARD	3,052	POPE	8,502
CHICOT	6,383	JACKSON	8,088	PRAIRIE	3,918
CLARK	6,578	JEFFERSON	22,385	PULASKI	77,228
CLAY	6,120	JOHNSON	5,030	RANDOLPH	4,740
CLEBURNE	3,344	LAFAYETTE	3,667	ST. FRANCIS	6,902
CLEVELAND	3,097	LAWRENCE	6,363	SALINE	9,816
COLUMBIA	7,690	LEE	3,830	SCOTT	3,038
CONWAY	8,138	LINCOLN	3,966	SEARCY	4,483
CRAIGHEAD	13,864	LITTLE RIVER	3,893	SEBASTIAN	22,124
CRAWFORD	7,472	LOGAN	6,200	SEVIER	3,788
CRITTENDEN	7,750	LONOKE	8,465	SHARP	3,107
CROSS	5,195	MADISON	5,550	STONE	3,282
DALLAS	4,128	MARION	2,784	UNION	17,184
DESHA	6,972	MILLER	10,302	VAN BUREN	3,520
DREW	4,883	MISSISSIPPI	15,857	WASHINGTON	18,381
FAULKNER	9,774	MONROE	4,703	WHITE	11,532
FRANKLIN	4,516	MONTGOMERY	2,550	WOODRUFF	5,135
FULTON	3,232	NEVADA	4,175	YELL	5,124

TOTAL FOR STATE - 601,991

TOTAL POLL TAX SOLD IN STATE OF ARKANSAS FOR YEARS INDICATED:

1955 - 558,197	1959 - 590,501
1956 - 580,645	1960 - 603795
1957 - 563,978	1961 - 575,769
1958 - 552,226	

July 10, 1962

Auditor
State of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Sir:

Please send me the latest compilation of poll tax receipts for the State of Arkansas by counties and independent cities. I should like these figures broken into white and Negro if you have such data. If there is any charge, you may either send the data collect or bill me.

If your office is not the appropriate place from which to request such information, will you inform me as to how I may go about getting it?

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:gwc

STATE OF ARKANSAS

OCT 29 1962

JIMMIE "RED" JONES
AUDITOR

STATE CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Auditor of State

October 26, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Enclosed is copy of 1962 Poll Tax sold by county.

The law does not require this office to break down the Poll Tax by race, so therefore, we do this every other year. There is more interest shown for this information for the Poll Tax used in the Democrat Primary. The breakdown by race will not be available for 1962.

Sincerely yours,

Jimmie Jones

Jimmie "Red" Jones
Auditor of State

JJ: ew

JIMMIE "RED" JONES
AUDITOR OF STATE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

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1957 - 563,978	1961 - 575,769
1958 - 552,226	

11-7-62

October 24, 1962

The Honorable JimmeeJJones
Auditor
State of Arkansas
State Capitol Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Jones:

Will you please be kind enough to send me a copy of the 1962 poll tax figures by county and by race. If you do not yet have this information by race, I would appreciate it if you would send it to me as soon as you have it available.

A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

House-approved Bill To Replace Poll Tax Defeated in Senate

Arkansas Gazette 3-15-63

The Senate dealt the final blow yesterday to a bill that would have established a permanent voter registration system.

Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley objected to a third reading of the bill (HB 38), which would have brought it up for a final vote.

Senator Carl E. Sorrels of Atkins made a motion to suspend the rules to permit a third reading and it failed by a voice vote that sounded at least two to one. This killed the bill, since the legislature adjourned for good at noon.

Since the 1963 legislature failed to pass a voter registration bill, there is no law on the books to replace the poll tax in the event it is outlawed by federal amendment.

State of State After 46 Years

Representative W. L. Ward Sr. of Lee County, whose career as a legislator dates back to 1917, had this appraisal of the 1963 legislative session: "The sorriest and the soberest one I've been associated with."

Special Session?

Such an amendment is making the rounds of the state legislatures now and will go into effect if it is ratified by 38 states. If the poll tax should be nullified before the 1965 legislature meets, there apparently would have to be a special session to establish a registration system.

The House wrangled all session over permanent voter registration bills and finally passed HB 38 Tuesday by a vote of 54-15. By accident, it was not read for the first time that day in the Senate or it would have been ready for a final vote yesterday.

Bills must be read the first, second and third times on different days if someone objects and the sponsor can't get enough support to suspend the rules.

The major issues on the registration system were whether the voter should be required to state his political party preference and whether other members of his family should be entitled to register for him.

Primary Bill Loses

The Senate rejected a second effort to try to pass a bill (HB39) that would recodify the party primary laws. The measure was defeated Wednesday 14-14, with 18 necessary to pass.

Senator Max Howell of Little Rock made a motion yesterday to recall the bill from the House so the Senate could vote on it again but the motion failed, 13-15.

Senators W. K. Ingram of West Memphis and Allen spoke against the motion. Ingram said some of his constituents didn't believe the changes proposed in HB 39 were necessary. Allen said the Senate hadn't had enough time to study the bill because it only passed the House Tuesday.

Allen Critical

"The House kept that bill 58 days before sending it over here," Allen said. "It has quite a bit of impact and I don't appreciate this last minute rush to pass it."

Senator Robert Harvey of Swifton said he thought the opponents of HB 39 were "making much to do over nothing." He said the bill was the product of a Legislative Council study and was only designed to straighten out noncontroversial conflicts in the primary laws.

Senator Clifton Wade of Fayetteville, who had opposed HB 39 Tuesday, reversed himself yesterday and supported the motion. He said he thought the Senate should take another look at the bill.

—Staff Photo.

Bennett reads 24th Amendment to Council.

Ark Gaz.

Vote Registration List Should Show Payers Of Tax, Bennett Says

2/11/64

Ark Poll Tax

By JEROL GARRISON
Of the Gazette Staff

Attorney General Bruce Bennett said Monday that the 633,665 persons who have already paid their poll taxes for 1964 should be blanketed in under a new voter registration bill, so that they don't have to register again.

"I think that until the people of our state repeal the poll tax, we're going to have to pass some form of legislation to live with it," Bennett told the Arkansas Legislative Council.

Bennett contends that persons who pay their poll taxes are still entitled to vote in state, county and municipal elections even though the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits a poll tax to qualify voters for federal elections.

The Legislative Council opened hearings Monday at the Capitol on a voter registration system—and much of the discussion centered around whether the poll tax should still be used for state elections. The issue has caused considerable confusion.

State Representatives David S. Burleson of Washington County and J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County took issue with Bennett. They argued that a poll tax was not required by the state Constitution and should not be included in a voter registration bill.

"This is a difference of opinion that is going to be here until the Supreme Court decides it," Burleson said.

Cottrell has proposed making voter registration a part of a person's personal property assessment each year. He will discuss his proposal when the hearings resume at 10 a. m. today in the House chamber. The next speaker will be Representative Doris McCastlain of Monroe County, who has another plan to present.

(See ALC on Page 2A.)

Ark Poll Tax

Croxton Offers Bill

A permanent registration bill was submitted to the Council Monday morning by state Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County on behalf of an 11-man Citizens Committee on Voter Registration, of which he is chairman.

Croxton's bill provides that once a person has registered he need not register again as long as he votes every two years and does not move outside the county. It requires each voter to register in person, except that an invalid may register by signing an affidavit at home and having it notarized.

"Some say that this is too stringent, and that relatives should be allowed to register other relatives," Croxton said. "I say that the good to be derived from an accurate registration list is far greater than the inconvenience it may cause a very few people."

Croxton's bill also requires each voter to sign his name when he appears to vote. An election judge would compare the signature with the one on the voter's registration form before issuing him a ballot.

Endorses Bill

Mrs. E. E. Elkins of Fort Smith, president of the League of Women Voters of Arkansas, told the Legislative Council that the Croxton bill was endorsed by the League. She said the system contained in the bill "is convenient and offers maximum safeguards against fraud."

Mrs. Elkins said the League had not been able to reach a decision on whether a person should be required to list his party affiliation when he registers to vote. She said the League would accept a bill with or without that provision.

Croxton's bill requires party designation on the registration form, but he said it would be all right with him for that to be stricken. The bill is essentially the same proposal that Croxton submitted to the 1962 legislature.

Need 'Simple Measure'

Representative Chadd L. Durrett of Union County told Croxton that his bill would rewrite the election laws from top to bottom. What is needed, Durrett contended, is a simple measure to tide the state over until the 1965 legislature meets.

"We're not going to have time to get all this stuff done and printed before the next election," Durrett commented.

Mrs. Robert Meyer of Pine Bluff, one of a half-dozen observers present from the League of Women Voters, said she didn't see any need for the legislators to postpone action on a permanent registration bill

"Why don't all of these gentlemen pretend they are pregnant and go ahead and have the baby?" interjected Mrs. Meyer, who is president of the Pine Bluff chapter of the League.

Tells GOP Preference

Henry M. Britt of Hot Springs, general counsel for the state Republican Party, said that a poll showed that the Republicans preferred two to one that no requirement for party designation be included in the voter registration bill.

"We prefer that each citizen have the right to register as an independent, and have the option of voting in either the Republican primary or Democratic primary," Britt told the Council.

Representative Sterling Cockrill Jr. of Pulaski County asked Britt why he thought the poll was against party designation.

"I would say offhand that it's because some of our people vote in the Democratic primary," Britt said.

Mrs. Wy Pake of Little Rock, state GOP committeewoman from Pulaski County, told the Council that she preferred party designation. She said it was necessary if the parties were to control their primaries.

Mrs. Pake said the voter registration bill should contain "every possible safeguard for the voter's interest." She called on the legislators to "keep the voter in mind — not just the office seekers."

Cites Amendment 8

Bennett said that under Amendment 8 to the state Constitution persons who have paid their poll tax must be allowed to vote at any election in the state. He said it would be illegal under the Constitution to disfranchise the 633,665 persons who have paid their poll taxes for 1964 and require them to register again.

"As far as I am concerned, they are qualified registered voters in this state at this time," Bennett said.

Bennett proposed that the 633,665 persons be "blanketed in" under the voter registration bill, and that the registration books be re-opened for several weeks to permit persons who haven't registered to do so. These new voters would not have to pay the $1, he said.

This would give the people time to initiate a petition to get a measure on the November general election ballot to repeal Amendment 8, Bennett said. Then the 1965 legislature could enact a voter registration law that does not permit the use of a poll tax, he said.

"I'm just trying to get you by with valid elections this year," Bennett said.

'Headed for Courts'

State Representative Clarke Kinney of St. Francis County said he thought that allowing some persons to vote free while requiring others to pay $1 would be subject to attack in the courts.

Bennett said that regardless of what the legislature passed it would be taken to court. This same view was expressed by several persons.

Leon B. Catlett of Little Rock, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said he thought Bennett's plan was the best one in view of the disagreement about whether Amendment 8 is still in effect. He said it would just be a matter of adding the new registrants to the list of poll tax holders.

This combined voting list could be used in the primary and general elections this year, Catlett said, or the legislature could require voters to register again for the generale lection.

A number of legislators, including Burleson and Cottrell, contend that Amendment 8 has been repealed by Amendment 39, which gives the legislature the power to enact voter registration laws. Catlett expressed the view that Amendment 39 repealed Amendment 8 by implication, but said this was a matter that would have to be settled by the Supreme Court.

Catlett also told the Council that the Democratic Committee favored an annual registration system rather than a permanent system.

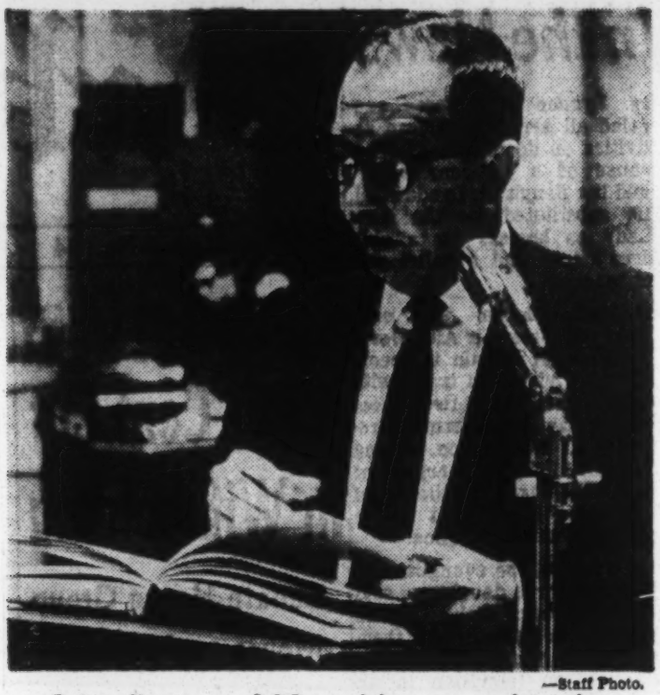
"We think it would create quite a problem to purge the rolls if we have a permanent system," he said.

Catlett said the Democratic Committee was agreeable to let the party designation be optional with the voter.

"Quite a few Republicans vote in the Democratic primary," he said. "It gives them an opportunity to vote for a qualified man."

Catlett also spoke in favor of permitting persons to register for members of their immediate family, the same system that was followed under the poll tax.

Ark. Poll Tax
Ark Gazette 2-11-64



—Staff Photo.

Britt discusses GOP position on registration.

Bennett Says That Poll Tax Not a Must in State Voting

Attorney General Bruce Bennett said Monday that Amendment 8 to the State Constitutilon means simply that anyone who pays a $1 poll tax is entiled to vote at any election in the state.

"It's not all-inclusive," Bennett told reporters after addressing the Legislative Council. "The legislature can give other people the right to vote free if it wants to."

Bennett said in a written opinion last Thursday that "the provisions for the paying of a poll tax to be a qualified elector in any election in this state is in full force and effect, with the exception of an election which embraces a federal office."

Bennett said Monday that he didn't mean that Amendment 8 made it mandatory for a person to pay a $1 poll tax in order to vote in a state election. Many persons had gotten that impression, however.

"The legislature has the authority to promulgate a law opening up other ways for people to vote," Bennett said.

Bennett said if a new registration system were enacted, Arkansas residents would have the choice of using it or the poll tax system to register to vote. He said this choice would remain until the electorate repealed Amendment 8.

Bennett said the legislature cannot repeal Amendment 8, but that Amendment 39 to the State Constitution gives it the authority to set up an additional voter registration system. He agreed that few persons, if any, would pay their dollar if they had the option of a free registration system.

Ark Poll Tax

Arkansas Gazette

77,714 Poll Taxes Paid by Negroes In 1963, a Record

2/25/64

About 77,714 poll tax receipts for 1963 were issued to Negroes, an increase of 5,110 over the previous high of 72,604 in 1959, state Auditor Jimmie (Red) Jones said Monday.

In 1961 there were 68,970 Negroes who received poll tax receipts.

A total of 633,658 receipts were issued for 1963—a record.

Jones said that the ratio of poll taxes issued Negroes appeared to follow an up and down trend. He said that Negro poll tax drives contributed to the increase.

There were 601,991 poll taxes receipts issued in 1962, 575,769 in 1961 and 603,795 in 1960, a presidential year.

The first tabulation of white and Negro voters by Jones was in 1957. It showed then that of the 563,978 poll taxes issued, 64,023 went to Negroes.

Jones is not required to provide the racial breakdown. He said that he undertook the survey because of quetions asked his office.

Because of an inability to get racial totals in some counties verified, Jones said that he had to estimate breakdowns on the basis of previous records. A few counties failed to show the race of the poll tax payer on the books, Jones said. Officials are required only to show race on the poll tax and not the poll tax books, although most do it anyway through habit.

Census Figures

The 1960 federal census showed 1,786,272 residents in Arkansas with 1,396,197 white and 390,075 non-whites.

Pulaski County listed 80,978 poll tax receipt holders with 12,960 of them Negroes. In 1961, the total was 70,664 with 10,643 Negroes. In 1959, 81,184 persons paid poll taxes in the county, including 12,015 Negroes.

In Jefferson County, where Negroes made a determined poll tax drive last year, Jones said, 7,733 poll taxes receipts were issued to Negroes out of the total 25,195. In 1961, the total was 20,330 issued with 5,520 to Negroes, and in 1959 of the 22,520 sold, 6,589 were issued to Negroes.

The Jones report showed there were no Negro poll tax holders payers in Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Clay, Cleburne, Fulton, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Newton, Polk, Searcy, Sharp and Stone Counties.

Poll Tax Breakdown By Counties

County	White	Negro
Arkansas	7,316	1,271
Ashley	6,822*	1,650*
Baxter	5,080	0
Benton	13,872*	10*
Boone	7,022	0
Bradley	4,323	1,059
Calhoun	2,442	785
Carroll	4,926	0
Chicot	3,913	2,919
Clark	6,048	1,095
Clay	6,950	0
Cleburne	3,907	0
Cleveland	2,699	445
Columbia	6,907	1,509
Conway	6,813	1,444
Craighead	15,019	301
Crawford	7,547	181
Crittenden	7,299	1,777
Cross	4,648	611
Dallas	3,276	1,004
Desha	4,670	2,445
Drew	3,987	1,190
Faulkner	10,731*	560*
Franklin	4,691*	48
Fulton	3,595	0
Garland	19,495	2,317
Grant	3,738	94
Green	9,022*	4*
Hempstead	5,970	1,581
Hot Spring	8,110*	720*
Howard	3,983	621
Independence	7,840*	75*
Izard	3,498	14
Jackson	7,357	1,031
Jefferson	17,462	7,733
Johnson	5,373	82
Lafayette	2,756	1,031
Lawrence	7,074	40
Lee	2,792	1,434
Lincoln	3,114	1,541
Little River	3,296	781
Logan	6,518*	45*
Lonoke	7,874	918
Madison	3,900	0
Marion	3,129	0
Miller	9,290	1,848
Mississippi	12,366	3,134
Monroe	3,728	1,281
Montgomery	2,750	0
Nevada	3,360	1,047
Newton	2,680	0
Ouachita	8,756	3,298
Perry	2,685*	57*
Phillips	6,381	3,963
Pike	3,395	98
Poinsett	8,905	337
Polk	5,116	0
Pope	8,584*	90*
Prairie	3,728*	429*
Pulaski	67,918	12,960
Randolph	4,751*	25*
St. Francis	5,613	2,920
Saline	10,175	388
Scott	3,320*	45*
Searcy	3,451	0
Sebastian	23,355*	750*
Sevier	3,751	231
Sharp	3,520	0
Stone	3,441	0
Union	15,133	2,799
Van Buren	3,608*	22*
Washington	17,448*	12*
White	12,782	381
Woodruff	3,528	1,083
Yell	5,622*	150*
Totals	**555,944**	**77,714**

*Denotes estimates only.

Ark. Gaz.

Faubus Says He Will Sign Anyone's Petition Calling For Repeal of the Poll Tax

Ark. Gaz., 3/31/64, p. 1B

Governor Faubus said Monday that the poll tax should be repealed and that he would sign a petition to this effect no matter who sponsored it.

He was asked if he would sign a petition circulated by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, a critic of the governor's policies, who is regarded as a likely gubernatorial candidate this year.

"I don't change my views because of who is involved," the governor replied. "I hope I am a little more stable than that.

"Yes, I would sign. I have always been against the poll tax."

The governor noted that he had in his time circulated petitions seeking to place repeal of the poll tax on the ballot.

The legislature Friday adopted a voter registration law, and a lawsuit challenging it is before the state Supreme Court.

Won't Speculate

Mr. Faubus said he didn't care to speculate on what the Supreme Court will do. He said that whatever the Court decided would be in effect this year since no higher appeal was contemplated.

The governor indicated that he planned to recommend that the public pay poll taxes in the event a dual election—one for city, county and state offices, and the other for federal offices—was the result of the litigation.

He said the voter registration law was written to handle both a single registration without the poll tax and a dual election system retaining the poll tax.

Letter to Assessors

Mr. Faubus said he would issue a statement on the poll tax in a form of a letter to county tax assessors.

He said there would be no need for any more special legislative sessions on voter registration. The 1965 legislature can take up the subject on the basis of experience under the temporary law, which will go into effect April 11, the governor concluded.

Arkansas
Poll Tax

The Afro-American 4/11/64

Governor, Bennett Uphold Court Decision on Poll Tax

Both Governor Faubus and Attorney General Bruce Bennett agreed Monday that the state Supreme Court could have reached no other decision in upholding the poll tax requirement in state elections.

virtue of the valid portions of Act 19, those who hold a valid paid poll tax receipt issued prior to October 1, 1964, will be considered properly registered for all purposes until July 1, 1965."

These registrants will be permitted to vote in the November 1964 general election for candidates both for state and federal offices," Justice Johnson said.

But those registrants who hold only "free" poll tax receipts will be permitted to vote for federal offices only—provided they register again during the last 20 days of September.

In order to be registered beyond July 1, 1965, both the holders of paid poll tax receipts and those who have not paid a poll tax must register with the county collector anytime between January 1, 1965 and April 10, 1965. These dates were set up by the valid portions of Act 19.

"The holders of valid paid poll tax receipts will continue to enjoy the privileges of voting in all state and federal elections," Justice Johnson said. "All others who register will be limited to the privileges of voting for candidates for federal offices only."

He said he wrote his concurring opinion because he felt the court should have pointed out "that the net effect of the majority holding, in which I am in complete agreement, is that the people alone have the power to alter the basic difficulty presented by the adoption of Amendment 24 of the Constitution of the United States.

"Until the voice of the people of Arkansas is heard by their repeal of the portion of the constitution of the State of Arkansas requiring the payment of a poll tax as a requisite to voting, this state will be faced with a dual registration system and dual balloting as a resulting necessity."

"This development confirms the wisdom and the good judgment of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly in passing a registration measure which would be sufficient for the holding of elections this year," the governor said.

He said the measure was so drawn that it could be used, regardless of which way the court ruled, in this year's elections. As a result, the governor noted, there is no need for a further special legislative session on voter registration.

Mr. Faubus said that the court decision made clear the course the people must take if they want a registration system good for all elections.

"There is only one course and that is the amendment of the state constitution to repeal the requirement of the payment of a poll tax to vote in state and local elections," Mr. Faubus declared.

The governor said, though, that he expected the 1965 legislature to take another look at voter registration and that would be assured if the poll tax is repealed by the voters in November. Mr. Faubus said that he favors repealing the poll tax.

Bennett said that the decision "cleared the air of a lot of misconceptions" and that the poll tax remained part of the constitution until its repeal by the people.

Bennett said he had serious doubts that the people would repeal the poll tax and that two such attempts had been voted down.

Arts. Poll Tax

April 29, 1964

Mr. William R. Jones
M.W.G.M.
Prince Hall Grand Lodge
F. & A. M.
Jurisdiction of Arkansas
Masonic Temple
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Grand Master Jones:

Thank you for your letter and enclosures of April 24, 1964, in which you describe your efforts in alerting the Brotherhood of the free poll tax provision. You are to be commended for the immediate cooperation which you gave to this program.

I note one error in your letter to the Worshipful Masters. You state that holders of free poll tax receipts""...will enable the bearer to vote in all elections held from now to October 1, 1964." Holders of free poll tax receipts may only vote in elections involving federal offices, and they will not be entitled to vote for any state or county offices.

As a result of the Supreme Court decision, it appears that we must carry on a gigantic poll tax campaign this summer and I will be in touch with you regarding this.

Our check in the amount of $36.65 is enclosed in payment of your itemized expenditutes.

Fraternally yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

Encl: $36.65 check

Anti Poll Tax

C. S. SMITH
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, CROSSETT
HORACE J. EVANS
GRAND SR. WARDEN, PINE BLUFF
V. J. JOHNSON
GRAND JR. WARDEN, HUTTIG
SOLOMON RICHARDSON
SECRETARY EDUCATION - CHARITY
PINE BLUFF

MOST WORSHIPFUL
Prince Hall Grand Lodge
F. & A. M.
JURISDICTION OF ARKANSAS

N. G. BRANSCUMB
GRAND TREASURER, BRINKLEY
E. M. HARRIS
SEC'Y. - TREAS. RELIEF DEPT.
PINE BLUFF
L. W. WILLIAMSON
GRAND SECRETARY WASHINGTON
ROSBORO HENDRICKS
C. C. F. C. MALVERN

OFFICE OF
WILLIAM R. JONES, Grand Master
OFFICE PHONE JE. 4-5467 RES. PH. 48 CLARENDON
MASONIC TEMPLE - 4TH & STATE
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

24 April 1964

Att'y. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Brother Branton:

Please note enclosures. Copies of the letter were mailed to all Worshipful Masters in the Jurisdiction, together with from 5 to 15 copies of the Notices, on April 10, 1964.

In spite of the Court Decision, progress is being made, as evidenced by inquiries received since the letters were mailed, in informing the brotherhood of this new Ammendment to our Constitution. We are indeed glad that you invited us to participate in the drive. Below is an itemized account of our expenditures:

Stamps----------	$16.50
Paper----------	7.65
Stencils & fluid	2.50
Secretarial Services--------	10.00
Total---------	$36.65

Thank you again for inviting our participation. We will always count you as a friend of the administration and of the Jurisdiction of Arkansas.

Fraternally yours,
William R. Jones
William R. Jones

NOTICE!! NOTICE!! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

ONE PROVISION OF ACT 19, THE VOTER REGISTRATION LAW, PASSED IN THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE HELD MARCH 26-28, 1964, PROVIDES THAT VOTERS MAY REGISTER FREE DURING THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 11th to the 30th. 20 DAYS.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE PAID THE POLL TAX FOR 1963, DO NOT HAVE TO REGISTER. USE YOUR POLL TAX TO VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS HELD UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1964.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT HAVE A 1963 POLL TAX RECEIPT, MUST REGISTER BETWEEN THE DATES OF APRIL 11th and 30th, IN ORDER TO VOTE IN ELECTIONS HELD UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1964.

TO RECEIVE THE FREE POLL TAX REGISTRATION RECEIPTS, GO TO THE OFFICE OF THE TAX COLLECTOR OR SHERIFF NEAREST YOU DURING THE REGISTRATION PERIOD, AND REGISTER FOR ALL THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OF VOTING AGE.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO PAY

BE A GOOD CITIZEN

REGISTER WITH YOUR TAX COLLECTOR OR SHERIFF

VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS FOR YOUR CANDIDATES

REGISTRATION PERIOD--APRIL 11-30, INCLUSIVE

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REGISTRATION PERIOD--APRIL 11-30, INCLUSIVE

Office of the Grand Master
Masonic Temple, 4th & State Sts.
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

ATTENTION: WORSHIPFUL MASTERS, WARDENS & BRETHREN!!!
(This letter to be read in open lodge)

We feel sure that you are aware of the Special Session of the Arkansas Legislature held March 26-28, 1964. In this Session Act 19, the Voter Registration Law, was passed and signed by Governor.

One of the provisions of this Act is that any citizen of voting age in Arkansas, MAY REGISTER FREE DURING THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 11th to the 30th, TWENTY DAYS INCLUSIVE.

POLL TAX RECEIPTS ISSUED DURING THIS PERIOD WILL HAVE PRINTED IN BOLD RED LETTERS ACROSS THE FACE: THAT THE RECEIPT HAS BEEN ISSUED FREE OF CHARGE. THEY WILL ENABLE THE BEARER TO VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS HELD FROM NOW UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1964.

As you well know, approximately 95% of the Master Masons have already paid the poll tax for 1963. ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE 1963 POLL TAX RECEIPT WILL NOT HAVE TO REGISTER.

Now, since you, as Worshipful Masters and Brethren, are good citizens, we feel sure that there are relatives and friends who did not pay the poll tax last year and are not eligible to vote. IT IS THIS GROUP OF CITIZENS THAT WE DESIRE YOUR HELP IN SEEING TO IT THAT THEY ARE INFORMED OF THE NEW LAW, THAT THEY CAN NOW OBTAIN THE POLL TAX FREE, AND BECOME ELIGIBLE TO VOTE, by registering with the Tax Collector or Sheriff.

Therefore, will you please have this letter read in your next communication, or if necessary, call a special meeting of your lodge, then explain to the brothers present the importance of being able to vote in all elections; and ask each brother to make himself a committee of one, and contact every person in his immediate community. If one does not have a 1963 poll tax receipt, have him GO AT ONCE TO THE TAX COLLECTOR OR SHERIFF NEAREST HIM, AND REGISTER FOR HIMSELF AND EACH MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY OF VOTING AGE, DURING THE 20 DAYS OF REGISTRATION, APRIL 11th to the 30th.

Our Fraternity is strictly NON-PARTISAN. What candidates for office you vote for, how you vote on Bond issues, is your personal business. Our concern is to see that ALL CITIZENS are able to exercise their franchise, "THE RIGHT TO VOTE."

ASK YOUR PASTOR TO ANNOUNCE THIS MESSAGE FROM THE PULPIT SUNDAY.

OUR GOAL---20,000 MASONS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, REGISTERED

Fraternally yours,

William R. Jones,
Grand Master

Office of the Grand Master
Masonic Temple, 4th & State Sts.
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

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OUR GOAL---20,000 MASONS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, REGISTERED

Fraternally yours,

William R. Jones,
Grand Master

Free Receipts For Poll Tax Total 1,236

Ark. Gaz.
5-14-64

There are few free poll tax receipt holders eligible to vote in the three congressional districts with primary races in July, the state Auditor's records showed Wednesday.

With most of the counties reported there are 1,236 free poll tax receipts in the hands of potential voters, compared with 440,003 paid poll tax receipts in the three districts.

The breakdown by congressional districts:

In District 1, where Representative E. C. (Took) Gathings of West Memphis is opposed by Mrs. Florence K. Clay of Forrest City, with nine of 10 counties reported, there are 218 free poll tax receipts issued against 93,476 paid receipts.

In District 3, where Hal L. Cochran of Fort Smith and J. E. (Jerry) Hinshaw of Springdale face each other in a rare GOP primary, 14 of the 18 counties show 377 free receipts issued against 131,561 paid.

In District 4 where Representative Oren Harris of El Dorado faces Dean E. Murphy of Hope, 24 of the 28 counties have issued 614 receipts compared with 214,966 paid.

There is no congressional primary in the Second District and the free receipts issued in this district are valueless as far as a vote is concerned.

As a result of an interpretation of the law by the state Supreme Court the free poll tax receipt entitles the holders to a vote in any federal contest before October 1. New free receipts will be issued in the last 20 days of September to cover the November general election.

Ark. Leg.

Jefferson Democrats Name State Delegates

W. B.

8/21/64 P.B. Commercial

Jefferson County delegates to the state Democratic Convention have been elected, Garland (Pete) Brewster Jr., chairman of the county Democratic Central Committee, announced today.

Brewster said he had received no official notification of when the state convention would be. However, an announcement in Little Rock last week set the convention for September 18-19 at Robinson Auditorium at Little Rock.

The Jefferson County delegates, named Tuesday night, are:

Brewster, chairman; Sam Levine, vice chairman; and Knox Nelson, Harold Norton, Allen Sheppard, Joe Henslee, Tim Massanelli, Gene Roberts, Mack Koonce, Don Smith, Joe Holmes, Bart Mullis, Jesse Walter, Pink Booher, Austin T. Franks, Dr. Boyce Alford, Sonny Lybrand, Johnny Wynne, George Heister, Malvin Moore, Earle Chanay, M. D. Jordan, Lawrence A. Davis, Mrs. Victor Huselton, Mrs. Hubert Tisdale, Mrs. Tommy Shell, Wilton Steed, Dr. Bill Owen, Mrs. Hortense Scoggins, Mrs. Naomi Lawson, J. W. Ryburn, D. Stratton and James O. Stevens.

33 delegates

The alternates are C. S. McNew III, Gordon McNulty, Earl Hodge, Dean Rowell, G. W. (Buddy) Turner Jr., Morrell Gathright, E. W. Brockman Jr., George Campbell, Lee Henslee Jr., Jessie Bogy, Fred Condray, Fred Born, Chester List, J. P. (Jess) Walt, Earl Chaddick, Dave Wallace, Lawrence Blackwell, Coy Nixon Jr., Jerry Feuss, Sam Vaulx, H. W. Smith, Wendell D. Lee, Don Stone, Abe Stone, Pelton Mooney, B. B. Pritchard, Randall Williams, Jess Reaves, C. M. Toney, Wirt Blankenship, Ed Dorris and J. W. Higgason.

32

65

Ark NR

WB ✓

JMZ

NEWS RELEASE - - - - IMMEDIATE

FROM THE OFFICE OF JIMMIE "RED" JONES, AUDITOR OF STATE

Jimmie "Red" Jones, Auditor of State reports it is now official that a record number of 1964 poll tax receipts were issued. The last county reporting made the total count 715,528 .

Prior to this the record was 633,658 poll tax receipts issued in 1963.

All counties showed an increase over 1963 except Fulton, Izard and Stone.

Jimmie "Red" Jones, attributes the increase to the intense interest the citizens of Arkansas have in the Presidential election, the Governor's race and the seven (7) constitutional amendments.

OCTOBER 26, 1964

715,528
105,000
610,528

JIMMIE "RED" JONES
AUDITOR OF STATE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

1964 POLL TAX RECEIPTS SOLD

1964 Poll Tax Receipts will entitle the Tax Payer, if otherwise qualified, to vote in any election held in this State between October 2, 1964 and October 1, 1965 inclusive.

ARKANSAS	9,078	GARLAND	26,830	NEWTON	3,370
ASHLEY	8,656	GRANT	3,977	OUACHITA	15,931
BAXTER	5,773	GREENE	9,971	PERRY	3,187
BENTON	15,393	HEMPSTEAD	7,905	PHILLIPS	12,274
BOONE	7,872	HOT SPRING	9,083	PIKE	3,710
BRADLEY	5,417	HOWARD	4,633	POINSETT	12,857
CALHOUN	3,292	INDEPENDENCE	9,056	POLK	5,551
CARROLL	5,526	IZARD	3,314	POPE	9,902
CHICOT	7,191	JACKSON	9,283	PRAIRIE	4,461
CLARK	7,917	JEFFERSON	28,521	PULASKI	94,267
CLAY	7,081	JOHNSON	5,772	RANDOLPH	5,055
CLEBURNE	4,732	LAFAYETTE	3,885	ST. FRANCIS	9,553
CLEVELAND	3,166	LAWRENCE	7,529	SALINE	11,515
COLUMBIA	9,119	LEE	5,158	SCOTT	3,477
CONWAY	8,974	LINCOLN	5,044	SEARCY	4,034
CRAIGHEAD	16,384	LITTLE RIVER	4,197	SEBASTIAN	26,981
CRAWFORD	8,946	LOGAN	7,041	SEVIER	4,146
CRITTENDEN	11,247	LONOKE	9,786	SHARP	3,805
CROSS	5,946	MADISON	5,811	STONE	3,365
DALLAS	4,497	MARION	3,401	UNION	19,824
DESHA	7,649	MILLER	12,296	VAN BUREN	4,258
DREW	5,392	MISSISSIPPI	19,518	WASHINGTON	23,347
FAULKNER	11,570	MONROE	5,808	WHITE	14,413
FRANKLIN	5,682	MONTGOMERY	2,763	WOODRUFF	4,986
FULTON	3,450	NEVADA	4,605	YELL	6,122

TOTAL FOR STATE - 715,528

TOTAL POLL TAX SOLD IN STATE OF ARKANSAS FOR YEARS INDICATED:

1955 - 558,197	1960 - 603,795
1956 - 580,645	1961 - 575,769
1957 - 563,978	1962 - 601,991
1958 - 552,226	1963 - 633,658
1959 - 590,501	

JIMMIE "RED" JONES
AUDITOR of STATE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

1964 FREE POLL TAX RECEIPTS

ISSUED DURING THE LAST 20 DAYS OF SEPTEMBER 1964

ARKANSAS	8	GARLAND	118	NEWTON	10
ASHLEY	4	GRANT	1	OUACHITA	22
BAXTER	57	GREENE	16	PERRY	-0-
BENTON	160	HEMPSTEAD	54	PHILLIPS	25
BOONE	57	HOT SPRING	12	PIKE	1
BRADLEY	2	HOWARD	25	POINSETT	-0-
CALHOUN	-0-	INDEPENDENCE	29	POLK	39
CARROLL	27	IZARD	1	POPE	48
CHICOT	-0-	JACKSON	2	PRAIRIE	10
CLARK	26	JEFFERSON	8	PULASKI	102
CLAY	36	JOHNSON	18	RANDOLPH	32
CLEBURNE	14	LAFAYETTE	1	ST. FRANCIS	5
CLEVELAND	1	LAWRENCE	4	SALINE	24
COLUMBIA	49	LEE	8	SCOTT	-0-
CONWAY	4	LINCOLN	30	SEARCY	9
CRAIGHEAD	71	LITTLE RIVER	-0-	SEBASTIAN	176
CRAWFORD	31	LOGAN	18	SEVIER	10
CRITTENDEN	59	LONOKE	16	SHARP	4
CROSS	18	MADISON	1	STONE	8
DALLAS	-0-	MARION	14	UNION	47
DESHA	-0-	MILLER	35	VAN BUREN	7
DREW	-0-	MISSISSIPPI	184	WASHINGTON	119
FAULKNER	34	MONROE	1	WHITE	36
FRANKLIN	4	MONTGOMERY	4	WOODRUFF	4
FULTON	-0-	NEVADA	4	YELL	5

TOTAL FOR STATE - 2009

Proposed Ark law to abolish poll tax & set up a permanent reg. system — to be voted on Nov. 3, 1964

WBJ
JBM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANVASSERS AND SIGNERS

1. Amendment No. 7 gives to the people of the State of Arkansas the power to propose amendments to its Constitution. The Petition must be signed by ten percent of the legal voters. The proposed amendment must be submitted to the legal voters of the State at a regular election, and it is adopted if a majority of the votes are cast in its favor.

2. Only legal voters may sign. Names, residences, post offices, and voting precincts must be given. This Petition should contain only the signatures of voters residing in the same county.

3. All signatures must be affixed by the signers in their own handwriting in the presence of the persons circulating the Petition.

4. The signatures should be made with ink or indelible pencil.

5. Do not paste additional sheets to this Petition, but place as many names as possible on the Petition.

6. To sign any name other than your own or knowingly to sign your name when you are not legally entitled to sign it, or knowingly and falsely to misrepresent the purpose and effect of this Petition for the purpose of causing anyone to sign it shall constitute a misdemeanor and subject the offender to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 for each violation.

Nº 23078

Bruce Bennett
Attorney General of the State of Arkansas

No. _____ Circulated by _____ of _____

_____ in _____ County, Arkansas.

Number of Signatures _____

PETITION TO INITIATE AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

TO THE HONORABLE KELLY BRYANT, Secretary of State of the State of Arkansas:

We, the undersigned legal voters of the State of Arkansas, respectfully propose the following Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas:

(Popular Name)

ARKANSAS AMENDMENT FOR VOTER REGISTRATION WITHOUT POLL TAX PAYMENT

(Ballot Title)

AN AMENDMENT TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF PERMANENT PERSONAL REGISTRATION AS A MEANS FOR DETERMINING THAT ALL WHO CAST BALLOTS IN GENERAL, SPECIAL OR PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE ARE LEGALLY QUALIFIED TO VOTE IN SUCH ELECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF ARKANSAS AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; TO PRESCRIBE DUTIES FOR COUNTY CLERKS AS REGISTRARS AND FOR OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIALS; TO ESTABLISH A PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION IDENTIFICATION THROUGH PERSONAL SIGNATURE ON AFFIDAVITS OF REGISTRATION; TO PROVIDE FOR SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER REGISTRATION AND VOTING; TO PROVIDE FOR THE CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE FAILED TO VOTE FOR FOUR SUCCESSIVE CALENDAR YEARS, WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR NAME, WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR LEGAL RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE COUNTY, OR FOR OTHER REASONS OF INELIGIBILITY; TO ESTABLISH PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS AMENDMENT BY ELECTION OFFICIALS, OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIALS, OR OTHERS; TO ELIMINATE THE POLL TAX AS A REQUISITE FOR REGISTRATION OR VOTING; TO REPEAL ACT 19 OF 1964, AND ANY OTHER INCONSISTENT LAWS; TO DIRECT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE EFFECTUATION OF THIS AMENDMENT; TO PERMIT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO AMEND IN THE SAME MANNER AS AN INITIATED ACT THE SECTIONS OF THIS AMENDMENT SPECIFYING THE OPERATION OF THE REGISTRATION SYSTEM; TO PROVIDE THAT THIS AMENDMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1965, WITH SPECIAL PROVISION FOR VOTING PRIOR TO MARCH 1, 1965; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Arkansas:

Section 1. STATEMENT OF POLICY. The purpose of this Amendment is to establish a system of permanent personal registration as a means of determining that all who cast ballots in general, special and primary elections in this State are legally qualified to vote in such elections, in accordance with the Constitution of Arkansas and the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2. DEFINITIONS. As used in this Amendment, the terms:

(a) "County Board of Registration" means the County Board of Election Commissioners in each of the several counties of this State.

(b) "Permanent Registrar" means the County Clerk in each of the several counties of this State.

(c) "Deputy Registrar" means the Deputy County Clerk or clerical assistants appointed by the County Clerk.

(d) "Election" means any general, special or primary election held pursuant to any provisions of the Constitution or statutes of the State of Arkansas; provided, that this Amendment shall not apply to selection of delegates to party conventions by party committees or to selection of party committeemen by party conventions.

Section 3. APPLICATION. No person shall vote or be permitted to vote in any election unless registered in a manner provided for by this Amendment.

Section 4. PERMANENT REGISTRATION. When a voter is once registered under the provisions of this Amendment, it is unnecessary for such voter again to register unless such registration is cancelled or subject to cancellation in a manner provided for by this Amendment.

Section 5. DUTIES OF REGISTRATION OFFICIALS. (a) The registration of voters is to be under the supervision of the Permanent Registrar. Eligible voters resident in a county may register at any time from and after the effective date of this Amendment at the office of the Permanent Registrar and at any other place or places within the county as are designated by the Permanent Registrar. The Permanent Registrar shall provide office and clerical facilities and may employ such clerical assistants which he may deem necessary to fulfill the duties imposed by this Amendment; provided, that all clerical assistants so employed

(Continued on Next Page)

shall have the qualifications required by law of eligible voters and shall be selected on the basis of competence and without reference to political affiliation.

(b) The State Auditor, from and after the effective date of this Amendment, shall provide a sufficient number of blank forms to each Permanent Registrar for the registration of the voters in each county. The forms shall be known as "Affidavits of Registration" and shall consist of looseleaf sheets of durable quality. All Affidavits of Registration shall be made and executed in quadruplicate, the original and each copy of a distinctively different color. Each form shall be printed at the top thereof with the word "Original", "Duplicate", "Triplicate" or "Quadruplicate", as the case may be, each to be followed immediately by the words "Affidavit of Registration". The forms shall be bound together in books or pads and each set of copies shall be capable of being detached from the book or pad and inserted and locked into the Registration Record Files. All forms in a quadruplicate set shall have an identical number, the sets being numbered in sequence.

(c) The State Board of Election Commissioners is authorized and, as soon as is possible after the effective date of this Amendment, directed to prescribe, adopt, publish and distribute:

(1) such Rules and Regulations supplementary to this Amendment and consistent with this Amendment and other laws of Arkansas as are necessary to secure uniform and efficient procedures in the administration of this Amendment throughout the State;

(2) a Manual of Instruction for the information, guidance and direction of election officials within the State; and

(3) detailed specifications of the Registration Record files, the Affidavits of Registration and other registration forms, all of which shall be consistent with this Amendment and uniform throughout the State.

Section 6. AFFIDAVITS OF REGISTRATION. (a) The front of the Affidavit of Registration shall contain the name of the County in which issued and:

(1) the voter's name, including given name, middle name or initial (if any), and last name, and, in the case of a woman, the given name shall be preceded by the designation of "Miss" or "Mrs.";

(2) the legal residence of the voter, including street address and house number if house numbers are used, otherwise such a description of the voter's legal residence as makes its location possible for determination of the voter's proper precinct, and length of time during which the voter has resided at the above address. If the voter resides at a hotel, motel, apartment house, boarding house or institution, such additional information is to be included as is necessary to determine the exact location of the legal residence of the voter;

(3) country or state and country of the voter's birth;

(4) if any voter is foreign born, how his American citizenship was acquired, including the name of the court granting the same, the place and date thereof, and if naturalized through another person, the name of such person;

(5) the month, day and year of birth of the voter;

(6) if the voter cannot read or write, this must be indicated;

(7) if the voter is unable to make a mark or cross on the Affidavit of Registration or on a ballot, this must be indicated;

(8) number or name of the voter's school district and number or name of the voter's precinct;

(9) the address in Arkansas where the voter was last registered, if any, and the name under which so registered; and

(10) the signature of the Permanent or Deputy Registrar who receives the voter's application to register.

(b) The back of the Affidavit of Registration shall contain:

(1) signature. When registering the voter shall manually sign with ink or indelible pencil the original and all copies of the Affidavit of Registration, the signature to include given name, middle name or initial (if any), and last name. If the voter is unable to sign his name, the voter, witnessed by the Permanent or Deputy Registrar, may sign with a mark or cross. If the voter signs with a mark or cross or is unable to sign or make a mark or a cross, the Permanent or Deputy Registrar shall so indicate in the space provided for the voter's signature, and must write in said space the month and day of the voter's birth;

(2) affidavit. Immediately above the space for the signature on the original and all copies must be printed an affidavit in which the voter swears or affirms that he has all qualifications required by the laws of this State to entitle him to vote and, thereafter, these words: "I, being duly sworn on oath (or affirmation), depose and swear (or affirm) to the best of my knowledge and belief that the statements hereon made by me are true and correct"; and

(3) record of voting. Immediately following the space for the signature of the voter on the Affidavit of Registration forms shall be printed a Record of Voting Form, which includes as many blank spaces as may be possible, each blank space sufficient to include a stamped date and the signature or mark of the voter, substantially as follows:

RECORD OF VOTING

Date..... .....

Signature

Date..... .....

Signature

(et cetera for as many spaces as possible)

(c) The State Board of Election Commissioners may require blank spaces for additional information, including supplements to the Record of Voting Form.

Section 7. REGISTRATION RECORD FILES. (a) In each county, the Permanent Registrar shall provide three active Registration Record Files for all voters legally resident within that county:

(1) the Permanent Registration File which shall contain, securely fastened, all original copies of the Affidavits of Registration in alphabetical order for the whole county without regard to precincts or other districts;

(2) a Precinct Registration File which shall contain, securely fastened in binders suitable for locking, all duplicate copies of the Affidavits of Registration, arranged and bound by precinct; and

(3) a Precinct Registration File which shall contain, securely fastened in binders suitable for locking, all triplicate copies of the Affidavits of Registration, arranged and bound by precinct.

(b) The Affidavits of Registration within the Precinct Registration Files shall be arranged in alphabetical order; provided, that the Affidavits of Registration in all or in some of such Files may be arranged by street and street number or on some other appropriate basis, and shall be so arranged at the direction of the County Board of Registration.

(c) In each county, the Permanent Registrar shall provide an Inactive Registration File which shall contain, securely fastened, all cancelled original Affidavits of Registration, arranged in alphabetical order for the whole county without regard to precincts or other districts.

(d) The appropriate Precinct Registration File or Files containing the duplicate copies of Affidavits of Registration shall be delivered to the polling places and used in all elections; provided, that the appropriate Precinct Registration File or Files containing the duplicate copies of the Affidavits of Registration shall be delivered to the polling places of the majority political party for use at party primary elections of such party and the appropriate Precinct Registration File or Files containing the triplicate copies of the Affidavits of Registration shall be delivered to the polling places of the minority political party for use at party primary elections of such party. Before being delivered to the appropriate County Board of Registration or other lawfully designated election officials for use at any election, the Affidavits of Registration in the Precinct Registration Files shall be securely fastened and locked.

(e) The County Board of Registration or other lawfully designated election officials shall cause the appropriate Precinct Registration Files to be at the polling places on the date of elections, and shall return them at the close of the election to the office of the Permanent Registrar with the ballot boxes.

Section 8. SPOILED AFFIDAVITS OF REGISTRATION. The Permanent Registrar shall give a receipt to the State Auditor for all blank Affidavits of Registration issued to the county and shall be strictly accountable to the State Auditor for the blanks provided. The Permanent Registrar must account for each blank set of Affidavits of Registration, whether unused, spoiled or in the proper Registration Record Files. If for any cause a blank Affidavit of Registration is spoiled or mutilated, it shall be stamped or written across the face of all copies of the blank form and all copies of the form shall be returned by the Permanent Registrar to the State Auditor. The State Auditor shall compile a record of the number of the spoiled or mutilated Affidavits of Registration, send a copy of such record to the Permanent Registrar, and then destroy the spoiled or mutilated Affidavits of Registration. By the first of June of each year the Permanent Registrar shall make an accounting of all Affidavits of Registration to the State Auditor.

Section 9. APPLICATION TO REGISTER. (a) All persons may register who:

(1) are qualified electors and who have not previously registered;

(2) will become qualified electors during the twenty (20) day period immediately prior to the next election scheduled within the county; or

(3) are qualified electors but whose registration has been cancelled or is subject to cancellation in a manner provided for by this Amendment.

(b) Registration shall be in progress at all times except during the twenty (20) day period immediately prior to any election scheduled within the county, during which period registration of voters shall cease for that election, but registration during such period shall be effective for subsequent elections.

(c) The original, duplicate and triplicate copies of all Affidavits of Registration submitted as applications for registration to the Permanent Registrar shall be filed promptly in the active Registration Record Files unless the applicant lacks one or more of the qualifications required by law of voters of this State. The quadruplicate copy of all Affidavits of Registration shall be given to each applicant immediately upon the acceptance of his application. The Permanent and Deputy Registrars are empowered to administer oaths for purposes of executing the Affidavits of Registration.

(d) If the Permanent Registrar has any reason to doubt the qualifications of an applicant for registration, he shall submit such application to the County Board of Registration and such Board shall make a determination with respect to such qualifications and shall instruct the Permanent Registrar regarding the same.

(e) If any person eligible to register as a voter is unable to register in person at the Permanent Registrar's office by reason of sickness or physical disability, the Permanent or Deputy Registrar shall register the applicant at his place of abode within such county, if practicable, in the same manner as if he had appeared at the Permanent Registrar's office.

(f) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Amendment, all members of the armed forces of the United States and their spouses when residing with or accompanying them, who are otherwise eligible, may vote without registration by absentee ballot in accordance with the laws of this State.

(g) Any person whose registration status or voting eligibility is affected adversely by an administrative determination under this Amendment may appeal such adverse determination within five (5) days of receipt of notice thereof to the County Board of Registration. The County Board of Registration shall act on such appeal and render its decision within ten (10) days of its receipt. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of such decision, any aggrieved party may appeal further to the Circuit Court of the county.

Section 10. TRANSFER AND CHANGE OF STATUS. (a) Upon a change of legal residence within the county, any registered voter may cause his resignation to be transferred to his new address by signing a mailed request to the Permanent Registrar, giving his present address and the address at which he was last registered, or by applying in person at the office of the Permanent Registrar. The Permanent Registrar shall strike through the last address and record the new address of the voter on the original, duplicate and triplicate copies of the Affidavit of Registration and upon the quadruplicate copy if it is presented for that purpose to the Permanent Registrar by the registered voter. The Permanent Registrar promptly shall make such appropriate changes in the Precinct Registration Files as necessitated by such change of address.

(b) Upon a change of legal residence to another county within the State of Arkansas, an eligible voter must register again and shall record his former address in the spaces provided for such purpose in the Affidavit of Registration.

(c) Upon a change of name by marriage or otherwise, an eligible voter must register again and shall record his former name in the spaces provided for such purpose in the Affidavit of Registration.

Section 11. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION. (a) It shall be the duty of the Permanent Registrar to cancel the registration of voters:

(1) who have failed to vote in any election during four successive calendar years immediately preceding the first of January of any year;
(2) who have changed their residence to an address outside the county;
(3) who have died or changed their name;
(4) who have been convicted of felonies and not been pardoned; or
(5) who are not lawfully qualified or registered electors of this State, or of the county.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Permanent Registrar of each county upon the registration of a person who has been registered previously in another county to notify promptly the Permanent Registrar of such other county of the new registration.

(c) It shall be the duty of the Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics to notify promptly the Permanent Registrar in each county of the death of all residents of such county.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Circuit Clerk of each county upon the conviction of any person of a felony to notify promptly the Permanent Registrar of the county of residence of such convicted felon.

(e) Within ten (10) days following the receipt or possession of information requiring any cancellation of registration, the Permanent Registrar shall write or stamp the word "cancelled" across the face of such original Affidavit of Registration and note the date of the cancellation, the reason for the cancellation, and the signature of the person cancelling in blank spaces provided thereon for such purposes. Such cancelled original Affidavit of Registration shall then be transferred to the Inactive Registration File and the duplicate and triplicate copies in the Precinct Registration Files shall then be destroyed.

(f) The Permanent Registrar shall send all persons whose Affidavits of Registration are cancelled in accordance with Section 11(a)(1) of this Amendment the following notice by first-class mail within ten (10) days after such cancellation: "NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF VOTER REGISTRATION. Notice is hereby given that due to your failure to vote in any election in this county during the preceding four calendar years, under the laws of this State your voter registration has been cancelled. If you are still a qualified voter, you may register again at any time."

(g) The Permanent Registrar is authorized, and may be directed by the County Board of Registration, to determine by mail check, house to house canvass or any other reasonable means at any time within the whole or any part of the county whether active Record Registration Files contain the names of any persons not qualified by law to vote. Further, upon application based upon affidavits of one or more qualified voters by the Prosecuting Attorney for the county, the Circuit Judge of the county, for good cause shown, may order the Permanent Registrar to make such determination or to cancel the registration of such unqualified persons.

Section 12. LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF AFFIDAVITS OF REGISTRATION. In the event any Registration Record File shall became lost or destroyed, or in the event that any Affidavit of Registration in any Registration Record File shall be mutilated or destroyed in any manner not authorized by this Amendment, the Permanent Registrar shall prepare, from the remaining Files, temporary copies of the Affidavits of Registration, if necessary for the conduct of any election. The Permanent Registrar shall send notice of such fact by first-class mail to any voter whose Affidavit has been lost, destroyed or mutilated in order that such voter may register again. The previous registration shall be cancelled at the time of the new registration, and in any event within sixty (60) days after mailing of such notice.

Section 13. SIGNATURE REQUIREMENT. (a) No voter shall receive a ballot at any election until a judge of the election has stamped the date and until the voter, in the presence of such judge, has signed his name, including his given name, his middle name or initial (if any), and his last name in the first unused space on the Record of Voting Form.

(b) No registered voter shall receive a ballot for any election unless the signature of the person on the Affidavit of Registration and his signature in the appropriate space on the Record of Voting Form thereon are deemed by the judges to be identical.

(c) No registered voter unable to sign his signature or unable to make his mark or cross in the appropriate space on the Record of Voting Form shall receive a ballot at any election unless the month and day of the person's birth, as then stated by him, conform to that entered in the space for the person's signature on the Affidavit of Registration by the Permanent or Deputy Registrar.

(d) Absentee voting shall be conducted in the same manner as now provided under the laws of the State; provided, that the Permanent Registrar shall determine that the signature on the application for absentee ballot is identical with the signature appearing on the voter's Affidavit of Registration before mailing or passing out an absentee ballot. The Permanent Registrar shall, upon permitting absentee voting in the manner hereinabove authorized, stamp in the first vacant and unused blank space in the Record of Voting Form the date of the forthcoming election and shall note thereafter the words "absentee ballot".

(e) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section, if a voter presents himself at a polling place on the date of an election but no copy of his Affidavit of Registration can be located by the judges of the election in the Precinct Registration Files, such voter shall be permitted to vote when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) the voter surrenders the quadruplicate copy of his Affidavit of Registration;
(2) the voter signs such quadruplicate copy in accordance with Section 13(a), (b) and (c) of this Amendment;
(3) an election judge verifies the existence of an original Affidavit of Registration in the Permanent Registration File; and
(4) the original Affidavit of Registration reveals that the voter has presented himself at a precinct polling place where he is legally qualified to vote. The quadruplicate Affidavits of Registration so surrendered shall be returned to the Permanent Registrar with the Precinct Registration Files, and new registration shall thereupon be required in accordance with the procedure set out by Section 12 of this Amendment.

Section 14. LISTS OF VOTERS. (a) By the first day of June of each year, and at such other times as may be practicable, all Permanent Registrars shall, and at their discretion at other times may, print or otherwise duplicate and publish lists of registered voters by precincts, and may distribute such lists free of cost, or, with the approval of the County Board of Registration, at a price necessary to cover cost of publication. A copy of the most current such list in each precinct shall be furnished the election officials at each precinct at the time the ballot boxes are delivered and such election officials shall post said list at a conspicuous place in the polling area.

(b) By the first day of June of each year, the Permanent Registrar shall certify to the State Auditor the total number of registered voters in the county. The State Auditor shall tabulate the total number of registered voters in the State and shall make such information available to interested persons upon request.

Section 15. PENALTIES. (a) Any person who shall maliciously and intentionally destroy, steal, mutilate or unlawfully detain or obtain any Affidavits of Registration or any Registration Record Files shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for a period of not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years, or both.

(b) Any public official or election official who wilfully violates any provision of this Amendment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall also be removed from such office.

(c) Any other person who wilfully violates any provision of this Amendment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 16. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this Amendment or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Amendment which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Amendment are declared to be severable.

Section 17. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS. This Amendment supersedes and repeals the requirement of Amendment No. 8 that a poll tax receipt be presented prior to registration or voting, and further supersedes and repeals Act 19 of 1964 and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith.

Section 18. APPROPRIATIONS. The General Assembly shall make such appropriations as may be required for the effectuation of this Amendment.

Section 19. AMENDMENT. The General Assembly may, in the same manner as required for amendment of laws initiated by the people, amend Sections 5 through 15 of this Amendment, so long as such amendments are germane to this Amendment, and consistent with its policy and purposes.

Section 20. SHORT TITLE. This Amendment shall be known as the "Arkansas Amendment for Voter Registration without Poll Tax Payment."

Section 21. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Amendment shall be in full force and effect from and after January 1, 1965; provided, that for any elections held before March 1, 1965, those voters who are registered electors as of December 31, 1964, shall be permitted to vote in such election if otherwise qualified.

and by this, our petition, we order that the same be submitted to the people of said State to the end that it may be adopted or rejected by the vote of the legal voters at the regular general election to be held on the 3rd day of November, 1964, and each of us for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Arkansas and my residence, post office address, and voting precinct are correctly written after my name.

Name	Residence	Post Office	Voting Precinct
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			
25.			

AFFIDAVIT TO PETITION

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, being duly sworn, state: I circulated the above and foreging petition and each and all of the above-named persons signed the foregoing petition, and each and all of them signed his or her name thereto in my presence. To the best of my knowledge and belief each signature thereto is genuine; and each person signing the same has stated his or her name, address, residence, post office and voting precinct correctly and is a legal voter of the State of Arkansas.

Signature _____ Post Office _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1964.

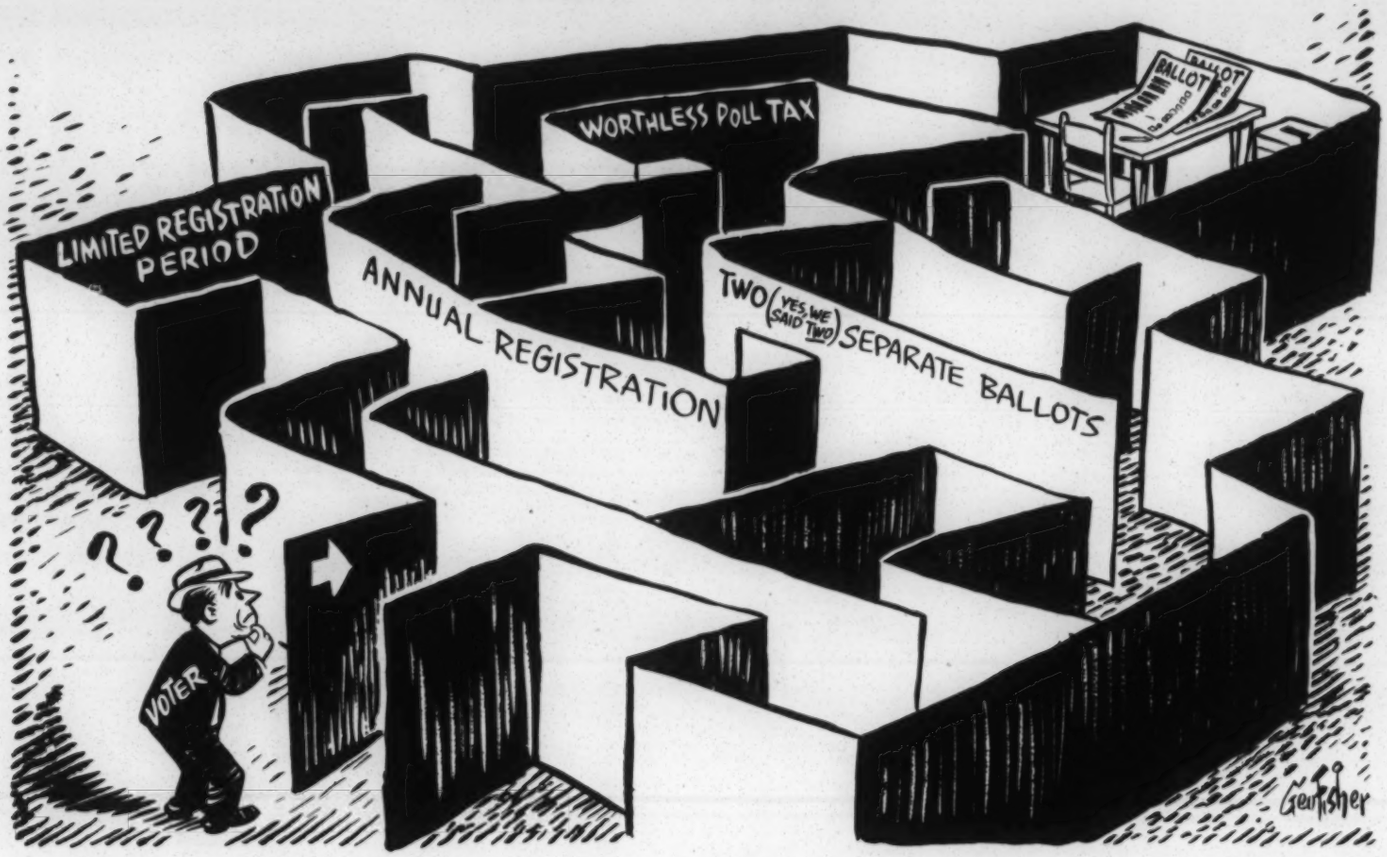
_____
Clerk, Notary Public, Judge or Justice of the Peace.
(If above officer has seal, same must be affixed.)

My Commission expires:

_____

UNION PRINTING CO.

CONFUSED?



CARTOON REPRINTED COURTESY OF THE NORTH LITTLE ROCK TIMES

Make Voting Simple — Support Permanent Registration

ADVANTAGES OF PERMANENT REGISTRATION

REGISTER ONCE

* in person
* if you vote at least once every 4 years
* keep same name
* and continue to live in same county

FREE!!!

* no poll tax

CONTINUOUS REGISTRATION

* year round up to 20 days before any election
* more people will vote

PREVENTS FRAUD

* voter identified by signature
* legislature can amend act
* preserves registration forms and record of voting dates

STOPS 'BLOCK' VOTING

* each voter must register in person
* signatures are compared at polls

CUTS COST

* eliminates yearly registration
* eliminates reprinting lists

44 States Have Permanent Registration

— WHY NOT ARKANSAS?

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF PINE BLUFF

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

Dear Sir,

We are sending you this copy of The Arkansas Amendment For Voter Registration in the hope that it will help you answer any questions asked of you.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs D.S. Jacobson

Mrs. D.S.Jacobson

Legislative Ch.

715,528 Arkansans, 2 of Every 3 Over 21, Pay Poll Tax for 1964

Arkansas Gazette

About two out of every three persons of voting age in Arkansas have a current paid poll tax receipt, a record high.

The final tally issued Monday by state Auditor Jimmie (Red) Jones showed a total of 715,528 receipts issued prior to the October 2 deadline.

This tops by 81,869 the number issued in 1963, the previous high, and by 111,732 the number issued in the 1960 presidential year.

The 1960 federal census listed the voting age population at 1,043,269 and the population at 1,786,272.

Clay and Pulaski were the last counties to file their corrected final poll tax receipt totals with Jones.

Clay County issued 7,081 poll tax receipts this year against 6,950 last year and 6,076 in the 1960 presidential year.

Pulaski County corrected its previous totals to report issuing 94,267 poll tax receipts this year —731 below the previous report —against 80,878 in 1963 and 81,-316 in 1960.

There also were 2,009 free poll tax receipts issued this fall that entitle the holders to vote only for federal offices.

Jones said that only Fulton, Izard and Stone Counties did not show increases in receipts issued this year over last.

Jones attributed the increase to the intense interest generated by the presidential and gubernatorial elections and to the seven proposed constitutional amendments on the November 3 ballot.

The list of paid poll tax receipts issued this year as against 1960:

County	Poll Taxes Paid 1960	1964
Arkansas	8.109	9.078
Ashley	8.066	8.686
Baxter	4.810	5.773
Benton	14.561	15.393
Boone	7.874	7.872
Bradley	6.018	5.417
Calhoun	2.641	3.292
Carroll	4.862	5.526
Chicot	6.232	7.191
Clark	6.724	7.917
Clay	6.076	7.081
Cleburne	3.339	4.732
Cleveland	2.965	3.166
Columbia	7.771	9.119
Conway	7.002	8.974
Craighead	14.410	16.384
Crawford	7.280	8.946
Crittenden	8.082	11.247
Cross	5.190	5.946
Dallas	4.152	4.497
Desha	6.737	7.649
Drew	5.136	5.392
Faulkner	9.774	11.570
Franklin	4.824	5.682
Fulton	2.785	3.450
Garland	19.350	26.830
Grant	3.557	3.977
Greene	7.936	9.971
Hempstead	7.216	7.905
Hot Spring	8.094	9.083
Howard	4.129	4.633
Independence	7.748	9.056
Izard	2.900	3.314
Jackson	7.683	9.283
Jefferson	22.971	28.521
Johnson	5.002	5.772
Lafayette	3.489	3.885
Lawrence	6.190	7.529
Lee	4.146	5.158
Lincoln	4.032	5.044
Little River	3.864	4.197
Logan	6.311	7.041
Lonoke	8.452	9.786
Madison	5.474	5.811
Marion	2.864	3.401
Miller	10.828	12.296
Mississippi	14.431	19.518
Monroe	4.605	5.808
Montgomery	2.517	2.763
Nevada	4.088	4.605
Newton	3.523	3.370
Ouachita	11.150	15.931
Perry	2.152	3.187
Phillips	9.629	12.274
Pike	3.200	3.710
Poinsett	8.626	12.857
Polk	4.707	5.551
Pope	7.590	9.902
Prairie	3.838	4.461
Pulaski	81.316	94.267
Randolph	4.575	5.055
St. Francis	7.198	9.553
Saline	9.593	11.515
Scott	2.913	3.477
Searcy	4.397	4.034
Sebastian	23.484	26.981
Sevier	3.735	4.146
Sharp	2.694	3.805
Stone	2.811	3.365
Union	17.566	19.824
Van Buren	3.279	3.258
Washington	20.389	23.347
White	12.761	14.413
Woodruff	4.155	4.986
Yell	5.014	6.122
	603,795	715,528

Ark
V.S.

TO THE COLLECTOR:

_____COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Under authority of Act 480 of 1949, I hereby request my 19____ poll tax receipt be mailed to me at the address below. I am enclosing one dollar in payment.

Very truly yours,

Taxpayers Color

W or C_____

Ward or Voting

Precinct_____

Taxpayers Signature_____

Print Taxpayers Name_____

Taxpayers Address_____

Street or Route City

_____

_____

4

Received of

_____

($1.00) One Dollar

For payment of

19____ Poll Tax

Your Poll Tax Receipt will be mailed to you by the County Tax Collector.

_____

Agent.

Political Arkansas

Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, *Summer,* 1957 *Issue*

EXPANSION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN ARKANSAS*

TILMAN C. COTHRAN, *Chairman, Department of Sociology*

and

WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS, JR., *Department of Sociology, Arkansas A. M. & N. College*

Tilman

Bill

3 - Ark - Reg. Data

Arkansas County Fights Machine Rule

Wash. Post 7/23/62

Second of two articles

By Karl E. Meyer
Staff Reporter

The big tent in Arkansas is dominated by the gubernatorial campaign, in which Orval E. Faubus is fighting bitterly for re-election. But the outcry against machine rule is also heard in rural Conway County where an intense local drama is absorbing the state.

Pretty nearly everyone is agreed on three things. First, that Conway's Sheriff, Marlin Hawkins, is the last of an old breed of local bosses in Arkansas, a man whose whim can be law in a county of 15,430.

Second, that his chief tormentor, 35 - year - old Gene Wirges, is an exceptionally plucky country editor who for more than a year has been relentlessly attacking Sheriff Hawkins in the pages of the Morrilton Democrat ("Covers the Petit Jean Country Like the Sunshine").

And finally, there is agreement that the feud began last year when the voters of Morrilton, the county seat, were about to decide whether to adopt a city manager plan.

Wife and 3 Kids

Sheriff Hawkins, a barrel-chested and genial man who strolls around the courthouse in a sports-shirt, is disarmingly frank.

"I don't mess in city politics," he said, "but then they started talkin' about cleanin' out the courthouse. Hell, that's my bread and butter. I got a wife and three kids to send to school and my career is servin' the county — I been doin' it for 22 years."

The city manager plan was voted down, but the local temperature started zooming up as Wirges, in splashy front-page stories, charged that flagrant voting irregularities were commonplace. A grand jury was named, and was presented with detailed evidence; it came to the odd conclusion that no action was necessary because voting frauds were "customary" in Conway County.

Violent Reaction

Young Wirges, a redhead who was born in Little Rock, an hour's drive away, began to find it prudent to send his wife and four children to the capital for safety. His home was stoned, he was beaten up, he was threatened by telephone, and on several occasions called on friends to guard his house with shotguns.

DR. STANLEY GUTOWSKI
. . . saved the paper

GENE WIRGES
. . . baited the sheriff

SHERIFF MARLIN HAWKINS
. . . defender his bread and butter

Sheriff Hawkins disclaims any responsibility for thuggery and insists that Wirges is only dramatizing things. Sitting in his office, only a tumbleweed's roll from the tiny building in which the Democrat is printed, the sheriff retorts: "Hell, if I ran this place the way he runs his shop, I'd be out of here in no time."

There is no doubt that Wirges has been in financial straits since he bought the country weekly four years ago. His private affairs, however, were not helped when all the local banks and creditors began pressing simultaneously for cash.

As it happens, the sheriff is also the county collector, and he maintains that it is his "duty" to make Wirges pay. A judgment of $11,399.90 was imposed against Wirges, and it seemed that the fight was over on July 5 when the sheriff was about to auction off the Morrilton Democrat.

A Good Samaritan

Enter Dr. Stanley Gutowski, a good samaritan in neighboring Perry County who made out a personal check to save the paper from the auction block. Dr. Gutowski had not met Wirges; he was simply opposed to extinguishing a paper that he felt was performing a useful service.

Throughout, Wirges continued to level broadsides at the Sheriff while at the same time picking his way through a legal labyrinth of suits countersuits and Federal tax claims. The front page of his weekly (circulation about 3600) was packed with charges drawn from state audit records that Sheriff Hawkins, his wife and his deputies were using tax money for lavish car allowances and superfluous salaries.

On July 31, in the same primary in which the state will nominate a governor (Sheriff Hawkins is backing Faubus), the voters of Conway County will chose between rival slates. Sheriff Hawkins ("I know my people") is confident of the results: "I was here when Gene Wirges came. I'll be here when he leaves."

"The real issue," Wirges replies, "is not my personal problems but a battle over machine politics. If we get an honest count, we'll win."

In Morrilton, a tidy town with a model elementary school built with the help of Winthrop Rockefeller, who lives nearby, a gnarled filling-station attendant had the last word: "That young feller has got lots of spunk. I'll say that much."

1.27
S
TEAKS
20

Sample of Ark. Journ

APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

COUNTY CLERK

JEFFERSON COUNTY

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

Because of BEING OUT OF THE CITY, I will
(state reason for absence)

be absent from the voting precinct on the date of the PRIMARY

election to be held on the _____ day of JUL 31 1962, 19 ____.

(To be used only when voter will be absent for both first and second primaries.)

I will also be absent from my voting precinct on the date of the second primary election to be held on the _____ day of _____, 19 ____

Please mail (send by _____,
(name of relative)

my _____) an absentee ballot for the elections indicated
(relation of voter)

above.

My voting precinct in Jefferson County is _____.

My residence address is _____

Mail my ballot to me at _____

_____
(Signature of voter)

Behind the News

PINE BLUFF COMMERCIAL
Aug. 7. 1962

Negroes Man Polling Place in Primary

By BILL MILES
Commercial City Editor

Several years ago, a group of Negroes in Pine Bluff requested election officials assign Negro judges and clerks to help with election proceedings.

They in effect were put off. The officials, although not opposed to using Negro help at the polling places, believed tensions between the races to be too taut to begin such a practice.

The Jefferson County Democratic Central Committee assigned five Negro persons to help with last week's primary, and no complaints have been heard.

The five were used as judges and clerks in one of the Fourth Ward boxes in the city.

Pete Brewster, chairman of the commitee, said the five did yeoman service. As a matter of fact, they were so conscientious that they were pretty late in getting the results turned into persons tabulating the results at the Jefferson Courthouse.

A member of the central committee said the counts made by the Fourth Ward box officials

MILES

were checked and rechecked a number of times to make sure that no accusation which might be made against them would stick. They chose to be late over the chance of human error that might have lasting repercussions.

Brewster worked with the five giving them the benefit of his many years of experience in running elections.

Because of the manner in which the five performed, there's not much doubt that the central committee, and the Jefferson County Board of Election Commissioners, which has the responsibility for conducting general elections, will continue to call on Negroes to help run the elections here.

When it became obvious that Governor Orval Faubus would go back into his chair without a run-off this year, we remarked to State Senator Knox Nelson, a strong Faubus supporter who was at the courthouse:

"We'll get him two years from now, Knox."

Nelson shot back something like:

"You can have him. I'll have a race of my own then."

Senators are elected for four-year terms. Nelson has two more years to go on his.

A few minutes after we had seen David Cox, the Weiner farmer who ran for governor and got arrested a couple of times in so doing, in Pine Bluff shortly before the election, we asked Sheriff Norton if he had seen Cox.

"Yep," the sheriff quipped. "We let him out on his own recognizance."

Ark Gazette 11/9/62

City Director

Position No. 4

Negro optometrist

Box	Jones.	Henson.	Tinsend.
1A1	62	137	55
1A2	35	32	81
1B1	21	18	281
1B2	8	20	208
1C1	49	137	47
1C2	42	108	70
1D1	66	180	129
1D2	63	163	142
1E1	52	97	291
1E2	82	157	201
1E3	56	106	329
2A	123	146	52
2B1	93	152	51
2B2	86	156	72
2C	90	174	130
2D	34	30	279
2E	45	43	480
3A	79	152	94
3B	84	157	36
3C	28	42	304
3D1	63	132	35
3D2	62	132	44
3E	92	295	63
3F1	95	337	81
3F2	96	357	74
3G	46	171	28
4A1	115	301	77
4A2	88	259	90
4A3	107	259	113
4B1	77	239	180
4B2	78	127	168
4C1	59	174	72
4C2	52	137	14
4D1	69	182	81
4D2	68	206	62
4D3	96	202	51
4E1	102	338	67
4E2	106	334	63
4F	73	389	54
4G1	29	160	36
4G2	46	142	54
4H1	68	216	47
4H2	77	277	49
5A1	58	197	43
5A2	58	186	49
5A3	65	186	48
5B1	67	283	46
5B2	56	260	47
5B3	81	253	43
5C1	30	227	33
5C2	36	221	24
5D1	62	545	60
5D2	90	489	78
5E1	39	321	33
5E2	56	236	28
5E3	53	356	59
5F1	46	239	49
5F2	45	280	26
5G1	77	407	73
5G2	29	160	32
5H	43	226	47
Absentees 3	22	64	35
4	28	96	8
5	43	80	24
6	29	72	41
Totals	3,998	12,550	7,783

ARKANSAS GAZETTE. January 12, 1963

Ark. Regist. Data

ALC Panel Okays Final Draft Of Voter Registration Bill

A final draft of a proposed voter registration bill requiring party loyalty in primaries was approved yesterday by a Legislative Council committee.

The bill will be introduced early in the legislative session which starts Monday so that interested parties may suggest amendments before it is called to a vote.

A party loyalty requirement has been in the bill all along but the committee inserted a sentence yesterday stating flatly: "No person shall be permitted to vote in any primary unless he registers as a member of the party holding the primary."

The proposal provides that the registrant must state party affiliation. This is not required under the poll tax system now used for keeping trac kof eligible voters.

Backers of the registration bill hope to pass it with a stipulation that it will not take effect unless an anti-poll tax amendment is approved for the United States Constitution.

Initial registration would be conducted between July 1 after the poll tax is outlawed and the third Tuesday of the following April.

In each succeeding year, registration would be conducted between January 1 and the third Tuesday in April. Registration would not be permitted except during this period.

Arkansas Gazette
1-19-63

AY, JANUARY 17

House Receives Seven Measures Voting Laws

Registration Plan And Date Changes Included in Bills

By ROY REED
Of the Gazette Staff

Seven bills were introduced in the House yesterday to change the state's election laws.

They were:

1. HB 38 by Representatives Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, Joel Y. Ledbetter of Pulaski County, Lonnie Etheridge of Jackson County and J. P. Walt of Jefferson County to establish a voter registration system to replace the poll tax if it is made illegal by federal Constitution now under federal Constitutoin now under consideration.

2. HB 39 by Representatives Ledbetter and Jim Brandon of Pulaski County to codify the primary laws.

3. HB 43 by Ledbetter to implement Amendment 54 to the state Constitution, the voting machine measure adopted by the voters in November.

4. HB 25 by Representative Glenn F. Walther of Pulaski County setting out the method of buying voting machines.

5. HB 26 by Representative Milt Earnhart of Sebastian County to change the date of primaries from the second Tuesday in August (with the preferential primary two weeks prior to that) to the last Tuesday in May.

6. HB 30 by Earnhart to permit television stations to show the ballot the day before an election to familiarize the voters with it.

7. HB 29 by Earnhart to require write-in candidates and all independents to pay the same filing and ballot fees as the nominees of political parties.

Far-reaching Proposal

The voter registration bill is far-reaching and comprehensive. It would establish a permanent registration system to replace the present poll tax system. It would not go into effect until the first July after the adoption of the federal amendment outlawing the poll tax for voting. The necessary three-fourths of the states are expected to ratify the amendment this year but there is no way of knowing whether that will be done before this July.

The bill sets out an elaborate and seemingly tamper-proof way of handling registration. The state auditor would print the registration forms in duplicate and each form would have its number. The forms would go to the county clerks. The voters would fill them out and sign an affidavit on the back swearing that they had given correct information. The duplicate copies would be kept in one file by the county clerk. The originals would go into precinct books and would be taken to the voting places each election day. When a voter came to vote, his name would be found in the book. Under the signature on his affidavit he would be required to sign his name again so the election judges could compare the two signatures and thereby keep down forgeries and illicit voting.

The bill would enforce party loyalty. Each precinct would have three books—one each for the Democrats, Republicans and independents. The voter would name his party or independent preference when registering and his name would go into that book only.

Under HB 39, the proposed recodification of the primary laws, the Democrats and Republicans would not be required any longer to hold their elections in the same polling places. That law is not followed now.

Party loyalty or disloyalty would not matter in general elections under HB 38.

The county clerk would check the registration forms every two years. The name of any voter who had not voted during the last two years would be taken from the list. He would have to register again before being allowed to vote.

The first registration would be conducted between July 1 and the third Tuesday of the next April. Thereafter, it would be conducted between January 1 and the third Tuesday in April. Registration would not be permitted except during that period.

Chance for Amendments

Ledbetter, who was chairman of a Legislative Council subcommittee that worked up the bill, had said that the bill would be filed early in the session to give other legislators a chance to add amendments.

Comparative table of recent immigration levels and oversubscribed quotas to existing quotas and quotas proposed under 1963 bill, principal countries contributing to recent immigration

file art.
V-R
CR-2-7-63
p.1916

	Present quota	Average immigration, 1951–60	Proposed quotas	Immigrants registered oversubscribed quotas
Europe:				
Austria	1,405	2,968	2,595	4,590
Belgium	1,297	1,292	1,710	----------
Czechoslovakia	2,859	2,880	3,357	----------
Denmark	1,175	1,370	1,293	3,071
Finland	566	668	792	2,992
France	3,069	3,802	6,172	7,756
Germany	25,814	34,545	25,000	----------
Greece	308	4,844	3,458	105,659
Hungary	865	6,455	4,556	17,470
Ireland	17,756	6,455	17,756	----------
Italy	5,666	18,700	15,648	268,723
Latvia	235	1,913	2,292	1,709
Lithuania	384	1,186	1,841	2,286
Netherlands	3,136	4,719	3,902	8,666
Norway	2,364	2,467	2,364	----------
Poland	6,488	12,798	13,848	57,657
Portugal	438	2,043	1,892	50,559
Rumania	289	1,743	2,441	13,892
Spain	250	1,072	2,614	16,396
Sweden	3,295	1,886	3,295	----------
Switzerland	1,698	1,719	1,698	3,392
Turkey	225	684	2,367	18,123
United Kingdom	65,361	~~20,887~~ 1,172,666	25,000	[1] 48,573
U.S.S.R.	2,697	4,650	6,487	8,613
Yugoslavia	942	5,866	5,295	79,732
Asia:				
China	205	3,274	5,335	[2] 2,860 [3] 22,000
India	100	314	3,233	14,057
Indonesia	100	1,012	3,789	8,576
Iran	100	291	1,586	10,384
Iraq	100	190	458	7,320
Israel	100	935	810	15,196
Japan	185	4,467	5,378	8,882
Jordan	100	511	507	3,194
Korea	100	702	2,616	1,192
Lebanon	100	337	365	5,358
Philippines	100	1,809	2,913	8,124
Africa:				
Morocco	100	216	964	5,278
Tunisia	100	137	259	4,518
Union of South Africa	100	232	1,243	3,286
United Arab Republic	100	618	1,670	11,966
Oceania:				
Australia	100	500	1,344	4,982
New Zealand	100	189	397	1,586

[1] Subquota areas: 1,329,946

Antigua	583
Bahamas	762
Barbados	2,923
Bermuda	178
British Guiana	2,827
British Honduras	2,686
British Virgin Islands	886
Grenada	952
Hong Kong	510
Jamaica	25,614
Malta	5,644
Montserrat	424
St. Christopher	1,043
St. Lucia	114
St. Vincent	496
Trinidad	2,931

1,350,835

[2] Whites.
[3] Chinese.

Van Dalsem Filibuster Stalls Attempt to Kill Literacy Test Proposal

Ark U-R

ARK GA2.2-5-63

By ROY REED
Of the Gazette Staff

A group of House members tried to kill a literacy test amendment on a voter registration bill yesterday but Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County stalled the attempt with a filibuster.

The maneuvering is expected to continue this morning. The House will meet at 10 a. m.

Representative Jim Brandon of Pulaski County made an unexpected move to kill the amendment during the "morning hour," the first hour of the legislative day, which customarily is for routine, non-controversial business. He submitted an amendment to strike the literacy test amendment, which was adopted by a lackadaisical voice vote during a lull Wednesday. Several members did not know the literacy amendment had been adopted until it was done.

Van Dalsem, the author of the registration bill (HB 38), pounced on Brandon's striking amendment and tied it up in the morning hour. Business begun in the morning hour must be finished before the expiration of the hour or be carried over until the next day. An opponent of a measure caught in the morning hour can keep it in limbo indefinitely by filibustering each day during the morning hour.

Talks 30 Minutes

Van Dalsem's filibuster lasted about 30 minutes. Speaker Marion H. Crank than exercised his prerogative and declared the morning hour expired prematurely. Crank, who has known Van Dalsem for years, did not doubt that Van Dalsem could speak a full hour. Van Dalsem will have the floor when the House convenes today.

Representative Talbot Feild Jr. of Hempstead County, author of the literacy test amendment, said he had a compromise amendment prepared and might offer it today.

Opponents of the literacy provision were in no humor for compromise when they left yesterday.

The opposition lobby included such disparate elements as Sheriff Marlin Hawkins of Conway County and the Women's Emergency Committee. The League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women also had representatives working against it.

I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas (Negro) Democratic Voters Association, said that his group was opposed to the bill and that he hoped the Association leadership in the counties would contact their representatives to ask them to oppose it. McClinton said he hoped that "a state that is progressing economically and industrially would think a long time before passing this kind of legislation." He thought the bill would be unconstitutional because it would disfranchise many voters.

Some Eastern Arkansas representatives reportedly were uneasy about the literacy test. One had to be assured privately that Feild's test would not be mandatory for all voters trying to register. The man explained that his county had about 600 Negroes who could not read or write and a mandatory literacy test would disfranchise them. He indicated that the 600 supported him.

Some Southern states have used literacy tests to keep Negroes from voting. Feild said he had no such intention with his amendment. He said at least 18 states, South, had literacy tests. A literacy test encourages people to become literate, he said.

His amendment would give a vote registrar authority to test a person trying to register. The person could be required to read and give a "reasonable interpretation" of anv part of the Arkansas Constitution.

Governor Faubus apparently had nothing to do with promoting the Feild amendment.

More Amendments

Other amendments to the registration bill are expected before the measure comes to a vote. Brandon said he would offer another to strike a provision requiring voters to register by party affiliation. He said several legislators felt 'hat that provision would strengthen the Republican Party.

The registration bill is to replace the poll tax system if three-fourths of the states ratify an amendment to the federal Constitution outlawing the poll tax in federal elections. Four states have ratified it.

Now, 50 Years Late, A 'Mississippi Bill'

The attempt to load down a model voter registration bill with the ultimate anachronism of a "literacy" test is most unfortunate in its timing. It is almost as if the sponsors had searched the whole record over for one single area where members of the General Assembly had not been invited to make themselves look ridiculous in recent years and then had moved forthwith into the breach to remedy the deficiency.

The questionable tactics employed in rushing the thing to a House vote while Wednesday's opening prayer was still reverberating was admission enough of the poverty of the sponsors' case—and reason for its rejection after any sort of thought and consideration.

However, the literacy test amendment deserves rejection on its own demerits, and one of the sponsors—Representative Talbot Feild of Hempstead County—was helpful enough to pinpoint some of the more obvious holes in his own logic in comments made to reporters after Wednesday's vote was taken.

Mr. Feild said for example that, as of 1956, 18 states—by no means all of them in the South—had some sort of literacy requirements for voting. What Mr. Feild did not elaborate upon was what had happened to these 18 supposed examples *since* 1956—through judicial review and the amending process.

Another, more simple, description of the proposal heard in the wake of the House vote was that it was nothing more than a "Mississippi bill." This description is so simple as to be a little oversimplified, perhaps, but insofar as it is an accurate one, it needs to be said once again that Arkansas is not Mississippi. If it was felt that Arkansas needed Mississippi-type voting laws, then the time to have started working for their passage was a half century or so ago—not at a time when the courts are systematically engaged in throwing out such obvious and deliberate attempts to deny one segment of the population the most basic of all citizenship rights. The courts aside, to attempt at this late date to impose Mississippi-type restrictions upon second and third-generation Negro voters is to ask for trouble, the like of which even we in Arkansas haven't seen yet.

★ ★ ★

TODAY, there is an overwhelming and inescapable national consensus that the poll tax must go — if only for the principle of the thing. We agree — for the principle of the thing—although the poll tax has not been used in Arkansas for purposes of consciously attempting to limit the franchise for quite a few years now, and therefore has not, in our view, represented any practical disability to any class of our citizenship. Against the prospect of an imminent constitutional ban on all systems of registration by poll tax, serious men, both in and out of the Arkansas Legislature, have spent a lot of time in trying to draft a workable registration system to take its place. The attempt to complicate their labors by adding a literacy test requirement does a great disservice to them—and to all the people of Arkansas.

Lest there be any lingering mistake about it, what Representative Feild is trying to do is institute a wholly new (for Arkansas) class of civil disability—"suspicion of illiteracy." Under terms of Mr. Feild's proposal, voter registration officers are charged with detecting this condition in prospective voters (presumably by occult means) and then proving or disproving their suspicions by demanding that the applicant "interpret" any or all sections of the Arkansas Constitution, the logic and validity of the answers received to be determined by the same voter registration officer (the county clerk, under provisions of the original bill).

The first and most obvious question is, of course, "who will test the testers?" And the simplest way to dispose of the whole matter would be for those persons who are quite sure they can "interpret" the state Constitution to somebody else's (anybody else's) satisfaction to go ahead and support it, and for all the rest of us to say, "No. Huh-uh!"

Arkansas Gazette

2-8-63

AM & N Bill For Branch Is Offered

Ark Gazette file ARKV-R 2-9-63 p. 5A

A bill to allow Arkansas AM and N College of Pine Bluff to establish a junior college in Southwest Arkansas was introduced yesterday by Senator Nathan G. Coulter of Nashville.

The establishment of the college and its location would have to be approved by the Commission on Co-ordination of Higher Educational Finance. The Board of Trustees of AM and N would operate the school.

The measure, SB 191, made no appropriation but the bill did authorize the Board of Trustees to accept gifts and grants for the school.

Other introductions included:

SB 188 by Senator Max Howell to require non-profit organizations to file corporation papers and to prohibit them from issuing stock or paying dividends. Howell said the bill was designed to control private clubs.

SB 190 by Senator John O. Moore of Texarkana to subject the net income of national banks, federal savings and loan banks and other institutions chartered under federal laws to corporation income state taxes.

VEP 1B

Arkansas Gazette.

Classified Ads

LITTLE ROCK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1963.

—Staff Photo by Rodney Dungan

Point of Order Before a Walkout

The hand of Representative Paul Van Dalsem gestures for recognition as Mrs. John D. Reid begins to read her statement on the registration bill. Chairman Glenn F. Walther overruled Van Dalsem, who then walked out. Representative Raymond L. Mays of Cleveland County is seated beside Mrs. Reid.

Van Dalsem and Feild Leave Hearing As AAUW Leader Makes Appearance

By BILL LEWIS
Of the Gazette Staff

Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County led a walkout yesterday during the House Rules Committee hearing on the voter registration bill, protesting the appearance of Mrs. John D. Reid of Little Rock, legislative chairman of the American Association of University Women.

Representative Talbot Feild Jr. of Hempstead County followed, leaving chairman Glenn F. Wal-

before a notary public, and return them to the county clerk's office.

Protest Is Lodged

This brought a protest from E. Allen Sheppard, clerk of Jefferson County, who said that since the forms would be numbered serially he was certain the clerks would not want to release them indiscriminately.

Before the walkout, the Committee had acted on some pro-

The Committee turned down by a three-to-one vote another proposed amendment by Representative C. B. Nance Jr. of Crittendon County to eliminate the requirement that the voter show his party registration.

Van Dalsem protested that this would gut the bill and that if the amendment were added, he'd vote against the whole bill.

Claims Aid for GOP

Nance argued that the require-

Voter Bill Snarled; Croxton to Submit A Fresh Proposal

Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County will give the House a chance to start afresh on a voter registration bill.

He said he would introduce a new bill today that he believed would be acceptable to the House.

Voter registration, one of the important issues before the 1963 legislature, has bogged down in procedural difficulties. The original registration bill, HB 38, is being loaded down with amendments from all sides and now is in the Rules Committee.

Croxton said many representatives agreed that HB 38 was in trouble and probably would not pass because of the difficulties in trying to amend it. He began drafting the replacement bill yesterday.

Croxton's bill will attempt to meet a number of objections that have come up to HB 38.

No Literacy Test

It will have no literacy test. The House voted last week against two literacy tests but there was lingering talk yesterday of bringing up still another version.

The Croxton bill will include a long series of mainly clerical changes requested by the County Clerks Association. That apparently will guarantee the clerks' support.

Croxton said that one amendment the clerks already had attached to HB 38 would be revised in his bill. The bill originally would have required a county clerk to return all damaged or soiled affidavits of registration to the state auditor. The amendment would have allowed the clerk himself to destroy the affidavits.

Opposition has been building in the House against that provision by members who see a chance for

Arkansas Gazette.

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Representative Talbot Feild Jr. of Hempstead County followed, leaving chairman Glenn F. Walther of Pulaski County, Chadd L. Durrett of Union and Raymond L. Mays of Cleveland. Mays also withdrew a few minutes later, explaining that he had to round up members for another hearing.

Although the Committee has 12 members, those five had been making Committee decisions on amendments as the chairman declared that he could "see" a quorum present. Van Dalsem stopped at the door on the way out and suggested that the chairman could no longer "see" a quorum. Walther couldn't, so the Committee could not act on any more amendments or on the bill itself.

At Odds Before

Van Dalsem and the AAUW have tangled before. When Mrs. Reid began reading her statement, the first sentence aroused him. He interrupted and said she was out of order for speaking on the original bill, not the bill as amended. Walther overruled him.

Van Dalsem muttered something about no action without a quorum and left, urging others to join him. Durrett declined the invitation, saying he had promised to stay and hear the women out.

Mrs. Reid's opening sentence was a request that the Committee support a bill "identical in all basic respects to the one presented to the House by the Legislative Council Committee," which she said had been worked on for two years and insured to the people "the proper protection for their votes."

Mrs. Reid's statement went on to appeal for retention of the provision requiring each person to sign his own voter registration application. This, she said, would serve as a double-check against multiple-voting. She suggested that the head of the family might take the application forms home, have them signed by the other eligible members of the family before a notary public, and return them to the county clerk's office.

Protest Is Lodged

This brought a protest from E. Allen Sheppard, clerk of Jefferson County, who said that since the forms would be numbered serially he was certain the clerks would not want to release them indiscriminately.

Before the walkout, the Committee had acted on some proposed amendments, adopting one that Representative Nathan L. Schoenfeld of Garland County charged was simply another literacy requirement in mild disguise. An outright literacy requirement had been approved, then defeated earlier in the House, after Governor Faubus had made know his preference for a bill without it.

This amendment by Representative Clyde Kinslow of Pope County would require that voters fill out their own application for permanent registration. This would include not only the signature but also 11 other items of information on the form.

Schoenfeld, who is not a Committee member, declared that it "does a great deal more than it purports—it means that no one can register or vote unless he can write. It cuts out us illiterates. I think it is unfair and unconstitutional."

The Committee turned down by a three-to-one vote another proposed amendment by Representative C. B. Nance Jr. of Crittendon County to eliminate the requirement that the voter show his party registration.

Van Dalsem protested that this would gut the bill and that if the amendment were added, he'd vote against the whole bill.

Claims Aid for GOP

Nance argued that the requirement would have the effect of creating a strong Republican Party in the state. Only Feild voted for the amendment.

There was some confusion as to whether Kinslow's amendment conflicted with one already adopted by the House. The earlier one, submitted by Representative G. D. Smith Jr. of Lincoln County, would allow a husband, wife, son, daughter, sister, brother, father or mother to fill out the affidavit of registration for persons unable to register in person.

Walther said it appeared to him that the two amendments were in conflict and he said informally after the hearing that he was against all of the bill in its present (amended) form.

With resignation, Walther said his only alternative was to set another hearing for next week—No. 4 by the House Committee on this single bill—and ask then for a do-pass or do-not-pass vote.

Voter Bill Snarled; Croxton to Submit A Fresh Proposal

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Croxton said that one amendment the clerks already had attached to HB 38 would be revised in his bill. The bill originally would have required a county clerk to return all damaged or soiled affidavits of registration to the state auditor. The amendment would have allowed the clerk himself to destroy the affidavits.

Opposition has been building in the House against that provision by members who see a chance for abuse if a tight check is not kept on the affidavit forms. The forms would be numbered and each would represent a potential vote. Croxton's bill will require that the forms be returned to the auditor.

Signing Requirement

The Croxton bill will restore a requirement that a prospective voter must sign his own registration affidavit. The House has approved an amendment striking that provision in HB 38 on the request of members who said that a member of a voter's family should be allowed to register for him. Opponents fought it on the ground that allowing that freedom would make it too easy to continue the venerable but illegal custom of officials' packing the voter rolls.

The legislature is trying to come up with a replacement for the poll tax. The Legislative Council recommended a registration system and Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, a veteran legislative leader for the Faubus administration, agreed to sponsor it. The poll tax will not be legal if three-fourths of the states ratify a proposed amendment to the federal constitution outlawing it, and already four states have approved it.

Arkansas Gazette
2-16-63
VEP

Bill by Sprick Hits at Negro Voting Slates

Senator Dan T. Sprick of Little Rock introduced a bill Friday that he says is aimed at stopping the "exploitation" during elections of "poor, ignorant voters," by which he means Negroes.

The bill (SB 235) would prohibit the solicitation of money from political candidates for placing their names on printed slates. It also would prohibit the distribution of such slates on election day and would prohibit voters from carrying them into polling places.

Sprick said yesterday that the bill was directed at such persons as I. S. McClinton, Bishop O. L. Sherman and Jeffrey Hawkins—all of whom are or have been political powers among Little Rock and North Little Rock Negroes.

Bishop Sherman was transferred recently. He had been influential in North Little Rock for years. McClinton and Hawkins have worked for years with Negro political groups.

Sprick said that positions on the political slates he had in mind were sold to the candidate who bid the most money. The voters who go along with the slates simply carry them into the polling places and blindly follow the recommended list, he said.

Sprick said he didn't know of any whites who organized such slates.

Slates are very much a part of the political picture in the Negro communities of Little Rock and North Little Rock. Their actual effectiveness is an unknown quantity but the cautious politicians give them the benefit of the doubt.

Arkansas Gazette 2-22-69

Registration Bill Is Okayed By Committee

The House Rules Committee finished amending a proposed voter registration bill (HB 38) yesterday and put a "do pass" recommendation on it.

The amendments adopted yesterday were technical and made administrative changes asked by the County Clerk's Association.

The Committee approved last week a modest literacy requirement which would make each registrant fill out his application in his own handwriting. There is another amendment already adopted by the House, which would permit registration by close relatives of the voters.

The Committee did not act on a substitute bill (HB 424) introduced by Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County, Croxton's bill basically is the same as the other bill before amendment.

From the People

Arkansas Gazette
2-22-63

Fair Voter Registration Is a Basic

To the Editor of the Gazette:

It appears that the fond hopes of a patient electorate for something like a fair election are going to be nipped again by the monkeyshines of the legislature, tampering with any attempt to get a fair registration law.

In the House, a move to make every voter do his own registering was tossed out on the lame excuse that "most husbands buy their wife's poll tax." If they would stop with the wife, it might not be so bad, but some of them get so carried away with the idea they buy one for everyone in the family who is still warm.

Look at this county! In 1961 it stuck its chest out half way to Little Rock because we led the rest of the state in percentage of poll taxes per capita. Out of the 5,947 people who inhabit this county 53 per cent had poll taxes. If anyone had stopped to consider he would have known we had to borrow some people from somewhere for a distorted figure like that.

That is just what we did—from adjoining counties (where they also had poll taxes) and from our neighboring states. One of our politicos who trails his fingers through the public trough for a monthly handout, became so enthusiastic that he not only bought a poll tax for his wife, and himself, but for his daughter, and husband who haven't lived in Arkansas for 25 years, and for his grandson and wife, and granddaughter and husband—and the in-laws have never been in Arkansas, much less hold any claim to residency. Apparently they thought we were incapable of electing our own officials, for each of them butted in with a ballot for the absentee box.

California furnished us with an amazing number of voters, as did Houston, Tex.

★ ★ ★

Those in our community who would like to see a fair election began to breathe more hopefully with the thought that if each fellow had to do his own registering, some of this outside interference might be stopped.

This writer, before marrying an Arkansas man, lived in a state where the registration system prevails.

When the registrar of voters removed her name from the list of eligible voters along with the others who had moved away, nothing was thought of it, because she had always believed that a married woman must take her husband's legal residence.

(Communications on any subject are welcome. Letters should be under 500 words and typewritten if possible. All letters are subject to editing to meet space requirements. Each letter must be signed although signatures will be withheld on request. No letter will be returned unless self - addressed envelope is enclosed.—Editor)

Not so in Arkansas! It is amazing how many people are unwilling to cut the political umbilical cord, for when they marry and move elsewhere, they still appeared at home on the poll book as "Mrs. Mary Jones." They are probably Mrs. John Jones where they reside with their husbands.

It isn't Khrushchev and his Commies who are destroying our precious right to vote. It is our own legislature backed by an apathetic electorate.

Don't just sit there! Do something!

Collar your representative or senator and tell him that his mighty office doesn't belong to him, but to the people of the country and that you want a Fair Registration Law, and that you are holding him accountable.

Then sit back and watch it bring results.

"Ima Voter".

Hampton.

P. S. My representative isn't six feet from my elbow as I write!

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—Staff Photo

SENATOR SPRICK

Sprick Attacks Negro Leaders; Bill Is Passed

Senator Dan T. Sprick of Little Rock said yesterday in the Senate that Negro leaders frequently solicit money from political candidates to place their names on recommended voting lists for circulation among the voters.

"I say here that the Negro is being exploited by the members of his own race," Sprick said.

Sprick made a fiery speech on behalf of SB 235, and it passed, 33-0. The measure, which Sprick introduced Friday, would prohibit the solicitation of money from political candidates for placing their names on printed slates. The bill would also prohibit the distribution of recommended slates on election day and would make it unlawful for voters to carry such a list into a polling place for reference while marking their ballot.

A violation would be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $300 to $1,000 or a prison sentence of up to one year. Election officials who fail to report violations would be subject to a $100 fine.

Sprick aimed most of his remarks at two Little Rock Negroes, I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas (Negro) Democratic Voters Association, and Jeffrey L. Hawkins, president of the East End Civic League.

Sprick denied a charge that McClinton made earlier in the week that he (Sprick) hired Negroes to circulate a voting list with his name on it the last time he ran for office. "Gentlemen, I didn't do that," Sprick said. "A friend of mine did, and he had those poor people in such a state of confusion they didn't know who in the world to vote for."

Sprick also criticized Bishop O. L. Sherman of the African Methodist - Episcopal Church. Sherman lived at North Little Rock until last fall when he was transferred to Waco, Tex.

A Means of Harassment

Senator Dan Sprick had to do no more than scream "Negro bloc voting," and the Senate was off and running on his bill to eliminate the use of slates of recommended candidates. Specifically, Senate Bill 235 would make it illegal for any candidate to pay to have his name put on such a slate, would bar the publication of such slates on election day and would prohibit any individual from taking such a slate into the polling place. SB 235 was approved 33 to 0 by the Senate.

The House members ought to examine this measure more thoughtfully than their colleagues in the "upper" chamber apparently have. The measure's principal effect will be to provide a means of harassment, not merely for Negroes, but for any opponents of an incumbent office-holder.

How, for instance, can it clearly be established whether or not a candidate paid to have his name put on a slate? Perhaps the senator is prepared to police against such offenses, or perhaps he would have us take the word of an opposing candidate. The prohibition against an individual's taking such a slate into the polling place with him is unworkable and dangerous. With Pulaski County's 11-man House delegation and its three senators, your average citizen may need to prepare a slate for himself and his wife to remember not to vote for Dan Sprick—or perhaps even to vote for him. The senator would need, then, to provide some ready test for showing whether a slate was drawn up by the person voting or by someone else.

The only way in which the measure could be made to work against Negro bloc voting and not against all individuals would be for it to be applied with an uneven hand. If that is what Senator Sprick has in mind, his bill is an offense against democracy.

Arkansas Gazette 2-25-63

Ark Gaz. 2-27-63

'Fresh' Voter Bill Amended in House; Loses Some Appeal

By ROY REED
Of the Gazette Staff

The House yesterday put what the opponents call a "graveyard" amendment on Representative Hardy W. Croxton's new voter registration bill, HB 424.

The amendment probably will make the bill somewhat less acceptable to those legislators who saw the Croxton bill as a fresh hope when the session's first registration bill, HB 38, got bogged down in amendments.

The HB 424 amendment would allow a member of a person's immediate family to register for him to vote. Croxton said that would encourage abuse. He had described the provision earlier as one to allow unscrupulous machine politicians to vote dead people.

By Van Dalsem

Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, author of the amendment, said he would not have anything to do with it if he thought it would lead to anything crooked in elections. He said he wanted it added to the bill because everybody should be encouraged to vote.

Author's Stand

Representative G. D. Smith Jr. of Lincoln County, another proponent of the amendment, said it would allow continuation of the present system in which a husband may pay his wife's poll tax.

The poll tax probably is on its way out because of a proposed federal amendment to outlaw it. Other states are ratifying the amendment quickly. That's why Arkansas is considering a registration system.

The House adopted the Van Dalsem amendment 51-35, not a vote to spare.

Another proposed amendment that stirred controversy was defeated 44-46. It was one by Representative Cecil B. Nance Jr. of Crittenden County to strike a clause in HB 424 requiring registration by political party.

Nance said that the party loyalty clause would promote the Republican Party instead of hurt it as some believe. Many who are angry at the national Democratic Party will register as Republicans, thus inflating the GOP rolls and encouraging the Republicans to hold more primaries, he said.

Van Dalsem, the original author of the party loyalty clause in HB 38, opposed Nance. Without party registration, the Republicans would vote in both Republican and Democratic primaries, he said.

Other Actions

In other action, the House passed:

★ SB 191 to permit AM and N College at Pine Bluff (all-Negro) to establish a branch in Southwest Arkansas, with approval of the Commission on Co-ordination of Higher Educational Finance, 80-7.

★ SB 194 to close the Confederate Home, transfer the residents to nursing homes and turn the building over to the Blind and Deaf Schools Board, 94-0.

★ SB 122 requiring out-of-state insurance companies to deposit $50,000 in securities or a $50,000 surety bond with the state insurance commissioner for protection of Arkansas policyholders, 92-0. The companies now must deposit $20,000 in securities or meet other requirements.

Two Hours Earlier

The House will meet at 10 a. m. today, two hours earlier than usual. It hopes to pass several non-controversial bills and send them to the Senate to avoid trapping them in the customary end-of-the-session logjam. The session has two weeks to run.

Asheville Gazette 2-25-63

'Cemetery' Amendment

The "new" voter registration bill, HB 424 by Representative Hardy Croxton, has now been amended to include some of the defects of the original measure. Not surprisingly, Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, the author of the earlier bill, led the fight to weaken Croxton's proposal.

The damage done by Mr. Van Dalsem is not fatal, however, and the Croxton bill may still work its way through the House as an effective piece of legislation. Mr. Croxton ought to try to eliminate the worst portions of the Van Dalsem amendment whenever his measure comes up again.

Van Dalsem's amendment provides (1) that members of a person's immediate family could register for him and (2) that a person be permitted to vote absentee without ever having registered in person. Both provisions clearly weaken the safeguards in the bill. The latter defect, however, seems more fundamental.

The amendment was passed because of a feeling in the House that it would be unsafe for legislators to go back home if they made registration requirements too stringent. Under the poll tax system, there is no requirement that the tax be paid in person; in fact, probably more poll taxes are paid by mail than by any other method. But Mr Croxton had hoped to incorporate into the registration bill a basic reform, and he has now been rebuffed by the House. The requirement for registration in person did not seem unduly harsh in a permanent registration system. Even though Mr. Croxton's proposal would have improved the situation, however, this part of the Van Dalsem amendment will not be intolerable where it is honestly and justly administered.

The provision permitting absentee registration and then absentee voting, however, so weakens the bill that a serious effort ought to be made to excise it. There would be no opportunity for the voter registrar to determine the fundamental question of whether there is a real live body to back up the vote. Such loose control opens the way for extensive abuses.

Mr. Van Dalsem has played "wrecker" often enough in this session of the General Assembly. The House will surely not permit him to undermine Mr. Croxton's efforts to give the people a sound registration law to protect the rights of the individual.

1963. Ark-Reg. Data

Registration Bill Amended Again in House

Little Likelihood Seen for Passage In Waning Session

By ROY REED
Of the Gazette Staff

The House continued amending a voter registration bill yesterday, striking a party designation requirement and rejecting another literacy test, but it all might have been in vain.

Only nine working days remain in the 1963 session. There is a strong feeling in the House that no registration bill can be adopted with so little time left.

The House has three registration bills before it and two of them that originally had strong support have been so burdened with amendments and parliamentary obstacles that they have small chance of passage. The third was introduced only Thursday, and few bills filed so late in the session have any chance of working through the mill.

HB 38 by Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, the first bill, came up for more amendments yesterday. Van Dalsem apparently had decided to resurrect it and try to pass it.

He brought the bill up for two minor clerical amendments, and no sooner were they adopted than Representative C. B. Nance Jr. of Crittenden County submitted a third amendment to strike a requirement that voters register by political parties. That requirement was one of Van Dalsem's main reasons for his registration bill and he had repeatedly fought off efforts by Nance and others to strike it.

Reconsideration Notice

Nance finally succeeded yesterday. His amendment was adopted 52-22. But a few minutes later Representative Michael Womack of Franklin gave notice of reconsideration, so the Nance amendment probably will come up again.

The first fight over the registration bill was over a proposed literacy test that Representative Talbot Feild Jr. of Hempstead County tried to attach. Feild was beaten and subsequent efforts to put on milder literacy tests also failed.

Representative Clyde Kinslow of Pope County tried again yesterday with an even more watered-down literacy test. Kinslow's would have required a registrant to fill out his registration form in his own handwriting, unless prevented by physical disability. That was beaten 54-22 after a brief debate.

The second registration bill (HB 424) by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, was trapped in the morning hour Thursday by a Van Dalsem filibuster. There was no action on it yesterday.

The third (HB 532) was introduced by Representatives E. A. Walker of Stone County and Paul Jones of Searcy County.

Arkansas Gazette 3-5-63

Voter Bill Escapes Van Dalsem's Trap But Hits New Snag

By ROY REED
Of the Gazette Staff

The House overrode Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County yesterday and removed a voter registration bill from a parliamentary trap by a vote of **64-11.**

Then it refused to go along with the author of the bill, Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, on an amendment to restrict absentee voting. Croxton's amendment failed 39 for and 33 against with 51 needed for passage.

HB 424 was caught in the morning hour, the time reserved for routine business, by a Van Dalsem filibuster last week. Croxton could get it out with 51 votes and he got those handily.

But he bogged down in questions and parliamentary confusion when he tried to attach his amendment.

Croxton was trying to change an amendment that Van Dalsem put on HB 424 several days ago. The Van Dalsem amendment would permit a member of a voter's immediate family to register for him. It also would permit the voter to vote absentee without ever registering in person, with the approval of the county board of registration. The last part is opposed by Croxton and the amendment he proposed yesterday would reverse it, requiring the absentee registrant to sign his own registration affidavit before being able to vote an absentee ballot.

Still Will Try

Croxton said afterward that he still intended to try to pass the bill, even with the Van Dalsem provision.

Several members had attacked the provision earlier as an invitation to election abuse. Allowing anyone to register for another person would allow unscrupulous officials to vote dead people and non-residents, they said.

Advocates of the provision contend that a husband ought to be able to register his wife to vote, just as he now can pay his wife's poll tax.

The registration bill is to take the place of the poll tax in case enough states ratify a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution outlawing it.

The House has two other versions of a registration bill. The chances of getting any through both houses of the legislature diminish daily. Only eight working days are left in this session.

ing. That was one of several setbacks for Van Dalsem yesterday and by the end of the day he was saying little.

Resolution Filed

Van Dalsem filed a resolution (HR 31) calling for a Public Service Commission study to find out if the Arkansas Power and Light Company made a larger profit than the law allows last year. The resolution says it is rumored that AP and L made about $13,000,000 last year. Van Dalsem apparently is referring to a statement by the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association last week saying that AP and L had overcharged its customers $13,255,000 from 1956 through 1960. AP and L denied it.

Control Bill Beaten

The House defeated 51-33 HB 430 by Representative Nathan Schoenfeld of Garland County to establish a board to control collection agencies..

Measures passed included:

HB 505 by Representative L. H. Autry of Mississippi County to authorize the Education Department to buy the Highway Department's building on the Capitol grounds for $400,000, 83-1. The Highway Department plans to move to the outskirts of Little Rock.

HR 27 by Representative B. G. Hendrix of Sebastian County commending the chambers of commerce for helping industrialize the state, by a unanimous voice vote. Van Dalsem, who indicated last week that he opposed it, spoke for it.

ist Bill ...ned Along, Then Hits Snag

Mixup in Senate May Kill Measure For Registration

The House suddenly and painlessly passed a permanent voter registration bill yesterday and sent it to the Senate.

And there, after miraculously surviving nearly two months of battering and amending in the House, the bill may die an accidental death. The Senate forgot to have it read.

The 64th General Assembly will end at noon tomorrow. Without opposition and with plenty of backing, the registration bill could be passed before adjournment. But it has opposition.

Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley, who is pushing an annual registration bill that is pending in the House, probably will object to a second reading of the bill today. That will call for a vote on suspension of the rules, which requires two-thirds of those voting. With Allen's influence, he probably can prevent a rules suspension today and tomorrow if he wishes. That would kill the bill because it must be read three times before it can come up for a final vote.

It was Allen who discovered that the bill, HB 38 by Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County and others, was not read in the Senate after being delivered from the House yesterday afternoon.

After the Senate adjourned, Allen asked what had happened to HB 38. He had wanted to object to a second reading, he said.

A search of the bills file disclosed that the bill was stamped to show that it had been read twice. But the Senate Journal, the official arbiter, showed that it had not been read at all.

Probable Error

Lieutenant Go[illegible]or Nathan Gordon, the pr[illegible]ng officer of the Senate, said he did not know why HB 38 was not read. He surmised that the reading clerk had picked up two bills by accident with HB 38 on the bottom and had passed it on to the stack of bills that had been read.

Allen said he opposed the bill because it had not been amended sufficiently in the House. He objects to requiring a voter to register by political party. That provision was a pet of Van Dalsem's. The House struck it out over Van Dalsem's objection several days ago—or it thought it did. Allen said he had found another place in the bill that required the county clerk, the official registrar, to place registrants' affidavits in files marked Democrat, Republican and Independent. That keeps the party affiliation requirement in the bill despite the House amendment that attempted to strike it, he said.

Van Dalsem Switches

Van Dalsem ended up supporting HB 38 yesterday even without the clause on party affiliation that he so strongly favored. He would not say why but it was believed that Governor Faubus asked him to relent. William J. Smith, the governor's legal advisor and legislative aide, arranged a conference yesterday between Van Dalsem and Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, the author of another version of a permanent registration bill, to try to break a deadlock. Smith said he arranged the meeting at the request of several legislators who wanted a bill passed without further dispute or [illegible]

He said Mr. Faubus had no part in the conference.

It was thought that all permanent registration bills were dead Monday. They were supposed to have made made a special order or business Monday but a premature adjournment cut them off. At the time, Croxton and others interested in the bills believed them to be dead because of the short time remaining in the session.

Easy Passage

After the conference arranged by Smith, HB 38 passed the House without debate. The vote was 54-15. The vote was taken in the morning hour, a time reserved for non-controversial matters.

As passed, HB 38 included a provision to allow a voter's father, mother, brother, or sister register for him. That caused considerable opposition earlier in the session, particularly from Croxton. That was one of the amendments added to HB 38 that prompted Croxton to introduced his own bill, HB 424. But before it was over, HB 424 was so amended that Croxton favored Van Dalsem's bill over his own. And Van Dalsem favored Croxton's over HB 38 after HB 38 lost its party affiliation clause.

The House passed up a chance to vote on Allen's annual registration bill, SB 342, yesterday. It was put on a list of non-controversial bills. But when it was called up, several members objected and Speaker Marion H. Crank ordered it withdrawn.

Arkansas Gazette 3-13-63

Arkansas Gazette

Registration Bill Dying in Senate; Buried by House

3-14-63

A permanent voter registration bill hangs by a thread in the Senate and its backers will try to pass it over tough opposition this morning. The legislative session will end at noon.

The House yesterday virtually killed an annual registration bill that was introduced late in the session as a substitute for a permanent registration bill. The author of the ill-fated annual registration bill, SB 342, is Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley, and he is leading the fight against the permanent registration bill, HB 38.

Allen maneuevered HB 38 to the edge of its grave yesterday and undoubtedly will try to push it in when the Senate convenes at 10 a. m. today.

HB 38 was read the first time yesterday in the Senate and Allen objected to a second reading. Senator Dan White of Fort Smith made a motion to suspend the rules to permit a second reading but it failed by a voice vote.

Later, Senator Roy Sorrels of Atkins tried another motion to suspend the rules so the bill could be read a second time but Lieutenant Governor Nathan Gordon, the presiding officer, ruled that this was out of order.

Gordon said the Senate rules forbid making the same motion twice in one day on the same question.

But Gordon told Sorrels that he could make the same motion today, and if it carries, the bill could be read the second and third times. This would bring it to a final vote.

Sorrels' motion would require two-thirds of those voting to carry and it appeared doubtful yesterday that the senators had changed their attitude sufficiently to give it this margin.

Filibuster Threat

Even if Sorrels did get the bill read the second and third times, a filibuster could keep it from coming to a final vote before the Senate adjourns sine die at noon.

"We can talk two hours in the morning if we have to," said Allen.

The House, which has been wrangling over permanent voter registration bills all session, passed HB 38 Tuesday by a vote of 54-15. It is sponsored by Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County and others.

Allen said that at the present time he is flatly opposed to a permanent voter registration system because he doesn't believe it is possible to have one without

(See BILL on Page 2A.)

requiring voters to state their party preference.

Harm to GOP

This requirement would prevent Republicans from voting in the Democratic primaries, Allen said, and in his district the Democratic primary is the only way Republicans can have a voice in the election of county and state officials.

Asked why he thought a permanent voter registration system would need a provision for party preference, Allen said that in counties which hold both Republican and Democratic primaries there would need to be separate registration books to be certain that a resident didn't vote in both primaries.

Allen said he could see how counties with both Republican and Democratic primaries might want the party preference listed.

"I believe that's the biggest bone of contention on the whole thing," Allen said. "Some of us want party preference and some of don't."

Van Dalsem, the author of the bill, wanted it to include party preference, but the House attempted to amend this provision out of it. Allen and other senators don't believe the House did a good enough job on this. They say that the bill still requires party preference because the county clerk would have to place the registrants' affidavits in files marked Democrat, Republican and Independent.

HB 38 was amended 18 times in the House before it got to the Senate, and some senators are casting a wary eye at it because of that.

"That bill has been so fouled up by amendments," said Senator Robert Harvey of Swifton, "that it's hard to tell what it will do."

House Opposition

Allen's annual registration bill ran into determined opposition in the House. Representative Doris McCastlain of Monroe County, who was handling the bill, tried in vain to bring it to a vote. After a long wrangle, the House voted further consideration. Mrs. McCastlain said she considered that the death of the bill.

Represenattive Nathan Schoenfeld of Garland County tried first to kill the bill with a filibuster. That failed and he tried to kill it with amendments. He was unable to get an amendment put on it but the House went along with killing it with the withdrawal motion.

Only Continuation

Mrs. McCastlain argued that the bill was only a continuation of the present system of signing people up to a vote as poll tax payers, except that the $1 tax would not be required. The reason the legislature is considering a registration system is because an amendment may be adopted soon to the federal constitution to outlaw the poll tax.

Schoenfeld said SB 342 was not simply a continuation of the present system.

"This is the loosest bill for qualifying electors ever passed by any American state," he said. He said it would open the door to all manner of abuses, including voting dead people in greater numbers than they are voted now.

Reform in Voting

The General Assembly's failure to pass a sound voter registration bill, to replace the moribund poll tax, mirrored the same opposition to reform demonstrated earlier in other areas, as in the failure to pass a school consolidation bill.

In the circumstances, nevertheless, we are somewhat relieved that the Assembly did not pass makeshift registration legislation. A proposal for an annual registration, introduced by Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley, was so weak as to deserve the funeral the House gave it on Wednesday. A bill introduced in the House by Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County had been so amended—under the guidance of the author—that it bore substantial defects. Neither really deserved to pass.

An atmosphere of some urgency was generated over the voter registration issue, but we think it was not justified. Governor Faubus has shared our view that the poll tax is not likely to be outlawed right away. The anti-poll tax amendment to the federal Constitution has now been ratified by only six states and must be approved by 32 more before it becomes effective. The 1965 General Assembly may very well come soon enough to write a substitute for the poll tax. If the ratification process should be hastened, a special session could conceivably become necessary.

Reform legislators, we think, should begin now to tell the people of the importance of a sound registration law which will protect the integrity of the ballot. Certainly this is an issue that deserves more careful study and more attention to safeguarding the public interest than the the legislature displayed during the session just ended. The reformers, such as Representative Hardy Croxton, did not succeed in passing a sound registration law, but they did at least prevent the enactment of "cemetery voting" provisions and literacy tests. The Assembly ought to provide new safeguards to assure that only bona fide, live voters are registered. The opposition leaders need to set about the task of winning more widespread public support for such reforms than was brought to bear on this legislature.

Arkansas Gazette

Arkansas Gazette 2-1-63

So to the Initiative

In some circumstances there would be validity to the contention by Governor Faubus that a new voter registration system, which Arkansas must have to replace the moribund poll tax, would better be written by the General Assembly than in the initiative.

It would, indeed, require two-thirds majorities in the Assembly to amend an initiated act setting up voter registration. The initiative method does offer less flexibility.

But these considerations become academic in the light of the legislative performance. The Assembly in the session just ended had an opportunity to pass a registration act but didn't. Commanding evidence indicates, moreover, that the system now being proposed for an initiated act is better than anything that the Assembly would pass.

The initiative plan is essentially the bill which Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County offered the Assembly. It has workable provisions for permanent registration by party, and safeguards against "cemetery" voting and abuses by courthouse machines. In the recent legislative session there was substantial opposition to some of Mr. Croxton's key provisions for protecting the electoral processes.

If any important defect in the Croxton plan developed after it had been put into practice, corrective action could still be taken by two-thirds of the membership of each chamber, or in another initiative move.

It is regrettable that the Arkansas Assembly has shown itself, in voter registration and some other areas, so nearly incapable of constructive action. Nevertheless, in an Assembly dominated by Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County and other comparable (if less blatant) figures, the prospects for sound legislation are always uncertain at best. Where practicable, resort to the initiative offers the only immediate remedy.

Ark. Gazette 6/10/63
Ark. Reg. Data

Negro Urges Voting Drive For Arkansas

I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association, called yesterday for a state-wide poll tax drive to increase Negro voting strength in Arkansas.

He spoke at a planning meeting at the Elks Club at 912 Gaines Street yesterday afternoon.

McClinton recommended that committees be established in all counties that have Negro residents to raise money and encourage payment of the poll tax.

The state committee that directs the drive should be bipartisan and shouldn't have religious or fraternal connections, he said. He wants to start the drive June 23 at an Emancipation Centennial celebration at Little Rock.

McClinton preceded his recommendations with criticisms of state Senator Dan T. Sprick of Little Rock and state Attorney General Bruce Bennett.

He said Sprick would be defeated because of "anti-McClinton" legislation that Sprick introduced and passed in the 1963 legislature. He was referring to a new law that prohibits soliciting and accepting money for including a political candidate's name on a voting slate. Voting slates are widely circulated among Negro voters.

He said that Bennett and other elected officials were supposed to preserve law and order, not incite violence by predicting it. This apparently was a reference to Bennett's statement last week that there might be trouble across the country during the Emancipation celebrations.

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Page 18—Sunday, June 30, 1963

Voter Registration

Our hunch is that a system of voter registration that did not require party declaration would do most to build a two-party system in Arkansas.

Others have the opposite hunch, and their view has prevailed in the framing of the proposed permanent voter registration system that won the endorsement of the Committee for Voter Registration at the Committee's founding meeting last week at Little Rock.

On this point, as on others, we think differences far less important than unanimity in seeking an efficient, relatively corruption-proof voter registration system. It is good news that the cross-section of the state's leadership which attended the Little Rock meeting appears to agree. There is evident a willingness to submerge disagreements, to give on disputed points, in order that a solid front can be shown the legislative Black Gang in what now looks like an inevitable special session to write a voter registration statute.

The good government folks and the other segments of the state's leadership represented at the meeting, and now working together in the committee, want Arkansas to have honest elections. They recognize that an indispensable forerunner of honest elections is a voter registration system built to discourage fraud and to render fraud readily detectible when it does occur. These are virtues of the proposed permanent registration system. It will not in itself preclude a dishonest count or ballot box stuffing, but it will cut back the potentiality for these things.

Another virtue is the permanence that is designed into the system. Quite apart from the protection against fraud that is inherent in checking election-day signatures against those maintained as part of a permanent registration system, permanent registration will mean less confusion and trouble for the individual voter. It will mean (once we are used to it) fewer questions about who is eligible to vote and who isn't. It should also mean less work for county officials.

These are good things in themselves.

Ark. Reg.

About Arkansas Ark. Gazette 7-18-63

Forrest City Listening To the Distant Drum

By JAMES O. POWELL
Editor of the Editorial Page

Forrest City.

Not many of the growing Southern towns in the 10,000-to-25,000 bracket of population have been visibly affected by the desegregation movement that has so occupied the attention of the cities of the South.

So it is in Forrest City, Arkansas. To the naked eye, segregation is as immutable a way of life in this swiftly developing town as it was 25 or 50 years ago. There are two separate communities within the one, and not much apparent evidence of dissatisfaction with that which has been ordained.

The white people of the South, nevertheless, have learned to take less for granted in contemplating the Negro, and they have shed some illusions. Knowledge of inexorable change is reaching into the consciousness of the towns as well as the cities. This awareness is especially acute, just below the surface, here in a community that is so economically progressive that leaders expect doubling of population within six or seven years.

Forrest City is one of the Southern communities that is not lost in the backwater of the past, even if it is named after General Nathan Bedford Forrest and still observes his birthday with due propriety. Here the heads of the power structure are engaged in the present and looking at a future that is increasingly attractive. Community leaders raised in the old ways have not lost the capacity for adaptation. Forrest City, moreover, has experienced to an unusual degree the homogenizing influence of Northerners who have come down to manage the process of industrialization.

Here, then, is the "New South" in microcosm: The old and the new, side by side, each conditioned by the other.

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SUCH A community could hardly be oblivious to the forces of change, especially when Forrest City is so strongly influenced by both Little Rock and Memphis. Politically Forrest City is oriented (or "subjugated" as one outspoken resident phrases it) to Little Rock. Commercially it is oriented to Memphis. People here are fully aware that both cities have desegregated schools and parks and other facilities in the public domain, and have voluntarily desegregated downtown lunch-counters, some hotels, motion picture houses and some sports arenas.

Realists here know that the present immunities of the smaller Southern towns and cities are not enduring and, indeed, may end sooner than many imagine.

The first evidence of change, in truth, is already emerging. The response has been reassuring.

The moving force is industrialization. Yale and Towne, in its Forrest City plant, employs a few semi-skilled Negroes under the firm's national policy of equal opportunity. Facilities (lunch and rest rooms included) are not segregated. On a larger scale, the rule of equal opportunity has been formally and publicly proclaimed now for a big television plant that will be the biggest industry in Forrest City.

The Warwick company, makers of television sets for Sears, stipulated in its negotiations that a no-discrimination policy would govern the hiring and training of workers.

Forrest City, in all practicality, took the stipulation in stride. Thousands of whites and Negroes were interviewed at the same time in a labor survey conducted by the Chamber of Commerce with the help of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. Whites registered Negroes and vice versa without incident or discernible friction.

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THE SMOOTH operation of the labor survey augurs well for the future. Yet the real tests will come at some indeterminate point when Forrest City begins token school desegregation and, finally, faces the more complicated tests of desegregation in certain privately - owned establishments where there is no requirement of law.

These visceral issues are neither at hand nor in sight. As it is in other Southern towns of comparable size, only a scant few Negroes in Forrest City have much economic independence. As Forrest City's industrialization proceeds, however, such independence will rise in the Negro community, stirring the familiar desire for equality.

This outlook for the future does not raise the kind of issues that community leaders care to talk about, on the record, for the obvious reasons.

Yet privately the community leaders are listening attentively to the rumbling of the distant drum, fully aware of the "price" that attends progress and opportunity.

Some businessmen are aware that the Negro without employment is a drain upon the community. Above all, the leadership is concerned with the practicalities. "If there is something that has to be done," said one figure in the community, "it is better that it be done graciously."

No one could reasonably say that Forrest City will make its adaptation without incident or without anguish. There is strong reason to believe, even so, that Forrest City will be ready when the time comes.

Pick Ark Reg

Pine Bluff Commercial 1/26/64

History of a Voter Registration Bill

By JIM GILTMIER
Of The Commercial Staff

House Bill 38, the voter registration law that finally died in the legislative digestive process last year, began its tortured life in January of 1962.

It was then that the bill was drafted by Representative Joel Y. Ledbetter of Pulaski County.

The bill's content's were designed to replace the poll tax as a requirement for voting.

Permanent Registrar

The bill finally had 18 amendments tacked to it by the time it died at the end of the session. But this is the way it looked in December of 1962, after the Arkansas Legislative Council had considered it for nearly a year:

The county clerk would be the permanent registrar. Once a voter registered, he wouldn't have to register again unless he moved out of the county, changed his name or failed to vote in all elections during two successive calendar years, was convicted of a felony.

The proposal spelled out the way registration books should be prepared and provided for the use of the voter lists at the polls. Most of those details would have been left up to the state Board of Election Commissioners to specify through regulations.

On January 16, 1963, the bill was introduced by Ledbetter, Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, Representative Lonnie Etheridge of Jackson County and Representative J. P. Walt of Jefferson County.

Bill 'Beefed Up'

The bill was beefed up by the time it had reached the legislature. The state auditor would print the registration forms in duplicate, and each form would have its own number. The forms would go to the county clerks. The voters would fill them out and sign an affidavit on the back, swearing that they had given correct information. The duplicate copies would be kept in one file by the county clerk. The originals would go into precinct books and would be taken to polling places each election day. When a voter came to vote, his name would be found in the book. Under the signature on his affidavit, he would having family members register for prospective voters.

Van Dalsem Walks Out

(Croxton's timing was good. The previous day, Van Dalsem led a walkout from the Rules Committee during a hearing on HB 38. Van Dalsem got angry over an appearance before the committee of Mrs. John D. Reid of Little Rock, legislative chairman of the American Association of University Women.

(Mrs. Reid read her association's statement requesting that each person be required to sign his own registration form. E. Allen Sheppard, Jefferson County clerk, protested. He said that the county clerks would not give out the forms indiscriminately.

(Van Dalsem got angry over the statement and told Mrs. Reid she was out of order for speaking on the original bill and not the bill as it had been amended. Representative Glenn Walther of Pulaski County, who was presiding, overruled him, and Van Dalsem and Feild walked out.)

On February 26, the House put what opponents called a graveyard amendment on Croxton's bill, HB 424. The amendment would have allowed a member of a person's family to register for him. Van Dalsem was the author of the amendment. The vote for it was 51-35.

By March 1, it was generally conceded that HB 38 was dead. But Croxton was still trying to get his version through. He failed because Van Dalsem filibustered each time Croxton tried to get some action.

That same day, HB 38 was considered further. Representative Cecil B. Nance of Crittenden County secured adoption of an amendment striking the party affiliation requirement from the bill.

A Third Bill Filed

Two other representatives, E. A. Walker of Stone County and Walker Jones of Searcy County that day filed a third voter registration bill, HB 532. Walker said it would simply continue the present rules on signing up to pay the poll tax. He said the bill included Van Dalsem's provision on absentee registration, but did not include the Van Dalsem-backed proposal requiring registration by

Arkansas Reg. Data

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The bill would have enforced party loyalty. Each precinct would have three books—one each for Republicans, Democrats and independents. The voter would name his party or independent preference, and, when registering, his name would go into the proper book.

Ledbetter said the bill was entered early in the session so that legislators could have a chance to add their amendments. They did.

Literacy Tests

On February 7, John Thompson of The Commercial staff reported: "An attempt apparently will be made to strike from a proposed Arkansas voter registration law an amendment providing for administration of literacy tests.

"The amendment was inserted yesterday in HB 38.

"Representative Talbot Feild of Hempstead County brought up the amendment in an executive session of the House Rules Committee yesterday, and it got approved by a voice vote of the House before some members apparently realized what was happening . . .

The following day, February 8, Van Dalsem began a filibuster to fight an effort to revoke the literacy amendment. But Marion Crank declared an end to the talk, and the House voted 64-15 against the literacy test it had approved with a voice vote the previous day. Even Feild took the floor to speak against the literacy test.

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On March 5, Croxton was still trying, without success, to get the absentee registration provision stricken. Van Dalsem was still filibustering. Finally Croxton said he would try to get the bill passed with Van Dalsem's amendment on it.

That same day, Governor Faubus made his only remark concerning a new registration bill. "There's no hurry about passing a bill as far as I'm concerned."

On March 8, Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley, now deceased, introduced a Senate bill essentially like the one proposed by Jones and Walker. It passed 19-11.

House Bill 38 Dies

On March 12, HB 38 somehow got through the House. It was sent to the Senate where it was due for a fight from Allen.

And there in the Senate, on March 13, after miraculously surviving nearly two months of battering and amending in the House, HB 38 finally breathed its last.

The Senate forgot to have it read. The bill was stamped, showing that it had been read twice, but the Senate Journal showed it hadn't been read at all. Allen noticed it at the last minute. But it was too late.

On March 14 the legislature adjourned.

Van Dalsem said no voter registration bill was passed because of interference by women's civic groups like the university women and the League of Women Voters.

It is expected that the governor will call a special session of the legislature to consider another registration bill.

Perhaps it will fare better than HB 38.

Arkansas Reg. Data

Lonnie Etheridge of Jackson County and Representative J. P. Walt of Jefferson County.

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Arthur Deckelman of Drew County was the only Southeast Arkansas legislator to vote for the literacy test. However, Albert Hayes of Arkansas County, Edwin E. (Bud) Hopson of Desha County, Raymond Mays of Cleveland County, Bill Wells of Bradley County and W. R. (Witt) Stephens of Grant County were either absent or not voting.

Registration by Family

On February 11, the House adopted an amendment introduced by Representative G. D. Smith Jr. of Lincoln County permitting prospective voters to be registered by members of their family.

Roy Reed of the Arkansas Gazette reported: "The House also considered a large batch of mostly minor amendments requested by the County Clerks Association. Some of the amendments were too complex to follow. After adopting several, each more controversial than the last, the House finally voted 43-43 on a motion by Bill Wells of Bradley County to send the package back to the Rules Committee."

Thompson reported for The Commercial that the changes asked by the clerks were being handled by Van Dalsem.

The bill was in trouble.

On February 15, Representative Hardy Croxton presumed to settle the growing confusion by introducing a new bill. The Croxton bill included the changes asked by the county clerks. But it did not have Smith's provision for get his version through. He failed because Van Dalsem filibustered each time Croxton tried to get some action.

That same day, HB 38 was considered further. Representative Cecil B. Nance of Crittenden County secured adoption of an amendment striking the party affiliation requirement from the bill.

A Third Bill Filed

Two other representatives, E. A. Walker of Stone County and Walker Jones of Searcy County that day filed a third voter registration bill, HB 532. Walker said it would simply continue the present rules on signing up to pay the poll tax. He said the bill included Van Dalsem's provision on absentee registration, but did not include the Van Dalsem-backed proposal requiring registration by political party.

On March 5, Croxton was still trying, without success, to get the absentee registration provision stricken. Van Dalsem was still filibustering. Finally Croxton said he would try to get the bill passed with Van Dalsem's amendment on it.

That same day, Governor Faubus made his only remark concerning a new registration bill. "There's no hurry about passing a bill as far as I'm concerned."

On March 8, Senator Tom Allen of Brinkley, now deceased, introduced a Senate bill essentially like the one proposed by Jones and Walker. It passed 19-11.

House Bill 38 Dies

On March 12, HB 38 somehow got through the House. It was sent to the Senate where it was due for a fight from Allen.

And there in the Senate, on March 13, after miraculously surviving nearly two months of battering and amending in the House, HB 38 finally breathed its last.

The Senate forgot to have it read. The bill was stamped, showing that it had been read twice, but the Senate Journal showed it hadn't been read at all. Allen noticed it at the last minute. But it was too late.

On March 14 the legislature adjourned.

Van Dalsem said no voter registration bill was passed because of interference by women's civic groups like the university women and the League of Women Voters.

It is expected that the governor will call a special session of the legislature to consider another registration bill.

Perhaps it will fare better than HB 38.

Arkansas Reg. Data

Ark. Reg.

Special Session On Registration Will Be Called

1-31-64

ALC Sets Hearings After Governor Reveals Decision

Governor Faubus said Thursday that he had decided to call the General Assembly into special session to adopt a voter registration law omitting the poll tax.

At the same time he asked the Legislative Council to write the proposed law.

Faubus wasn't definite on the date of the session but said it would be late in February.

Within an hour, Representative Joel Y. Ledbetter of Pulaski County, chairman of the Legislative Council, announced that the Council would convene

Related Article on Page 2A.

at 10 a. m. Monday, February 10, at the Capitol to get to work.

He advised the Council members to expect to be in session most of the week.

The council will hold public hearings on voter registration and Ledbetter invited anyone interested to attend the hearings or file recommendations with the Council.

Confers With Visitors

Faubus came to the Capitol early and met soon afterward with Representatives Marion H. Crank of Little River County, current speaker of the House, and Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, to discuss the voter registration proposal.

Arkansas has to set up a voter registration system because the ratification of the 24th amendment to the federal Constitution prohibits the use of the poll tax in primaries or elections involving federal offices.

Faubus said that in his talks with a cross section of the legislators all were unanimous in wanting the session called and the registration problem settled as quickly as possible. That's because the summer primary campaigns are coming up behind the session.

The governor telephoned Senator Robert Harvey of Swifton, chairman of the Council's State and Local Governments Committee, and asked that the Committee undertake a study without delay. Later Ledbetter said that it was decided that to have the Committee consider the bill first and then the Council would be a duplication of effort. Presumably, Harvey and his committee, which have studied this subject before, will conduct the hearings with the full Council present.

Faubus again said he had reached no conclusions on what the registration bill should contain. He did say that at the moment the indications were that there would be no literacy test, which should reduce the controversy about the bill.

Sheriffs Make Bid

Even as the governor talked about a session, Sheriff Robert S. Moore of Desha County said that several sheriffs want to handle the voter registration.

Moore said that 58 sheriffs of the 75 in the state also serve as the tax collectors and in the latter capacity issue poll taxes.

"A number of sheriff-collectors don't want to lose a service they have traditionally performed," Moore, an executive in the Arkansas Sheriffs Association, said. He said that Conway County Sheriff Marlin Hawkins of Morrilton had been among those interested in retaining the service.

Ark. Voter Reg

Gazette May 2/13/64

Branton Says 8,756 Added To Voter Rolls

From April 1962 through December 1963, the Voter Education Project of Atlanta got 8,756 new Negro voters registered in Arkansas.

This was announced at Atlanta by Wiley A. Branton, formerly of Pine Bluff and director of the VEP which is sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. In 11 Southern states, Branton claimed 327,588 new Negro voters. This is not the total gain in Negro voters but only the gain attributed to VEP work.

The VEP encourages voter registration in the South, studies patterns of Negro voting and seeks methods of overcoming barriers of discrimination and voter indifference. It is a nonpartisan program, endorsed by both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

The claimed increases, by states, were: Alabama 13,487, Florida 37,111, Georgia 46,347, Louisiana 5,899, Mississippi 3,228, North Carolina 23,323, South Carolina 20,727, Tennessee 34,243, Texas 120,590 and Virginia 13,877.

For Arkansas the VEP estimated the total Negro voting strength at 80,000 or 12.6 per cent of the total number of voters. This also is 41.5 per cent of the number of Negroes of voting age.

Ark. Leg.

Ark. Gaz. 3/14/64

Assessors Confer With Faubus; Map Voter Bill Plans

The tax assessors of Arkansas mapped their strategy Thursday to keep from being saddled with voter registration.

The Legislative Committee of the Arkansas County Assessors Association talked with Governor Faubus, a recognized political strategist, and J. P. Lybrand of Pine Bluff, Jefferson County assessor and president of the Association, said he gave them some leads to follow in shaking free of the registration.

One of these was to go before the Legislative Council Thursday and ask to be relieved of the responsibility, which is fixed in a voter registration bill drafted by the Council.

Lybrand said that Faubus also suggested that the assessors approach the members of the legislature and enlist their support.

This will be done without delay as soon as the Committee can spread the word around, Lybrand said.

Faubus, he said, was sympathetic but did not take a stand for or against the assessors administering the proposed law.

No Recommendations

While the tax assessors don't want the responsibility, Lybrand said, they aren't recommending where it should go.

Faubus said later that the administration of the voter registration law, which he will ask a special session of the legislature to adopt late this month, should be in the hands of the tax assessor, the tax collector or the county clerk. He will leave it to the legislature to decide which one, he said.

The tax collectors are divided on the role and the county clerks may accept the task in the end, Faubus speculated.

Lybrand said that those who favor having the assessors handle voter registration look on the plan as a means to find additional names to place on the tax rolls. He said that was the wrong attitude.

Fears Conflict

Lybrand said the assessors did not want to shirk their public responsibility or work, but that it was likely that registering voters could develop into a paramount duty and that the assessment of property would suffer.

"The assessor will feel that he has got to give registration more of his time because of deadlines, and the importance of not keeping anyone waiting in line longer than necessary, and assessing property will become secondary," Lybrand explained.

In many counties, he said, the assessor and a deputy are all the staff. When they go out to assess property the office is locked up. If registration is to be done in their office, someone would have to remain behind in the courthouse.

As for finding new assessments through the registration system, Lybrand said that those not assessing now were generally those who own no real property and who do not own a car.

"Probably all they have is a skillet and a bedstead," he said.

These are people so poor that they would not pay any tax assessed and would be placed on a delinquent tax list. He said it would cost the county money to try to get this low economic class to pay.

Lybrand said that at least three-fourths of the assessors in the state feel as he does. He said he came to the governor's office speaking for the Association.

Voter Registration Could Open Polls To 400,000 More

By the Associated Press

The switch to voter registration this year will open the voting door to about 400,000 persons who failed to pay the poll tax by the deadline last October 1.

If they all take advantage of the state's first free ballot in 40 years, the political picture could be thrown out of focus. Candidates who had carefully counted votes would find the size of the electorate nearly doubled.

But officials doubt if more than 50,000 to 100,000 additional voters will qualify during a 30-day free registration period proposed in a voter registration bill to be considered at a special legislative session planned to start Feburary 26.

Approval of the bill is virtually assured. It has the blessing of Governor Faubus and it was written by the Legislative Council, which numbers the most influential senators and representatives among its membership.

The state has a record 633,604 qualified voters—holders of current poll tax receipts—who will be automatically registered. In the 1960 census, here were 1,043,269 persons over 21 in the state, or 409,604 more than the current number of poll tax payers.

Registration Period

Those who did not pay the $1 tax can qualify for this year's elections by registering between March 15 and April 15. They will get a registration form which they will use at the polls as the poll tax receipt has been used in the past.

Their names will be placed on a supplemental voting list, which election officials will have in addition to the poll tax book.

Both those who qualified by paying the tax and those who register can vote in all elections, primary, general and special, through May 31, 1965.

But if they want to vote after that they will have to register under the continuing provisions of the bill between January 1 and April 10, 1965. Such registration will qualify them for elections between June 1, 1965 and May 31, 1966.

Register Each Year

In each subsequent year, prospective voters will register during the January 1-April 10 period to qualify to vote for one year, starting on the following June 1.

The weakest section of the Legislative Council bill is the provision placing registration under the county assessors. The Arkansas Assessors Association is pledged to fight this provision, first before the Legislative Council next Thursday and later, if necessary, in the legislature.

Another weak provision permits the registrant, at his option to list his political party affiliation on his registration form. A floor fight over this provision is expected when the legislature meets.

But other provisions of the bill found almost unanimous endorsement among the Council members and are expected to remain in the measure when it becomes law.

Tightening of Law

Mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters of the prospective voter may register for him.

This is a tightening of existing law because almost anyone can pay a poll tax for the voter.

The bill calls for the state auditor to provide registration forms to the counties at state expense but the expense of the registration would be borne by the counties.

County clerks would continue to compile the lists of qualified voters. The voter would present his registration certificate at the polls as he now presents his poll tax receipt.

The registration form will include the name, residence, voting precinct and school district of the voter.

Vote at Age 21

The maiden vote allowed under the poll tax system will be abolished. Instead, any person who will be 21 during the forthcoming voting period will be permitted to register during the registration period, although he will not be permitted to vote until he is 21.

The April 10 registration deadline will move the closing date of the voting list six months and 10 days closer to the date of Arkansas's main state balloting — the Democratic primary.

It will permit registration during a period when campaign issues have begun to develop and candidates have started to announce.

Under the poll tax system, the voting list closed October 1, almost 10 months before the election.

Ark. Democrat

Governor Says He'd Consider Districting Bill

Ark Gaz 2/28/64

Four Congressmen Give No Indication Of Being Worried

If the state's four United States representatives think it necessary and come up with a satisfactory congressional redistricting plan, he will consider putting it in the special legislation session call on voter registration, Governor Faubus said Thursday morning.

The representatives, all Democrats, are interested and worried about the possibility of being forced into an at-large elections this fall, Mr. Faubus said. This could come about as the result of a lawsuit challenging the present districts.

But the congressmen, checked later in the day in Washington, gave no indication of being worried. They like the present districts and wouldn't want to change them "unless necessary," they said.

Mr. Faubus said that an at-large election had to be considered because a suit could be timed so that it would be too late to redistrict after the summer primaries. A suit may be likely because of a recent United States Supreme Court decision that requires an even population distribution among congressional districts. In Arkansas, the First and Third districts are much smaller than the Second and Fourth districts.

GOP Making Study

The Republicans have their lawyers studying the feasibility of challenging the Arkansas districts. This could force the representatives, now elected by districts, into running in statewide elections, where upsets are more likely.

Mr. Faubus said the representatives were studying the ramifications of redistricting and that this was a decision they would have to make since they would be affected.

"I'm sure that the congressmen are giving considerable thought to the matter. If they suggest a plan, which they work out with the legislature so that no undue controversy arises, I am willing to consider including redistricting in the special session," he said.

Mixed Emotions

At Washington, the House members reacted with mixed emotions to the governor's offer. The consensus was that they favor redistricting if it becomes necessary but otherwise they would just as soon leave the present alignment undisturbed.

Representative E. C. (Took) Gathings of West Memphis suggested that Congress itself might set the guidelines, which the Court hasn't set.

He said the Arkansas legislature should keep in mind that the House Judiciary Committee has scheduled hearings for March 7-8 on a bill by its chairman, Representative Emanuel Celler (Dem., N. Y.).

Celler's bill provides that no congressional district shall vary in population by more than 15 per cent from the average district figured from the state's total population. In Arkansas, the average district would have a population of about 446,000.

Gathings said he thought it was a good bill and would be enacted into law. Otherwise, he said, he would favor any good redistricting plan.

Views of Others

Representative Oren Harris of El Dorado said any legislative action now might be premature.

Representative James W. Trimble of Berryville said he would be willing to do anything necessary on redistricting if it becomes a definite requirement, indicating that it would be better to wait until a regular legislative session.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Kensett said he neither had discussed the matter with the governor nor given any thought to it at all.

The possibility that redistricting may be included in what started out strictly as a brief session to pass a voter registration law may delay for another few days the start of the special session. Mr. Faubus said "it is unlikely" to begin next week as had been expected by many legislators. Originally, the session was to have begun last Wednesday. The failure of the Arkansas Legislative Council to designate a county official to act as registrar brought on the first delay.

Mr. Faubus said the selection of either the tax assessor, tax collector or county clerk as registrar remained unsettled.

Arkansas Gazette

Voter Registration, 17 Other Subjects In Legislative Call

By the Associated Press

Governor Faubus Saturday issued a proclamation for the special legislative session containing 17 items in addition to a voter registration bill.

The proclamation for the session, which begins Tuesday, March 24, calls for the General Assembly to "consider, and, if so advised, enact laws" on the 18 listed purposes.

After the first item, for the expenses of the special session and for repairs to the House chamber and committee rooms, the list includes:

To make it a felony offense to interfere with voters at the polls.

To appropriate $50,000 for the state penitentiary to construct a hospital-infirmary.

To add academic salary positions at Arkansas State College; to establish additional teacher positions for the Arkansas School for the Deaf and to make appropriations of any federal aid funds received for the use of the school.

Even Flow of Funds

To revise the Revenue Stabilization Law to assure an even flow of funds to the agencies which use general revenues. (Mr. Faubus said this should keep the state from ever again having to borrow from its daily balance).

To implement Act 149 of 1957 to assure a state-wide medical care program and to make appropriations for the program.

To revise certain salaried positions at McRae Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium; to appropriate any federal aid funds received for the use of the School for the Blind.

To make an appropriation for the Arkansas Rehabilitation Service if additional federal funds are made available and to provide a method of establishing salaried positions for additional employes when required to carry out the state-federal rehabilitation program.

on Co-ordination of Higher Educational Finance as the state agency in charge of participation in the federal Higher Education Facilities Act.

10 Items Outlined

Mr. Faubus addressed a meeting of the Southeast Arkansas legislative delegation Friday night at Pine Bluff and outlined 10 of the special session items.

He defended the expense of a special session by saying that Arkansas had kept such costs at "absolutely a minimum."

The item on underage marriages is to take care of a Social Security provision which states a widow cannot draw benefits if she or her husband were under age at the time of the marriage.

On the Air National Guard provision, Mr. Faubus said that since he occasionally uses the planes, "I am interested in their being secure."

The item on voter registration read: "To implement the laws of this state in such manner as shall establish compatibility with the 24th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America."

Hospital Appropriations

To expand the purposes for which State Hospital appropriations made by past legislatures may be used and to make available a part of such appropriation and matching federal aid to the Arkansas Rehabilitation Service; also to appropriate for construction such additional funds as the State Hospital may receive from the sale of lands and grants of right of way and to authorize the hospital board to enter agreements to take part in federal construction grant funds.

To implement state laws so Arkansas may take full advantage of the Federal Vocational Education Act of 1963; to amend a state law so the State Board for Vocational Education can designate the location of area vocational-technical and adult education schools without regard to the present congressional district limitation in cases where such schools will be built and operated by a local school district.

TB Control Funds

To make appropriations from the public health fund so the state Board of Health may continue tuberculosis control and other programs should federal aid for such programs end.

To make appropriations from the Military Department for Air National Guard security guard positions.

To make valid all previous marriages where either husband or wife were under the statutory age for marriage and to provide that future underage marriages shall be voidable.

To amend a state law so that newly chartered banks may be designated as depositories of public funds.

To designate the Commission

Ark. Reg.

Arkansas Gazette

Comparison of Registration Bills

Subject	Perm. Reg. (Croxton Bill)	Annual Reg. (Cottrell Bill)	Per'dic Reg. (Brandon McClerkin Bill	Ethridge Bill)
Signature Registration: (1) Every voter must register by personally signing the registration forms ..	Yes	No	Yes	No
(2) Relatives (husband, wife, mother, father, brother, sister, son or daughter) may register for each other	No	Yes	No	Yes
Signature Voting (each voter must sign for ballot at the polls)	Yes	No.	Yes	Yes
Optional designation of political party affiliation on registration records	No	Yes	No	Yes
All voters required to re-register either annually or periodically (Automatic purge of registration rolls)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Literacy test required to register	No	No	No	No
Absentee registration by affidavit of voter authorized	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Registration official returns all unused registration forms to State Auditor at end of each annual registration period	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provisions for temporary registrations of voters for elections to be held this year	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Name of registration official	County Clerk	undecided	Assessor	Assessor

Arkansas Registration

Two More Bills To Be Offered On Registration

Two compromise registration bills, both providing that voters register every four years and naming the county tax assessor as registrar, were proposed Saturday.

One was offered by state Representative Lonnie Etheridge of Jackson County and the other by Representatives B. D. (Doug) Brandon of Pulaski County and Hayes C. McClerkin of Miller County. Neither side knew the other was at work on such a bill.

Each of the measures, to be introduced at the special session of the General Assembly to begin March 24, represents what its authors consider the desirable features of two earlier but competitive bills by Representative J. H. Cotrell Jr. of Pulaski County and Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County.

Such compromises were almost bound to come out of the delay in the calling of the special session, all of it filled with bickering over the bills.

Cottrell's bill, which has annual registration, got the endorsement of the Legislative Council, and later of Governor Faubus, but even the Council members couldn't agree on who was to be the registrar. Cottrell wanted the tax assessors to have the job—but the assessors said no, and then both the county clerks and tax collectors were suggested.

This hasn't been resolved yet but it may be a clue that both the compromise bills, written nearly a month after the Council convened, name the tax assessor.

Date Finally Set

The governor had intended to have the special session begin February 26 but the Council's deadlock on the registrar caused him to wait—and wait. He finally set a date anyway.

Croxton opposed the Cottrell version in the Council and kept on hammering at it after the Council had finished. In its stead he's pushing his own, which calls for permanent registration with the county clerk as registrar.

The two new bills are similar in many respects, but there are two major differences. The Brandon - McClerkin measure would require each voter to register for himself, while the Etheridge bill would permit a voter to be registered by husband, wife, mother or father.

Party Preference

The other big difference is an optional designation of political party affiliation on registration records. The Etheridge bill provides for this as does the Cottrell measure, while the other two bills do not.

In general, the two new bills are somewhat stricter than the Cottrell measure on the mechanics of registration but not so strict as the Croxton bill. The latter requires each voter to register personally, while Cottrell's proposal would allow a father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, brother or sister to register a voter.

Under both the new bills, complete voter re-registration would be required every four years. Annual registration for new voters would be held between January 1 and April 10 under the Etheridge bill. The period would be from January 1 to April 30 under the Brandon-McClerkin measure.

Signature Voting (each voter must sign for ballot at the polls)	Yes	No.	Yes	Yes
Optional designation of political party affiliation on registration records	No	Yes	No	Yes
All voters required to re-register either annually or periodically (Automatic purge of registration rolls)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Literacy test required to register	No	No	No	No
Absentee registration by affidavit of voter authorized	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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Arkansas Registration

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Purge Procedures

They also contain automatic purge procedures to keep the voter list current. This includes automatic removal of names of those who have died, persons who have been convicted of a felony, those who notify the voter registrar that their legal voting residence has been moved from the county and those who transfer registration to another county.

Both the new bills would permit the voter registrar or his deputy to challenge the registration of any voter but he would have to call a hearing within 10 days after doing so. An adverse ruling could be appealed to the circuit court.

They also contain special provisions for registration of voters for elections to be held before July 1, 1965.

Each person who paid the 1963 poll tax would be considered a registered voter until October 1, 1964. Persons who paid the 1964 poll tax would be eligible to vote in all elections between October 1, 1964, and July 1, 1965.

Other persons would be allowed to obtain a poll tax receipt free during the last 20 days of September and through October 1, 1964, under both new bills.

Ark Gaz, Ark Dem

Faubus Wants Bill On Voting Passed Without Revisions

3/18/64

Governor Faubus made it clear Tuesday that he doesn't want the legislature to tamper with the voter registration bill that the Legislative Council put together.

Mr. Faubus was asked at a news conference about providing in the bill for the creation of a separate office of county voting registrar on an optional basis.

The governor said he thought that was a good idea but not in the bill he has asked the special legislative session to hand him. The governer doubted that this was the time to go into any further refinements in the bill.

He said he would favor amending the bill in the regular 1965 session to permit those counties that want to pay for a separate office of registrar to be able to do so.

"We'll have the experience of this year to go on," he said.

The governor appeared to be more relaxed about the special session on voter registration than he had in recent weeks. The session will open at noon Tuesday and the governor has indicated previously that he was aiming for a Friday adjournment.

May Be Sooner

"I think it will be over right away. We might get through in three days," he told newsmen. He had a brief conference with Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County before he met the press.

Van Dalsem came out of the meeting with Mr. Faubus predicting a three-day session. But, like the governor he hedged by adding that an amendment to any of the 18 items in the call could force the session into a fourth day.

The minimum legal time in which a bill can be passed by the General Assembly is three days.

Mr. Faubus said that the legislative Joint Budget Committee of House and Senate members will meet Monday to iron out the budget bills that he has asked the legislature to pass. This way, the governor explained, the legislators can speed up the process.

The governor said the situation might be resolved to a point where he will not have to make any recommendation as to the registrar. He said last week that he would make a recommendation if the issue was not resolved by the time the session begins.

Mr. Faubus will address the special session to explain to the members why he has asked them to pass 17 other measures in addition to the voter registration bill.

The Legislative Council has scheduled a meeting for 10 a. m. Monday to consider all of the budget items in the call. The Council expects these hearings to last all day.

The need for a voter registration bill was forced on the state with the adoption of the Twenty-fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This amendment prohibits use of a poll tax to qualify an elector to vote in any federal election.

No Hasty Action

The governor added that he doesn't want to leave the impression that the legislature will try to cut off debate on voter registration or any proposal. He said that the subject was too important for hasty action.

Mr. Faubus apparently has been working behind the scenes to smooth out all of the hitches before the session begins. He expects some opposition from legislators who favor permanent registration as opposed to the Council's annual registration plan.

But, he said, he doesn't expect a bitter fight nor effective delaying tactics to force a compromise on any proposal. For one thing, he said, he didn't believe that the permanent registration bloc, headed by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, could muster enough votes on the floor to block anything.

Not that he is accusing anyone of delaying tactics, the governor added. He felt that every legislator was acting in good faith on the basis of differing viewpoints.

Registrar No Problem

As for the still unresolved issue about which county official should handle the registration, Mr. Faubus said that this has boiled down to either the tax assessor or the tax collector. And, the governor said, the opinion is not heated enough to pose a problem.

Pine Bluff Commercial 3/31/64

Voter Registration Law

and Registration

WARREN EAGLE DEMOCRAT

Governor Faubus has finally moved and called for Arkansas legislators to come back to Little Rock and write a voter registration law.

This is good.

We only regret that he has put it off as long as he has.

Arkansas needs, and deserves, a voter registration law that will kill off "block voting" in Eastern Arkansas and at other points.

The State needs a law that will keep the voter rolls up to date.

It needs a law that will encourage, rather than discourage voting.

We are convinced that a law that will call for either annual or bi-ennial registration is the kind of measure that is needed.

Automatic purging of the voter rolls of ineligible voters will take place if this sort of law is approved.

Arkansas certainly doesn't need the kind of "permanent registration" law that has been in use in Cook County, Illinois, the seat of Chicago, for the past few years.

A study of one election in 1960 showed that approximately a third of the "voters" in Cook County were either dead, moved from their precinct, or impossible to find.

Pine Bluff Commercial 3/23/64 Ark. Reg.

The Voter Registration Issue: Permanent Vs. Annual

By HARRY PEARSON
Of The Commercial Staff

Unless something unforeseen by administration forces goes wrong this week, the special session of the legislature will pass an annual registration system for Arkansas voters.

There likewise seems to be little doubt that the legislation passed at the session beginning Tuesday will be modeled on the annual registration system introduced by Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County.

About the only issue that really seems to be in doubt is what county official the legislators will name as the registrar.

The Cottrell legislation calls for the tax assessor to handle the job. But the assessors showed no enthusiasm about this proposed increase in their work load, and went on record saying so.

Sheriffs Want Job

The sheriffs and collectors wanted to continue being the registrar as they had been under the poll tax system and put their lobby to work. Last week, Robert Moore, secretary of the Arkansas Sheriffs Association, said he had conducted an informal poll of the legislators and had found that 60 per cent of them favored leaving the job of registrar with the sheriffs and collectors.

Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County, the boss of the legislature, has given lobbyists for the sheriffs and collectors assurance of his supoprt, it is reported.

J. P. (Sonny) Lybrand of Pine Bluff, president of the Arkansas Assessors Association, said Friday that he had taken no polls of the legislature and that it was hard for him to predict whether his group would be given the job.

"It's hard to tell which way it's going," he said. He said that he had talked with Moore and that Moore had said the majority of the legislators polled thought it was "economically more feasible" for the sheriffs and collectors to continue handling voter registration. In 67 counties, the jobs of sheriff and collector are handled by one individual.

County Clerk Proposed

A small minority of legislators, including the liberals, would like to see the county clerk as the voter registrar. These legislators, as well as a great many people representing special interest groups outside the legislature, think that there would be less discrimintion if the county clerks handled the job.

One pro-Faubus legislator, during the Legislative Council sessions, said the reason the assessor was to be designated regis- that Negroes and perhaps certain from voting. The reasoning was tha Negroes and perhaps certain other groups would be afraid to register because of the possibility of their being assessed at the same time. Under the Cottrell legislation, the voter registration and assessment periods would coincide each year.

Cottrell himself provided the best confirmation of this when he wrote a letter to the Arkansas Gazette defending his legislation:

"Really the only argument against the assessor is that a person desiring to avoid assessing personal property might feel some compulsion to assess when he registered to vote. My concern and sympathy for tax-dodgers does not extend quite this far."

The reason the sheriffs and collectors want to continue as registrar (with the notable exception of Harold Norton, Jefferson County sheriff) is simply to benefit those sheriffs who control machine counties and do not wish to relinquish their power.

Moore's Explanation

Moore himself put it better. He said it was important for the sheriffs to keep the job so that they could get to know the people in their county. He said these contacts were important from a political standpoint.

It was the hassle over whom to name as the voter registrar that bogged the Legislative Council down, and finally resulted in a three-headed bill being recommended to the legislature.

The only difference between the three bills is in the designation of the registrar. Fundamentally, however, there was little disagreement on the major points contained in the bill and there will probably be just as little disagreement (with the exception of a few fiery speeches) when the issue hits the floor of the legislature.

Yet it is the major features of the Cottrell bill that will provoke an initiated act from the Committee on Voter Registration. The committee is a rather strange coalition of Republicans, Democrats, labor, liberals, women and business. Their avowed intention is getting a good voter registration system. They find the Cottrell legislation "abhorrent" and "totally unacceptable."

Agreement on 3 Things

But there are at least three things about the Cottrell bill that the committee, tacitly perhaps, would find acceptable:

—The poll tax for voting in state elections is a thing of the past.

—There are stiff penalties for voting fraud.

—Those who paid poll taxes so far would be eligible to vote until the new registration system comes into effect.

Van Dalsem does not favor the stiff penalties contained in the Cottrell bill. He said, during the council session, he thought they were "too hard."

The controversial features of the Cottrell legislation are:

—Annual registration.

—Registration for the absentee voter by relatives.

—The optional designation of party affiliation.

—The lack of a signature comparisons as a safeguard against election fraud.

Annual registration, as its title implies, simply means that the voter would have to register each year. The registration period would end months before the voter became eligible to vote in an election. The governor and his supporters contend that annual registration would, de facto, prevent tombstone voting since the lists would begin again each year.

Permanent Registration

The advocates of permanent registration are also advocates of a purging of the voting lists at regular intervals. Permanent registration means that if your register once, you remain registered unless you:

—Fail to vote at last once in a two-year period

—Move from your voting precinct

—Change your name

—Or die.

Under the system being sponsored by the committee, the Bureau of Vital Statistics would inform the registrar (the county clerk) of the deaths, and a change of address service of the United States Postoffice would provide the registrar with the names of people who had moved.

Permanent registration will, its supporters say, make registration more convenient for the voter, put a premium on regular voting, and save the monies that would be spent in re-registering more than 600,000 voters each year. The committee's system would also allow those who wished to register to vote to do so up until 20 days before an election.

44 States Have It

There are 44 states with permanent registration. Of these, 32 use only permanent registration, and the remaining 12 have permanent registration in some areas. Among these states are Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

The permanent registration system being proposed by the committee was based on the National Municipal League's model voter bill and was not solely the idea of Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County, who will introduce the legislation before the special session.

Under this system, the voter will sign his name when he registers and when he votes and the signatures will be compared. The opposition says that voting clerks and judges are not handwriting experts. The committee says that judges and clerks can see obvious discrepancies.

The Cottrell bill did not originally contain a provision for party affiliation, although Croxton's made party affiliation mandatory. Van Dalsem got the council to insert an optional party affiliation clause into the Cottrell legislation.

Van Dalsem Compromise

Van Dalsem said he wanted mandatory affiliation in order "to get the Winthrop Rockefeller Republicans" but said that he would settle for optional party affiliation because "If you can't get the whole loaf, take half."

Accordingly, the voter may or may not (at his volition) designate his party when he registers. This does not, however, prevent the state Democratic Party from making the requirement mandatory for primary voting.

The permanent registration bill proposed by Croxton now has been revised so that no party affiliation is required. There is the fear that party affiliation designation would cripple the growth of a two-party state.

Registering by Relatives

Last, but not least, is the Cottrell provision that allows relatives (mother, brother, father, sister, wife, or husband) to register for another member of the family. What has not been widely noted about this provision of the Cottrell bill is that the relative who does the registering must sign a notarized affidavit.

Supporters of the permanent registration method call this provision of the Cottrell bill "an open invitation to fraud." Supporters of the Cottrell bill say such absentee registration provides a convenience to the voter, particularly in rural areas.

Under the permanent system, the voter would have to register in person at the registrar's office. If the voter were unable to get to the registrar's office, he would be required to sign a notarized affidavit in order to register.

2 Other Ideas

Briefly, there are two other ideas being promoted by independents in the legislature and outside. One, which does not have wide support, is a periodic registration system.

Periodic registration is sort of a cross between permanent and annual registration. It would require registration at periodic intervals for everyone but not annually. Some of the periods suggested have been two and four years.

Governor Faubus said he did not think a permanent registration system would be feasible without a separate office for the registrar. Such a proposal would result in a full-time or part-time registrar who did nothing but handle the registration books and purges of the voting rolls. Tennessee is one of the many states in which a registrar (under the control of the county election commission) is responsible for registering the voters and keeping the books.

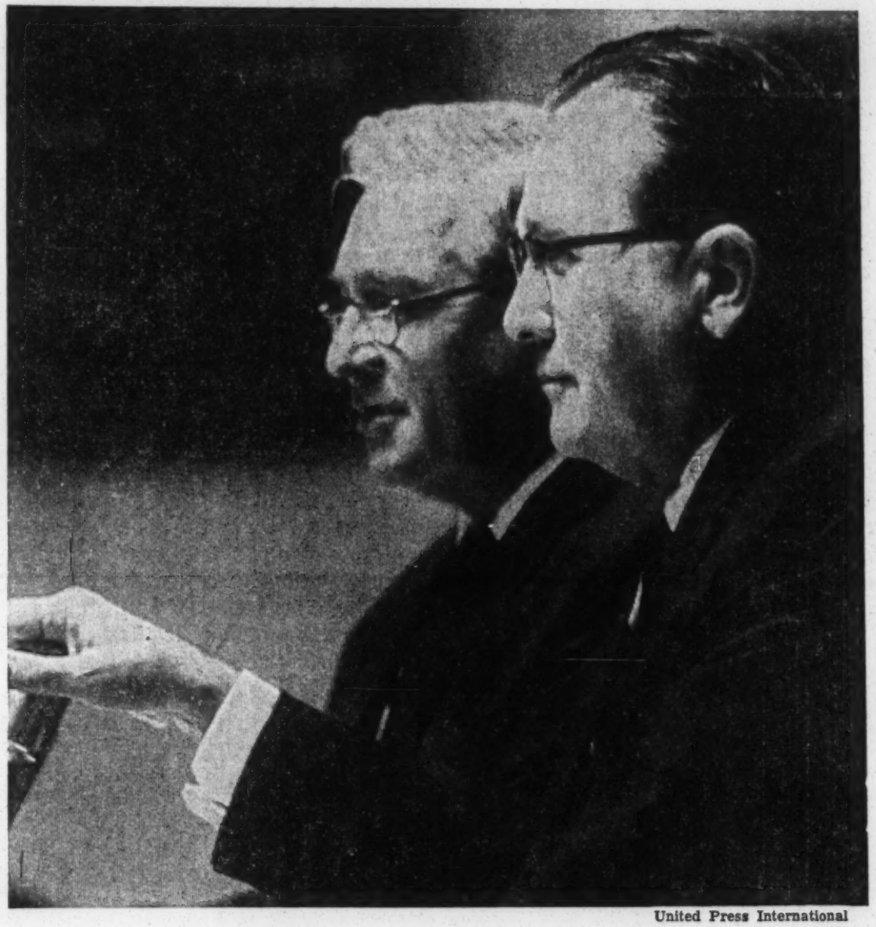
Faubus has predicted that Arkansas would finally come up with a permanent registration system. He did not think this would be accomplished for a long while.

However, the Committee on Voter Registration is already preparing petitions calling for an initiated act on a permanent voter registration system. The people may have an opportunity to make their choice in an election this summer.

The legislature, with its choice apparently already made, can then measure its action in accordance with the wishes of its constituency.

J. H. COTTRELL JR.
Sponsored Annual System

HARDY CROXTON
Favors Permanent System



United Press International

At Legislative Council Hearings

Attorney General Bruce Bennett and Governor Faubus's legal adviser, William Smith (right), gave their views on what ought to be incorporated into a voter registration bill to insure its legality. Bennett and Smith wrote their ideas into legislation introduced before the Legisative Council by Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County.

From the People

Ark. Gaz. 3-24-64

The Basics of a Proper Voting Law

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In this talk about voter registration systems, no headway will be made unless the various camps first make known their stand on certain fundamentals, to-wit: (1) That voting is the fundamental political right of citizens; (2) that this right must be extended equally to all voters; (3) that the equality of the franchise must be protected to the hilt against fraud of every kind.

These concepts are so basic to our form of government that the to-do about costs is largely beside the point. The adoption of either annual or permanent registration will not reduce the state to bankruptcy or anything approaching bankruptcy. To get a good system of voter registration is worth whatever it will cost.

Much hullabaloo is made about which official is to handle the registration. There is always noise when politicians approach the trough of fees and enlarged departments, but the registration personnel is a relatively minor item. The important questions are:

1. Which system makes it easier for a voter to qualify to vote? — once in a lifetime or once every year?

2. Which system offers more protection against fraud —the annual system which perpetuates every loophole for fraud we have known under the poll tax system, or the permanent system with its requirement of signature identification at the polls?

Men who rely in daily business on signatures as the ultimate proof of authenticity now raise cries of alarm that their signature changes from day to day or that it gives every election judge the opportunity arbitrarily to deny the validity of a signature. The simple answer to this is that any judge now may question whether any voter is who he says he is. In those states which have long had signature identification at the polls, this has not proved to be a problem. Are Arkansas election judges so much more arbitrary and devoted to fraud than election judges elsewhere?

It is said by opponents of permanent registration that such a system has the backing of liberal organizations that rely heavily on controlled bloc voting to carry elections, especially in large cities. If the opponents of permanent registration mean that they do not subscribe to the belief that voting is the fundamental political right of all citizens and that all care should be exercised to see that each vote counts for all it is worth, let them clearly say so. Then the real basis for debate will be in the open.

(Communications on any subject are welcome. Letters should be under 500 words and typewritten if possible. All letters are subject to editing to meet space requirements. Each letter must be signed although signatures will be withheld on request. No letter will be returned unless self-addressed envelope is enclosed.—Editor.)

★ ★ ★

Additionally, who in Arkansas would contend that under our poll tax system we have not known bloc voting? The incidence of bloc voting is in no way related to the type of registration system in use.

Nor can it really be said that the type of registration system in use is the sole factor in voter turnout at the polls. Yet it is a fact that the six top-ranking states in terms of voter participation in the 1960 presidential election, with turnouts ranging from 80.7 per cent to 77.3 per cent of eligible participants, were Idaho, Utah, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota and West Virginia. With one exception all of these states had the permanent system of voter registration. The one exception is North Dakota, which requires of its voters NO previous registration at all. Arkansas under its poll tax system managed to get only 41.1 per cent of eligible participants to the polls.

Should we in Arkansas not adopt a system which will encourage voter turnout? Are the opponents of permanent registration trying to say that the government is best in which the fewest possible voters are permitted to vote?

Cook County, Illinois, is cited by some as an example of how permanent personal registration leads to fraud. In Cook County voters are identified by signature. An investigation of the 1960 election in that county was undertaken by Morris J. Wexler, Special State's Attorney, and his report contains no implication that the system of permanent registration led to irregularities in the election. In only nine of Chicago's 3,800 precincts was there evidence that election officials did not compare voter signatures, and the investigation further disclosed that of 2,504,447 voters only 263 were unqualified. That these unqualified persons were able to vote because of any fault in the permanent registration system is never mentioned or implied. To the contrary, the small number of unqualified persons who managed to vote seems to be a fine testament to the success of permanent registration.

Arkansas needs permanent, personal registration with the requirement for signature identification at the polls.

Laura Lafferty.

Little Rock.

Voting Prospects

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The current controversy over voter registration has become increasingly confused in recent days. It seems that this has been brought on with a certain purpose in mind. For some reason, the question of who will register voters has gotten much more publicity than the question of whether or not the registration will be annual or permanent.

Could there be some purpose behind all this? Practically all states have a permanent registration system. Many which have tried annual ones have found them unworkable. Under an annual registration system, any fraud and irregularities can be destroyed to a great extent by merely destroying the voting lists immediately after an election. Under an annual registration system, county machines could prevent slip-ups such as the one that occurred in Conway with the voters from Michigan.

A property installed permanent registration would be a major step toward returning the rights of the people back to the people. This is the real issue.

However, certain politicians have been campaigning feverishly to convince us that the question of which county official, (sheriff, assessor, or clerk) is the only one which merits our attention. The least logical choice for the job is the sheriff. The assessor is a more logical choice than the sheriff, but the most logical choice for the job is the county clerk.

The paying of taxes has no relationship to the right of voting. This is clearly demonstrate by the 24th Amendment. To maintain the sheriff as a registrar of voters is to cling blindly to the idea of the poll tax.

However, for the past few years we have rarely done the best or most logical thing. We will probably end up with an annual system and with the sheriff as registrar, just as the governor and his cronies want us to have. The Roman Circus scheduled to begin on Tuesday will probably bear me out.

Ronny Deaton.

Arkadelphia.

Ark. Gaz.

Pine Bluff Corr.

Council's Voter Bill Is Praised

3/24/64

Ark. Reg.

Faubus Refuses To Support Registrar Plan

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Governor Faubus told the Arkansas Legislature today that the Legislative Council's voter registration bill came closest to meeting the four main criteria of a good registration measure.

But Faubus shied away from what promises to be the most controversial topic of registration: Which county official shall be designated as voter registrar.

Faubus's views on voter registration were released in a speech prepared for delivery to a joint session of the general assembly at 1:30 p.m.

Lawmakers met at noon to consider voter registration and 17 other matters that Faubus included in his call to a special session.

Prime Considerations

Faubus listed the prime considerations of a voter registration measure as:

1—Simplicity and ease of compliance for the voter.

2—Simplicity and ease of record keeping by the registering official.

3—Minimum of expense to state or local government;

4—Minimum of fraud or error in the voter registration list.

"I recommend the measure worked out by the Legislative Council as coming the nearest to meeting satisfactorily these considerations at the present time," Faubus said.

Registrar Discounted

He said designation of the registrar was not important. He said:

"I'm sure whoever receives the job will fulfill the responsibility. There may at times be failures and defects in the election processes of our state, but Arkansas is not known for election fraud. When compared to places like Chicago, our record stands out like a hound's tooth on a skunk hide."

Faubus recommended that the registration blank have a space for an optional statement of party affiliation. Such a blank is provided in the council bill but legislative moves to make party designation mandatory and to remove the requirement altogether are expected.

Faubus closed his remarks on voter registration by stating:

"No one has advanced the thought that this proposal is the final and ultimate answer to voter registration. Changes may be made as needed or desired in the future. Experience and observation will confirm any virtues of the measure and likewise disclose any defects it may contain."

Other Items Explained

Most of the speech was devoted to explaining the 17 other items in the call.

Faubus said he proposed a bill to make sit-in-type demonstrations at polling places a felony instead of a misdemeanor to protect the right to vote.

"I think if this measure is adopted, we will not be faced with such demonstration in Arkansas," Faubus said. "If we are faced with such demonstration, the law could be used to incarcerate in the Arkansas pentitentiary tain white or colored agitators who have come to Arkansas for no other purpose than to create discord, turmoil and conflict."

It was expected that as many as 10 registration proposals varying by minor degrees would be introduced during the day.

Debate and voting on the bills cannot come before Wednesday.

10 Vote Bill Versions Expected As Special Session Opens Today

Ark. Reg., 3-21-67 Ark Reg

At least 10 variations of a voter registration bill are expected today when the special legislative session gets down to business.

The session will begin at noon.

Legislative sources said Monday that 10 voter registration bills, each different to a degree, had been prepared for introduction.

The number includes three versions of the bill drafted by the Legislative Council. The bills differ only in the designation of either tax assessor, collector or county clerk as registrar.

The session is expected to last three or four days. But, legislative leaders were reported ready to ask for enough money to pay for an eight-day session as a precaution.

Governor Faubus, who will ask for a voter registration bill and 17 other proposals that he said are needed, expects a normal special session of three or four days. He saw nothing in sight Monday to change the estimate.

After the formality of organization today, the Senate and House will convene to hear the governor's address, around 12:30 p. m.

On the eve of the session, the sentiment appeared to be favoring the selection of the assessors as registrars even though the Arkansas Assessors Association leadership says it doesn't want the added job.

The tax collectors working through the leadership of the Arkansas Sheriffs Association are asking to be designated registrar. Most of the sheriffs have dual roles as tax collectors, who now issue the poll tax.

The county clerks are regarded as not in the running although some legislators, led by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, favor the clerks and a permanent registration bill.

The Council bill supported by Mr. Faubus calls for annual registration.

Some legislators are predicting a divided first vote on the selection of a registrar with the assessors winding up with the job.

A spot poll by the Associated Press showed Monday that the assessors were slightly favored. The poll included 28 of the 133 Senate and House members.

Twenty-seven of the 28 expected the session to be wrapped up by Friday. It takes a minimum of three days to approve a bill.

Croxton's Hope For Bill Is Dim

ROGERS (AP) — State Representative Hardy Croxton of Benton County indicated Monday that he had little hope of getting his version of the voter registration bill passed during the special session of the legislature, which opens Tuesday.

Croxton said there was little chance of defeating any measure supported by Governor Faubus. He said Mr. Faubus was backing a voter registration measure written by Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County.

Cottrell's bill calls for annual registration of voters while Croxton is in favor of permanent registration.

Ark Reg.

Now Governor Tells His Choice

The tax assessors were his choice for voter registrars, Governor Faubus said Thursday.

But that was after both the Senate and House had designated the sheriff-tax collectors as the registrars in separate registration bills.

Mr. Faubus said he felt free to state his personal view since he wouldn't affect the outcome of the legislative vote.

The governor said that as late as Wednesday night he was approached by several legislators and asked to state his preference.

"I told them that I'd accept whoever they picked," Mr. Faubus said.

Ark. Gaz., 3-27-64

Ark Registration

Ark. Reg

How House Cast Votes On Registrar

Ark. Gaz.

3-27-64, p. 2A

Here is how the House of Representative voted Thursday on HB 2 naming the sheriff-tax collectors as voter registrars:

For (69)

Alexander
*Allen
Autry
Baker
*Bethell
Brown of Union
Bryant
Buck
*Burleson
*Bynum
Carpenter of Clay
Colay
Collier
*Collins
Davis
Day
Durrett
Earnhart
*Etheridge
Evans
*Field
Foster
Galyean
*George
Goodwin
Graham
*Greenlee
*Martin
*Hackler
Hammons
*Hayes of Arkansas
*Hayes of Randolph
Hendrix
Hinkle
Hopson
Howell
Jones
Kinney
Kinslow
Kizer
*Landers
Ligon
Linder
*McBrayer
McCastlain
McCuiston
McKennon
*Maddox
*May
**Miller
*Morrow
**Mulkey
Nance
*Oakes
Sadler
Sanson
Shaver
*Smith of Garland
Stephens of Grant
*Sulcer
**Teague
*Thompson
Tucker
*Turner
**Van Dalsem
Ward
Wharton
Womack
**Speaker Crank

*Voted against Wednesday.
**Did not vote Wednesday.

Against (29)

Doug Brandon
Jim Brandon
Brown of Craighead
Butler
Capps
Carter
Cockrill
Cottrell
Croxton
Deckelman
Eubanks
Hamilton
Haydon
Ledbetter
McClerkin
Pryor
Schoenfeld
Smith of Lincoln
Stevens of Jefferson
Stewart
Thomasson
Walker
Walt
Walther
Wells
Williams
*Wimpy
Works
Young

*voted for Wednesday.

Absent or Not Voting

Carpenter of Sharp
Murphy

Ark. Leg.

Registering Job Assigned To Sheriffs

Ark. Reg.

Ark. Gaz., 2-27-64

p. 1A.

By RICHARD ALLIN and JEROL GARRISON
Of the Gazette Staff

The House of Representatives broke its deadlock Thursday and approved a registration bill that gives the job of registering voters to the sheriff-tax collectors. The vote was 69-29.

In the Senate, which adopted a sheriff-tax collectors bill the day before, the last opposition faded away and an emergency clause was tacked to the Senate bill.

So the sheriff-tax collectors won a lobbying contest and were chosen over the tax assessors, who did not want the job.

Both houses will meet again this morning to give routine approval to the other's bill and the session will be all over by noon.

The House had defeated the same bill (HB 2) the day before, 40 votes for and 52 against. Since then, many members who had favored the assessors or county clerks switched over to the sheriff-tax collectors.

Faubus', ALC's Bill

The bills approved in both Senate and House carry out the plan recommended by the Legislative Council and Governor Faubus. It is an annual registration system in which members of the voter's family may register for him.

However, neither the Legislative Council nor Mr. Faubus expressed an opinion as to which county official should get the registration job and the House had a difficult time making the decision.

On Wednesday, 40 legislators favored the Legislative Council's plan with the sheriff-tax collectors as registrars, 30 wanted the county clerks and 36 preferred the assessors. Since a bill needs 51 votes to pass, all of them failed.

When HB 2 was called to a new vote Thursday, Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Per-

(See VOTE on Page 2A.)

Ark. Reg.

Vote

(Continued from Page 1.)

ry County told the House members this would be the last chance they would have to pass a voter registration bill during the special session.

"Rather than go home without a bill, I urge you to pass this bill, and if it doesn't satisfy you, we will try to do something about it in the regular session next January," Van Dalsem said. He originally had favored the tax assessor plan.

Many Aren't Pleased

Despite the fact that the House settled on HB 2, many of the members weren't very pleased with it. Representative Nathan Schoenfeld of Garland County almost succeeded in pushing a bill (HB 24) through that would have declared the new voter registration plan null and void on December 31, 1966.

Schoenfeld said the legislature had had only a short period of time to study voter registration. He said his bill would require the 1965 General Assembly to study the matter again and establish a "comprehensive registration system."

The bill received 48 favorable votes the first time it was considered, three short of passage. Backers tried again a half-hour later but that time slipped to 46 favorable votes.

Walther's Plea

Representative Glenn F. Walther of Pulaski County led the fight for Schoenfeld's bill the second time it was called up. He told the House members that they were going to receive some criticism from the people back home about the voter registration plan they approved.

By passing Schoenfeld's bill, Walther said, "you can tell the people that you enacted a measure that will make it mandatory to reconsider voter registration in 1965." He said that Schoenfeld's bill would be wise "from a political standpoint."

Representative George W. Davis of Sevier County spoke against the Schoenfeld bill. He said he couldn't see any sense in approving a voter registration plan and then passing a bill to repeal it.

"I have no apologies to my people back home for the way I voted," Davis said. "If you can't take the heat, get out of the kitchen."

Representative Jack Oakes of Woodruff County and John P. Bethell of Prairie County also spoke against the Schoenfeld bill. Oakes said the bill wouldn't allow sufficient time for trying out the new voter registration system. Bethell said the legislature could repeal the system anytime it wanted to and that there was no point in forcing it to reconsider the matter.

All 11 members of the Pulaski County delegation—except for Representative Ben Allen—opposed the bill to give the registration job to the sheriffs. All of them except Allen also supported the move to have the bill declared null and void at the end of 1966.

Van Dalsem also advocated passage of Schoenfeld's "null and void" bill. He said it would take some of the steam out of the drive to have a permanent registration system placed on the ballot at the November general election.

Two Others Defeated

Before approving HB 2 Thursday, the House voted down two other voter registration plans. They were:

★ HB 20 by Representatives Doug Brandon of Pulaski County and Hayes C. McClerkin of Miller County to establish a system under which persons would register to vote every four years. The tax assessors would be the registrars and everyone would have to register in person. This bill got 41 favorable votes and 52 against.

★ HB 21 by Representative Arthur Deckelman of Drew County to establish a permanent registration system under the county clerks. The vote on this was 32 in favor and 62 against.

On Wednesday the House had voted 32-60 against the permanent registration system (HB 9) proposed by Representatives Hardy Croxton of Benton County and Jim Brandon of Pulaski County. Deckelman's bill was similar in most respects to this one, except that it provided for using the poll tax receipts to vote in this year's elections.

Vote Group to Meet

Later, Croxton announced that the Committee on Voter Registration would meet at 2 p. m. today at the Albert Pike Hotel. The Committee, which he helped organize, has said that it will try to get an initiated act on the November ballot for a permanent registration system if the special session did not adopt one.

The Senate passed 27 to 5 the crucial emergency clause on SB 5, identical to HB 2, then defeated its version of the tax assessor bill, SB 6 by 14 to 18. Although Senator Joe B. Hurley of El Dorado gave notice of reconsideration, Senator Dan T. Sprick of Little Rock, the sponsor, said he did not plan to do any more on SB 6.

Could Have Stalled

Opponents of HB 2 could have stalled its reading for the second time Thursday in the Senate merely by objecting but they did not. Had they done so, it would have meant the special session would have run at least one day longer.

The victory of the sheriff-tax collector version came after a strng lobbying effort in both the House and Senate by Sheriff Robert S. Moore of Desha County and Sheriff Marlin Hawkins of Conway County. Both haunted the legislative halls and Sheriff Hawkins even made all members of the General Assembly honorary deputy sheriffs of Conway County and presented them each with a lapel pin in the form of tiny handcuffs. Each legislator also received a letter from his sheriff.

Before their defeat, proponents of the tax assessor version of the registration bill urged spiritedly on the Senate floor for its passage. Senator Clifton Wade of Fayetteville Senator Thomas Penn of Black Rock and Senator Sprick all argued for it.

The Senate had failed by one vote Wednesday to add the emergency clause to SB 5, its sheriff-tax collectors bill. But members apparently worked during the night, and came up with a winning 27 to 5 vote Thursday, with 24 votes needed.

One of Three

The successful Senate measure was one of three bills drafted by the Legislative Council and was sponsored in the Senate by Senators Clarence E. Bell of Parkin and W. K. Ingram of West Memphis.

The bills approved provide that persons who have paid their 1963 poll tax will be eligible to vote in any election prior to October 1, 1964, and those who have paid their 1964 poll tax will be eligible to vote in any election between October 1, 1964 and July 1, 1965. Voters who have not bought their poll taxes will receive them free during two registration periods.

The poll tax receipts will be replaced by the new system next year. Voters will register between January 1 and April 10 each year to vote in elections during the one-year period beginning July 1.

The House also adopted a resolution by Representative David W. Pryor of Ouachita County Thursday to have the Legislative Council study the feasibility of establishing a separate office of voter registrar in each county.

The resolution said that the basis for the study was the "lack of substantial agreement among the General Assembly with respect to which of the existing county officers should administer the provisions of a voter registration system."

The Voter-Registration Bill: Here's What It Provides

Pine Bluff Commercial, 3/27/64, p.8.

Ark. Reg.

Here is what the voter-registration bill passed at the special session will provide:

—Annual registration with the sheriff-collector as voter registrar.

—Absentee registration for the voter by relatives.

—A registration period extending from the first of January to the tenth day of April.

—The incorporation of current poll-tax holders (both 1963 and 1964) into the new registration lists.

—No signature comparisons at the polls.

Those who did not pay 1963 poll taxes will be allowed to register free the last 20 days of April. This registration will remain in effect through October 1, 1964. It will permit those who register to vote in the summer primaries.

Those who did pay 1963 poll taxes will automatically be registered through October 1, 1964.

Those who have not paid their 1964 poll tax will be allowed to register the last 20 days of September this year. They will remain registered through July 1, 1965, when the regular system goes into effect.

Those who did pay their 1964 poll taxes will be automatically registered through July 1, 1965.

Those who wish to vote after July 1, 1965, will have to register between January 1 and April 10, 1965. In other words, some people may have to register three times in the next year.

It is the intent of the bill that everyone—poll tax payers and those who register free—be able to vote for both state and federal offices.

If the courts hold, however, that Amendment 8 to the Arkansas Constitution makes payment of the poll tax mandatory for voting in state elections, those who register free will be allowed to vote only for the federal offices.

Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution outlawed the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

Ruling Against Registration Law Isn't Taken Seriously—For Now

Sun Bluff Comm
3-28-64

By HARRY PEARSON
Of The Commercial Staff

For the time being, no one is taking too seriously Chancellor Guy E. Williams's decision striking down the voter registration law passed by the legislature yesterday morning.

Williams's opinion was rendered less than four hours after the suit questioning the constitutionalty of the law was filed. It was necessary to get Williams to rule one way or the other so the case could get on up to the state Supreme Court.

What the chancellor said was simple: Arkansas must have a dual poll-tax system. The state cannot charge the poll as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections; but it must charge it in state elections because the Arkansas Constitution says so.

News Analysis

If this decision is upheld, then the Committee on Voter Registration is in trouble. The committee, a coalition of liberal groups, has planned an initiated act for a permanent voter registration.

The requirement of an annual poll tax for registration would conflict with permanent registration. Therefore, the committee would be forced into seeking a constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax requirement in Amendment 8 if the state Supreme Court upholds the chancellor.

There are other constitutional arguments that will be made in an effort to get the state Supreme Court to strike down the poll tax as a requirement for voting in state elections. Most of these arguments will be based on Amendment 39 to the state Constitution, which some say was designed to give the legislature just this power: To set up other requirements for the registration of voters. (The poll (head) tax would still be a requirement, but not for voting.)

At least one of the members of the Committee on Voter Registration does not think that the case is being argued impartially by the attorneys for the state. He says the committee may enter the case as amicus curiae (friend of the court).

If the state Supreme Court affirms Williams's decision, then only Section 14 of the voter registration system passed by the legislature will stand.

This section was originally written into the new voter bill by the governor's and attorney general's legal staffs to make the law stand up in case the Supreme Court did require a dual system.

Section 14 provides for the registration of poll tax holders and non-poll tax holders up until July, 1965. After that time, the other provisions of the registration law would have been in effect.

During the special session of the legislature, Representative C. B. Nance of Crittenden County suggested a dual system of registration. Nance withdrew his bill, however. He did announce, just after the voter registration bill finally passed the House and Senate, that he was going to file the test case to determine the validity of the new law.

An arrangement for an early ruling had been worked out with Chancellor Williams. The judge received some of the materials in the case in advance and moved the case to the top of his docket.

If the chancellor is upheld, the legislature probably will not have to meet again in special session unless Section 14 also is declared unconstitutional.

Should Section 14 alone withstand the court test, then the legislature would, in its 1965 session, have to come up with another voter registration law. Either this, or it would have to try to get a constitutional amendment submitted to the people.

Ark. Leg.

Democrats Set Filing Rules For Jefferson

Pine Bluff Comm.
3/28/64, p.14
Ark. Reg.

The Jefferson County Democratic Committee yesterday set the ticket opening for the July 28 primary and established filing fees.

The committee, meeting in annual session at the Jefferson County Courthouse also elected J. B. Rounder as its treasurer, raised the group's membership from 26 to 50 and voted to increase the number of polling places in Pine Bluff from 10 to 16 or 18.

Garland (Pete) Brewster Jr., committee chairman, said the ticket for the primary would open at noon Monday and close at noon April 29.

Filing fees will be:

—State representative, $200.
—State senator, $300.
—Sheriff and county judge, $450 each.
—County clerk, circuit clerk and assessor, $425 each.
—County treasurer, $350.
—Municipal judge, $500.
—Municipal clerk, $335.
—City attorney, $350.
—Alderman, $125.
—Justice of the peace and committeeman $5 each.

Filing fees may be paid to Brewster or County Clerk E. Allen Sheppard.

Ark. Reg.

Judge Voids Key Sections Of Voter-Registration Law

Pine Bluff Comm. - Ark. Leg
3/28/64, p. 1.

LITTLE ROCK (AP)—Four hours after Governor Faubus signed the state's new voter-registration law yesterday, Chancellor Guy E. Williams voided key features of the act as being in conflict with the state Constitution.

The Williams ruling was appealed immediately to the state Supreme Court, which will have the final say in the matter.

The judge ruled in a friendly suit designed to test Act 19 of 1964. The law was enacted by the legislature yesterday and signed by Governor Faubus 31 minutes after adjournment of a special session called to produce a registration law to replace the poll tax.

Williams said Amendment 8 to the state Constitution makes the tax mandatory for voting in state, county and city elections and it is thus irreplaceable.

Williams said the legislature did a good job of complying with Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution, which precipitated the special session by outlawing the poll tax as a voter-qualification device in federal voting.

Unless Williams's ruling is overturned, it means that persons who register under stopgap provisions of the bill will be able to vote only in congressional races in the July 28 and August 11 primaries and only for president, vice president and congressman in the November general election.

It also means that the key provisions of the registration bill—those setting up a continuing registration system starting January 1, 1965—are invalid because they require only registration to qualify the voter.

Ark. Legs.

Petition Campaign Prepared

3-28-64

Special to The Commercial

LITTLE ROCK — The Committee on Voter Registration, a group favoring permanent registration, announced yesterday that it would begin next week circulating petitions calling for an initiated act on permanent voter registration.

The committee, headed by Repsentative Hady Croxton of Benton County, met at the Albert Pike Hotel yesterday afternoon after the legislature ended its special session. The legislature enacted an annual-registration system.

Croxton said the committee would sponsor an amendment to the state Constitution if the Supreme Court ruled that a dual vote system was necessary under the constitution.

If a constitutional amendment were necessary to wipe out the requirement of Amendment 8 that a poll tax was a qualification for voting, the committee would have to get 10 per cent of the number of people who voted in the last governor's race —or 30,809.

Ark. Regs.

Ark. Gaz., 3-28-64, p. 8A

—Staff Photo.

Representative Croxton and Mrs. Lafferty at the meeting.

Petitions to Get Initiated Voter Act On Ballot Being Readied for Signers

Petitions will be circulated starting next week to get a vote this fall on a permanent voter registration system to replace the annual registration version passed this week by the legislature.

State Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, co-sponsor of a permanent registration bill that failed in the special legislative session, met Friday afternoon with his Committee on Voter Registration at the Albert Pike Hotel and they decided to proceed with plans to raise petitions to put a proposed initiated act on the ballot in November.

Croxton said the petitions would start circulating as soon as they were printed. Lawyers are making a few refinements in the bill he introduced in the legislature and it will be in shape next week, he said. Croxton did not say precisely what the changes would be.

No Major Changes

Its principal features, which won't be changed, are permanent registration; designation of the county clerk as the registrar, rather than the sheriff-tax collector as in the legislative version, and a requirement that individuals must register by personally signing registration forms, rather than allowing close relatives to do it for them, as in the legislative measure.

To put an initiated act on the ballot, Croxton's group will need to get 24,647 valid signatures—8 per cent of the total vote in the 1962 gubernatorial race.

Croxton's bill, which largely was the result of a voter registration study by the League of Women Voters, was defeated Wednesday, 60-32, by the House of Representatives.

Laid Groundwork

They had expected this and had laid the groundwork for a proposed initiated act. The version that became law was introduced in the House by Representative Doris McCastlain of Monroe County.

"The McCastlain-sheriff bill is deficient in many respects," Croxton said. "The people should have a chance to say whether we will continue as we have in the past or step up and get a good voter registration system."

There is a certain amount of uncertainty. If the Supreme Court declares that the state Constitution requires a dual system of voting — maintaining the poll tax for state elections — Croxton's group probably would have to raise more petitions to put a constitutional amendment on the ballot to overcome this obstacle.

Committee Members

Meeting with Croxton were Mrs. Andrew Kurrus, Mrs. Parma Basham, Mrs. Laura Lafferty and Mrs. Byron W. House Jr., all of the League of Women Voters; state Representative Jim Brandon of Pulaski County, co-sponsor with Croxton of the permanent voter registration bill; J. Bill Becker and George H. Ellision, both of the State AFL-CIO; John Hale, president of the state Young Democrats, and Mrs. David Hamilton of the Arkansas Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Also on the Committee, but not present Friday, are Donald H. Smith of Pine Bluff, president of the Arkansas Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Robert Faulkner of Fayetteville, president of the Young Republican Clubs of Arkansas. They do not represent their organizations officially.

Ark. Gaz.

New Vote Bill Goes To Court, Heads For Quick Decision

By GEORGE BENTLEY
Of the Gazette Staff

Act 19, the new voter registration law, was challenged in court 2½ hours after Governor Faubus signed it Friday and was declared unconstitutional as far as it authorized persons without a poll tax to vote on state and local candidates, issues and propositions.

The law was held constitutional only to the extent that it provides a system of registering persons to vote, without having a poll tax, in federal races.

Chancellor Guy E. Williams ruled that the legislature did not have the power to remove any of the specific voter qualifications listed in Amendment 8 to the state Constitution. These include the poll tax requirement.

The test suit was filed by Representative Cecil B. Nance Jr. of Crittenden County, a lawyer, asking for an injunction to prevent the use of the registration system for qualifying voters in state and local races. Judge Williams granted the injunction.

Files Appeal Quickly

Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who defended the Act, said he filed an appeal of the ruling Friday night with Supreme Court Clerk Philip N. Gowen. Bennett said he would ask the Court Monday to advance the case for a speedy final decision.

Nance and Bennett said it was a friendly suit and that they had prepared their legal pleadings Thursday so they would be ready for court as soon as the governor signed the measure.

Judge Williams, who said he was advised Thursday that a test case was imminent, read a four-page finding of fact from the bench at the end of the hearing. He said he had prepared it at home Thursday night.

Bennett said the ruling "reconciled" Amendments 8 and 39 to the state Constitution, Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution abolishing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections, and Act 19. Bennett said he thought all four were "compatible" with each other in view of the judge's finding.

Explains Ballots

Bennett said the ruling meant that if there is a contest for a federal office this year, it would be on a separate ballot to be used by registered voters with or without a poll tax. State and local races would be on another ballot that a voter would receive only if he had a poll tax receipt, Bennett said. This is in the event the state Supreme Court affirms the Chancery Court decision.

The test suit, thus, brings Act 19 to grips with Amendment 8, which establishes voter qualifications. The Supreme Court in this way can decide the validity of the state poll tax Amendment in the light of Amendment 24 to the federal Constitution abolishing the poll tax.

Nance filed the suit with his secretary, Miss Maxine Miles, as the plaintiff and as a taxpayer's suit for all taxpayers in the state. It was against the governor as ex-officio chairman of the state Election Commission; Leon Catlett of Little Rock, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Alvin E. Bell, chairman of the Pulaski County Democratic Committee and the County Election Commission.

W. J. Smith, the governor's legislative assistant and legal

Nance pleading his case in Chancery Court.

—Staff Photos

Signing the Voter Registration Law

Governor Faubus signs Act 19 of the special session as he is watched by (from left) Representative Doris McCastlain, Senator Clarence E. Bell and his legal advisor, William J. Smith. Mrs. McCastlain and Bell were among the sponsors of the winning measure.

Legislators Finish Work On Vote Bill

By JEROL GARRISON
Of the Gazette Staff

The legislature completed action Friday morning on a registration bill that gives the job of registering voters to the tax collectors, and Governor Faubus signed it into law. The bill became Act 19 of the special session.

Both houses adjourned at 11 a. m. to end the special session. It was called by Governor Faubus after an amendment to the United States Constitution was passed that prohibits the use of poll tax in federal elections.

Lobbied Hard

The Arkansas Sheriffs Association lobbied hard for the registration job. They said that since poll taxes had been issued by the collectors it was only logical for them to get the job. In 59 counties, the sheriff and collector is the same person.

Act 19 is divided into two sections. One pertains to elections up to July 1, 1965, and the other to elections after that.

Persons who want to vote up to October 1 of this year can do so by presenting a 1963 poll tax receipt. If they don't have one they can get it without charge between April 10 and 30.

The Procedure

Anyone who has paid his 1964 poll tax will be automatically registered between October 1, 1964, and July 1, 1965. Persons who haven't paid the tax can get a free receipt between September 10 and 30.

This system will get the state through elections this year and any elections before July 1, 1965.

The second part of the bill takes effect January 1. Any person who registers between January 1 and April 10 of next year will be eligible to vote during the one-year period that begins July 1, 1965.

This process will be repeated each year.

The Act provides that if anyone cannot register in person the voter's husband, wife, mother, father, brother, sister, son or daughter may do so for them.

The Senate approved the registration plan 22-10 Friday and the House okayed it 70-25. The votes were routine since both houses had already passed identical measures.

The governor chose to sign the House bill (HB 2), which was sponsored by Representative Doris McCastlain of Monroe County. He vetoed the Senate bill (SB 5), which was sponsored by Senators Clarence E. Bell of Parkin and W. K. In-

Ark. Reg.

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Filibuster

The House ended its session with a 10-minute filibuster by Representative G. D. Smith Jr. of Lincoln County which killed a bill that would have authorized counties to hire additional deputies for registration.

"The sheriffs said they had all the help they need for voter registration and could do it without any additional expense," Smith said. "I just want them to live up to their bargain."

The bill (HB 19) was sponsored by Representative Roy Galyean of Benton County. It had alrealy passed both houses but was back in the House for concurrence in a Senate amendment.

was a friendly suit and that they had prepared their legal pleadings Thursday so they would be ready for court as soon as the governor signed the measure.

Judge Williams, who said he was advised Thursday that a test case was imminent, read a four-page finding of fact from the bench at the end of the hearing. He said he had prepared it at home Thursday night.

Bennett said the ruling "reconciled" Amendments 8 and 39 to the state Constitution, Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution abolishing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections, and Act 19. Bennett said he thought all four were "compatible" with each other in view of the judge's finding.

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The test suit, thus, brings Act 19 to grips with Amendment 8, which establishes voter qualifications. The Supreme Court in this way can decide the validity of the state poll tax Amendment in the light of Amendment 24 to the federal Constitution abolishing the poll tax.

Nance filed the suit with his secretary, Miss Maxine Miles, as the plaintiff and as a taxpayer's suit for all taxpayers in the state. It was against the governor as ex-officio chairman of the state Election Commission; Leon Catlett of Little Rock, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Alvin E. Bell, chairman of the Pulaski County Democratic Committee and the County Election Commission.

W. J. Smith, the governor's legislative assistant and legal adviser, attended the hearing. The Legislative Council, in writing Act 19, had incorporated in it features suggested by Smith and Bennett.

5-Pronged Injunction

The suit asked for a five-pronged injunction to prevent any loopholes that would allow voting without a poll tax in state and local races.

The injunction barred:

1. Any person from qualifying as a candidate for a state or local office without paying the poll tax.
2. Any person from voting in a primary or the general election for a candidate for state or local office unless the voter has a poll tax.
3. Certifying as a nominee for any party a candidate for state or local office who has not paid a poll tax.
4. Placing on the general election ballot the name of a nominee for state or local office unless he has paid the poll tax.
5. Any person from voting on any issue or proposition unless the voter has paid the poll tax.

Amendment 39, approved by voters in November 1948, empowered the lgislature to enact a registration law, but Judge Williams said it did not propose "in any respect to specifically or by inference repeal the many qualifications of voters set out in the Constitution [Amendment 8]"

What Judge Said

He said that if the registration system repealed the poll tax, it also would repeal the other qualifications—that a voter must be 21, must have resided in the state 12 months, in the County six months and in the precinct, town or ward one month; that a convicted felon was not qualified to vote; that a voter could not be an alien; that a voter must not be an idiot or insane person.

—Staff Photos

Signing the Voter Registration Law

Governor Faubus signs Act 19 of the special session as he is watched by (from left) Representative Doris McCastlain, Senator Clarence E. Bell and his legal advisor, William J. Smith. Mrs. McCastlain and Bell were among the sponsors of the winning measure.

Ark. Reg.

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Way Open for Voters in '64 But What Will Happen Next?

Amendment 8 to the Arkansas Constitution is explicit. Its first sentence, stripped of clauses having to do with other voting qualifications says, "Every citizen who shall exhibit a poll tax receipt shall be allowed to vote at any election in the State of Arkansas."

This is the amendment Chancellor Guy E. Williams relied on Friday in throwing out parts of the new voter registration system in Act 19 of 1964.

A later amendment, No. 39, gives the General Assembly the power to set up a voter registration system and to require that "the right to vote at any such election shall depend upon such previous registration." No. 39 doesn't mention the poll tax.

So the question is: Can the General Assembly legally eliminate the poll tax as a voting requirement?

The state Supreme Court will decide in an appeal of the lawsuit over Act 19. Among lawyers there is weighty opinion on both sides.

If Judge Williams is upheld and the poll tax is still required for voting in state and local elections—but not in elections for federal office because of the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution — then what?

It means Arkansas will have a dual system of elections unless and until Amendment 8 is amended. That will mean one ballot for state and local voting for use by voters who have paid their poll tax, and a separate ballot for federal offices for use by registered voters with or without a poll tax.

In the Democratic primaries this summer, the only federal offices that could be on the ballot are those of the four Arkansas members of the United States House of Representatives. If none of them have opposition for the nomination, then no federal office would appear on the primary ballot.

In the general election in November, the presidential and congressional races will be on the ballot.

Act 19 creates two registration systems. One is the stopgap system to get the voters through the primaries and elections this year and up to July 1, 1965. Judge Williams' ruling does not affect this.

The other is the continuing registration system to begin January 1, 1965, and continue each year. Since this registration does not take the poll tax into account, it is stricken under the Williams ruling, and the 1965 regular session of the legislature will have to try again.

Amendment No. 8

(Equal Suffrage)

(Replaces Article III, Section 1) Every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state 12 months, in the county six months, and in the precinct, town or ward one month, next preceding any election at which they may propose to vote, except such persons as may for the commission of some felony be deprived of the right to vote by law passed by the General Assembly, and who shall exhibit a poll tax receipt or other evidence that they have paid their poll tax at the time of collecting taxes next preceding such election, shall be allowed to vote at any election in the State of Arkansas; provided, that persons who make satisfactory proof they have attained the age of 21 years since the time of assessing taxes next preceding said election and possess the other necessary qualifications, shall be permitted to vote; and, provided further, that the said tax receipt shall be so marked by dated stamp or written endorsement by judges of election to whom it may be first presented as to prevent the holder thereof from voting more than once at any election. It is declared to be the purpose of this amendment to deny the right of suffrage to aliens and it is declared to be the purpose of this amendment to confer suffrage equally upon both men and women, without regard to sex. Provided, that women shall not be compelled to serve on juries.

Speed of Change

How soon could Amendment 8 be changed? It is possible for an initiated amendment to be on the ballot in November. The Committee on Voter Registration, which intends to get an initiated act for a permanent registration system on that bal- [illegible] whether to try also for an initiated amendment.

If an initiated amendment is not attempted this year, the next chance will be in November 1966. The 1965 legislature could refer a proposed amendment to the general election of 1966.

How does the new system affect this summer's primaries and the general election in November?

If you already hold 1963 and 1964 poll tax receipts you are already registered and can vote in all elections up to June 1 of next year.

If you paid he 1963 poll tax, but not the 1964, you can vote in all elections up to October 1 of this year. That includes this summer's primaries.

Poll Tax Free

Those who did not pay the 1963 poll tax can go by the tax collector's office in the courthouse during the last 20 days in April and pick up a 1963 receipt-free.

Next September the voter can get—also free of charge—a 1964 poll tax receipt at the collector's office. This will make him eligible to vote in the November general election and any other election up to June 1, 1965.

This is a temporary arrangement that will end this year. It was necessary in shifting from the old to the new system.

From 1959 on, assuming Act 19 is upheld by the Supreme Court, voter registration will be held from January 1 to April 10 of each year. The change in procedure—except for not having to pay the dollar—will be so slight as to be negligible.

Registration will be done in the tax collector's office, where poll taxes were paid. All a person has to do is give his name, address, the name of his school district, his ward or township and then sign his name.

Registration Rules

One family member can register the entire family. The new system allows a person to register any other close relative—husband, wife, mother, father, brother, sister, son or daughter.

An absent person can register by writing the registrar, asking for an application, and enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The new law does not place any new restrictions on voters. If a person meets age and residence requirements, is not a felon or an idiot he is eligible to register. Persons who cannot write their names may simply make a mark or a cross to register.

When a person registers he will receive a Certificate of Voter Registration which he should always keep with him. Should his name be left off the poll lists accidentally, he can show his certificate at the polls.

Change of Address

If a person changes his voting address, he may transfer his registration to another ward or county. But he must do so not later than 30 days before an election. He makes the transfer by notifying the registrar.

Under the new system, the period of registration—January 1 to April 10—entitles a person to vote in a period beginning July 1 of the year, and ending June 30 of the following year.

The tax collectors are the voter registrars. They are the same officials who sell the poll taxes.

In 16 counties, the tax collector is a separate office. The Counties are Benton, Boone, Carroll, Columbia, Craighead, Garland, Greene, Independence, Jackson, Lawrence, Lonoke, Miller, Pulaski, Union, Washington and White. In the other 59 counties, the tax collector's office is combined with the sheriff.

Ark. Reg.

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Gazette.

Ark. Gazette, 3/31/64, p.1B

ARCH 31, 1964.

Way Opened for Quick Test Of Voter Registration Law

The state Supreme Court opened the way Monday for a quick test of the constitutionality of Arkansas's new voter registration law, Act 19.

The court called for submission of all briefs in the law suit challenging the law by Friday. It will take the case under submission next Monday.

Attorney General Bruce Bennett had asked the court to set a five-day time limit for filing briefs. State Representative Cecil B. Nance Jr. of Crittenden County, a lawyer, who attacked the new law in the test suit, had filed a similar request.

The Supreme Court also agreed Monday to permit the Arkansas Chapter of the League of Women Voters and the Arkansas State AFL-CIO to file friend of the court briefs in the case.

The court's ruling could be handed down as early as April 13. Normally, it takes months for a suit to move through the lower courts for final decision by the State Surpeme Court.

The law was challenged Friday in Pulaski County Chancery Court 2½ hours after Governor Faubus signed it and was declared unconstitutional as far as it authorized persons without a poll tax to vote on state and local candidates, issues and propositions.

Chancellor Guy E. Williams held that it was constitutional only to the extent that it provided a system of registering persons to vote, without a poll tax, in federal elections.

Judge Williams said the legislature did not have the power to remove any of the specific voter qualifications listed in Amendment 8 to the state Constitution. The qualifications include the poll tax requirement.

Bennett then appealed to the Supreme Court.

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First of 'Free' Tax Receipts Due Next Week

State Auditor Jimmie (Red) Jones said Tuesday that he would distribute 100,000 "free" poll tax receipts next week to tax collectors under the new voter registration law.

Jones said he had ordered 150,000 free receipts and would keep 50,000 in reserve. The distribution will be made in time to meet the start April 11 of the 20-day distribution period provided for in Act 19, the voter registration law.

The law is involved in a test case now before the state Supreme Court. Pulaski County Chancellor Guy E. Williams held that the law was unconstitutional insofar as it authorized persons without a poll tax to vote on state and local candidates and issues but the ruling didn't disturb provisions under which the free poll tax receipts will be issued.

Jones said that he couldn't wait for the court decision because the law becomes effective next week.

Dated 1963

The tax collectors now are issuing 1964 poll tax receipts on payment of the $1 tax. They entitle the holders to vote in any election after October 1. To prevent confusion Jones has ordered poll tax receipts dated 1963 on which will be printed a notice in bold red letters that the receipt had been issued without charge. He said that he would suggest to collectors that they keep track of the free receipts in a separate ledger.

15 Per Cent More

Jones said that he based his order on conversations with collectors and assessors who were at Little Rock last week when the legislature adopted a voter registration law. He said that they estimated that they would need from 10 to 15 per cent as many free receipts as paid receipts issued last year.

Jones said that the free receipts were being printed by the Parkin Printing and Stationery Company of Little Rock under contract the company has with the state.

File - Ark Reg.
Ark. Gazette 4/4/64

Both Sides File Appeal Briefs On Voter Law

The friendly and the "friend of the court" briefs in the voter registration law test case were filed Friday with the state Supreme Court.

The law, Act 19, was signed by Governor Faubus March 27 and in 2½ hours a court had held that it was constitutional only as it provided a system of registering persons to vote, without a poll tax, in federal elections.

Chancellor Guy E. Williams held that Amendment 8 to the state Constitution, which requires a poll tax to vote in state and local elections, remained in effect. The decision sets up a dual system of elections this year that the legislature sought to avoid.

Bennett's Argument

Attorney General Bruce Bennett appealed the decision to the Supreme Court. In his brief, Bennett argued that Amendment 39 to the state Constitution authorized a registration system and didn't contemplate a dual system.

The friend of the court brief lodged by the Arkansas League of Women Voters and by the Arkansas State AFL-CIO warned that if Judge Williams' decision were allowed to stand the result would be "an unwieldy and impractical situation," which endangered the right to vote.

Their joint brief said that the few days permitted to research the law and file the brief had prevented a more detailed presentation.

Refers to Judge's Action

"Clearly it is impossible to prepare exhaustive arguments in opposition to the position taken by both sides in this 'friendly' action and adopted by the court below in a decision which was prepared before the act was passed by the legislature," the brief noted. This was a reference to Judge Williams' statement that he prepared his decision at home the night before the act was signed and the suit filed.

The joint friend of the court brief argued for the right of the legislature under Amendment 39 to remove the poll tax as a voter qualification in all elections.

The opposite view was taken by the attorney for Miss Maxine Miles, in whose name the test suit had been filed. In this brief, the Court was asked to uphold Judge Williams on the ground that Amendment 39 didn't repeal Amendment 8 and that the poll tax, while outlawed in federal elections, continued in effect in state and local elections.

Ark. Registration

Free Poll Tax Receipts to Be Issued Starting Saturday by Collectors

County collectors can begin issuing free poll tax receipts on Saturday even though the legality of the system as far as state elections are concerned is still in doubt.

Free receipts can be obtained from April 11 through April 30 at county tax collector's offices.

The free receipts were authorized by Act 19, the Voter Registration Act adopted by the special session of the General Assembly last month as an interim measure to replace payment of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in state and federal elections.

Act 19 has been attacked in the courts and its fate is in the hands of the state Supreme Court. Nevertheless, State Auditor Jimmie (Red) Jones, who distributes poll tax receipts to the counties, said the issuance of free receipts would begin as planned.

The reason: Even if they are outlawed for state elections, they will still constitute legal registration for federal elections.

Those who paid their poll taxes before October 1, 1963, are already registered under Act 19 for voting in this summer's primaries. Those who have paid their 1964 poll taxes are registered for all elections to be held through July 1, 1965.

But those who failed to pay their 1963 poll taxes may now go back and register free simply by picking up a poll tax receipt at county tax collectors' offices. Receipts being issued this month — assuming the system is finally declared constitutional — will allow the voter to vote in all elections up to October 1. More free poll tax receipts — registration for elections between October 1, 1964, and July 1, 1965 — will be distributed in September.

The new registration system became necessary with passage of the 24th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment outlawed payment of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections — for president, vice president, senators, and representativs.

In adopting Act 19, the Arkansas General Assembly also did away with the poll tax as a requirement for voting in state elections. It is this provision that is now being tested in the Supreme Court.

Hours after Act 19 was signed into law on March 27, Pulaski County Chancellor Guy E. Williams ruled that the provision eliminating poll taxes for state elections was unconstitutional. The law was attacked in a friendly test suit and his ruling was expected. It was designed to rush the law before the Supreme Court for a quick final decision so the way could be paved for upcoming 1964 elections.

Williams ruled it unconstitutional on the ground that Amendment 8 to the state constitution specifically mentions a poll tax as a voting requirement. He said the General Assembly does not have authority to overrule a provision in the constitution.

He issued his decree in spite of Amendment 39 which authorizes the General Assembly to set up a voter registration system, and which prescribes no limitations.

The question the Supreme Court will decide is, does Amendment 39 allow the General Assembly to do away with the poll tax provisions of Amendment 8? Chancellor Williams said no.

The Supreme Court could rule one of three ways, each of which would give a different character to the voting in the upcoming elections:

★ It could reverse Chancellor Williams and declare the act constitutional. This would mean free poll tax receipts are legal in all elections this year.

★ It could affirm his decree. This would mean that persons who have not paid their 1963 and 1964 poll taxes would not be allowed to vote in state elections, but could cast votes for federal candidates.

★ It could declare the entire act to be unconstitutional. This is considered an unlikely eventuality since only a part of it was attacked. But if it happened it would mean that another special session of the General Assembly would have to be called before this summer's primaries.

If Act 19 is constitutional the way is paved for free and unencumbered voting by all qualified electors in all elections whether a poll tax has been paid or not.

If the high court sides with Chancellor Williams, Arkansas will have what it tried to avoid —a dual system. This would require payment of a poll tax for voting in state elections, but not in federal elections. Otherwise qualified voters who do not hold a current paid poll tax receipt would get a ballot with only names of federal candidates on it.

Should the court uphold the state's poll tax system, a constitutional amendment would be required to do away with it.

Assuming the Supreme Court declares Act 19 constitutional, and permits the interim free poll tax system to stand, it will open the way to about 400,000 persons who failed to pay the poll tax by the deadline last October 1.

Estimates of those who will register during the 20-day period this month have ranged from 50,000 to 100,000.

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Afro-American 4/11/64

Decision Requires Dual Registration Until People Act

The state Supreme Court said unanimously Monday that the legislature did not have the authority to abolish a constitutional provision requiring that persons must pay their poll tax in order to vote in state and local elections.

The court upheld Pulaski Chancellor Guy E. Williams in declaring unconstitutional a section of Act 19—the voter registration law approved by the special session of the General Assembly last month—that had abolished the poll tax as a requirement for voting in state and local elections.

The court also agreed with Judge Williams in upholding a section of Act 19 that the poll tax is not required for voting in federal elections. That section was enacted in accordance with an amendment to the United States Constitution this year outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting on federal candidates.

The ruling in effect sets up a dual voter registration system for Arkansas — requiring free registration for federal elections and payment of the poll tax for voting in state elections.

The law had been tested in a friendly lawsuit filed in Judge Williams' court on March 27, the same day the legislature approved it.

(Related Articles on Page 1B.)

Associate Justice Paul Ward wrote the opinion, which centered around Amendments 8 and 39 to the state constitution.

Amendment 8 sets the requirements for voting in Arkansas, such as age and residence. It also mentions the poll tax must be paid before a person can vote.

Amendment 39 authorizes the legislature to set up a voter registration requirement for voting.

"The basic issue presented for our decision, briefly stated, is whether Amendment 39 to the state constitution gives the legislature the power to dispense with the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting," Justice Ward wrote.

Unaffected Elections

(Justice Ward said all parties conceded that the poll tax is no longer required for voting on federal candidates in primaries or general elections.)

"The basic issue above mentioned is therefore limited in this opinion to the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting for persons running (in a primary general or special election) for a state, district, county, township or municipal office, or voting on a state or local issue, or in a school election," the opinion said.

"It is our opinion that said Amendment 39 does not give the legislature the power to dispense with the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in state elections."

Judge Ward reviewed the constitutional provisions dealing with elections, voting and the poll tax. He noted that before passage of Amendment 39, the constitution specifically prohibited the legislature from setting up prior voter registration as a requirement for voting.

"We are convinced, however, that the people, in adopting Amendment 39, did not intend to do away with the necessity of paying a poll tax in order to vote," Judge Ward said. "Perhaps the most obvious and the most forceful reasons why the people did not so intend is that if they so meant, they would have so stated — it would have been easy to do so."

Cites Reasons

He cited what he called "forceful reasons" that Amendment 39 did not do away with the necessity of a poll tax.

"The payment of a poll tax is only one of several qualifications of an elector required by Amendment 8 as heretofore pointed out," he said. "If Amendment 39 gives the legislature power to abolish the poll tax * * * then it would seem to follow also that the legislature could change or abolish the qualifications pertaining to age and residence."

This, he said, would amount to holding the Amendment 39 repealed Amendment 8 "by implication."

"Repeal by implication is not favored and the legal presumption is against such repeal," Justice Ward said.

The court brushed aside an argument that Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution also abolished the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in state elections.

Justice Ward wrote, "It is abundantly clear from the above quoted language that said Amendment 24 has nothing to do with state elections."

Free Tax Cut

The court also threw out the "free" poll tax scheme, set up by the legislature as an interim registration measure until the new registration system went fully into effect in January.

Act 19 provided that registration for voting in this summer's primaries would be reopened in April to allow all those who had not registered to become registered. It said they could become registered for all elections by obtaining from the county collector a "free poll tax receipt." This would let them vote on both state and federal candidates, according to the intention of the legislature.

But the court ruled this illegal in state elections. The opinion said:

"We call attention * * * to certain provisions * * * which purport to substitute a 'free' poll tax for registration purposes in lieu of a poll tax for which the voter has paid $1 (one dollar.) It is our conclusion that the legislature has no power, in state elections, to substitute said 'free' poll tax for the poll tax required by Amendment 8 which provides that the voters "shall exhibit a poll tax receipt or other evidence that they have PAID their poll tax * * * "

To hold otherwise, the Court said, would be "subterfuge for evading the letter and the spirit of a plain constitutional provision."

The constitution directs that money raised from the poll tax shall go to support the public schools, the opinion continued.

"This important source of revenue for a worthy purpose, in our opinion, is entitled to protection by the court until the people—by amendment—direct otherwise," Justice Ward wrote.

Johnson Concurs

Associate Justice Jim Johnson, in a concurring opinion, clarified the effect that the court's decision will have on the upcoming elections.

"First," Justice Johnson wrote, "I feel that it should be pointed out that the valid portions of Act 19 do not radically change the law as it existed prior to the passage of Act 19."

He said people who have paid their 1963 poll tax can still vote in all state and federal elections until October 1, 1964—as was true under the old law.

He pointed out that other persons who have not registered can become registered for federal elections by getting a "free" poll tax receipt during the last 20 days of April.

"Only those holders of a valid paid poll tax receipt will be permitted to vote for candidates for state and subdivision offices," he said.

Justice Johnson also projected the effect of the court's ruling beyond the summer primaries.

"Here again the law has not been materially changed for those who pay the poll tax prior to October 1, 1964. By

Arkansas Gazette

Pine Bluff Comm.
4-12-64, p. 21.
Ark. Reg.

Arkansas

Legislators Fear Negro Vote Gain

By HARRY PEARSON
Of The Commercial Staff

Just after the end of the special session of the legislature, one of the pro-Faubus legislators gave a rundown of the reasoning for administration support of an annual registration system with the tax assessor as registrar.

This particular representative aligned himself consistently with Representative J. H. Cottrell Jr. of Pulaski County, who introduced the tax assessor bill before the legislature.

His explanation went something like this:

There have been disturbing gains in the number of registered Negro voters in some counties which have a numerical majority of Negroes.

Negroes in Legislature?

While most legislators aren't thinking about it yet, there is the possibility that Negroes could control 11 seats in the House and perhaps two seats in the Senate.

Now under a permanent registration system, there would be nothing to stop Negroes from getting on the rolls, staying there, and gradually getting enough other Negroes registered to form a majority.

Under the annual registration system with the poll tax, the dollar price tag served as something of a derrent against mass registration. However, if the poll tax is abolished by the state Supreme Court, then there would be no axe that the sheriff-collectors could hold over the heads of the Negro voters.

But, if on the remote chance that the Supreme Court outlawed the poll tax as a requirement for voting in state elections as well as federal, the logical place for the registering of voters to be done would be in the tax assessor's office. He continued:

"If these boys (the assessors) are on their toes, they can slap assessments to these niggers and not even the NAACP can afford to pay a $5, $10, or $15 assessment for all the niggers in Arkansas.

"Now we'll have two registering periods this year and we can watch the number of niggers who register. If it looks like it's gettin' out of hand, we can move it back to the assessor come January.

"But whatever happens, it's got to be annual, nor permanent."

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A Long Shot

This particular representative said that the legislature had designed their annual registration law on what most considered a long shot: That the Supreme Court of the state would strike down the poll tax as a requirement for voting in state elections as well as federal, the logical place for the registering of voters to be done would be in the tax assessor's office. He continued:

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state's four major cities.

Few legislators voluntarily dethrone themselves, unless they are seeking higher office or nearing retirement.

The reason the voter registration issue was the subject of so much political manipulation and under-the-table dealing was simply that it clearly and fundamentally involves the continuation of the existing power structure.

The annual voter registration system passed by the legislature was an interesting phenomenon. It is, in effect, merely the system that existed before with very few modifications. The intention of those who insured its passage was to continue the **existing** power structure.

What our reprsentative friend was criticizing was the legislature's short-sightedness in not making allowances for preserving the power structure against a future threat (the Negroes). Had the legislature approved the tax assessors bill, it would have changed rather sharply the **existing** power by sealing the doom of the sheriff-collectors as a political force.

Power Structure

But the tax assessors bill, while altering the balance of political power in Arkansas today among the existing factions, would have possibly insured the over-all position of the white supremacists in the power structure of tomorrow.

It goes without saying almost that the elimination of the sheriff-collectors as a political force would, in the long run, eliminate several legislators who are backed by sheriff-controlled machines.

There is—according to Weston LaBarre, a Duke University anthropologist—such a thing as a negative cultural value, as well as positive cultural values which enable societies to continue to exist.

In both the cases of the sheriff-collectors and the tax assessor's annual registration systems, as well as dual system, there is a cluster of negative values, a steadfast determination to maintain the disenfrancisement of certain groups of voters, and thereby limit their social values and endowments to primitive and not very useful expression.

This waste of human resource, creativity, and ability can only further result in the narrowing of perspective and the narrowing of interchange among the state's power elite.

Not only does a creation of such a political monolith harm the best interests of the state and its populace, it eventually insures decay and the taking over by sometimes new and radical forces.

Ark. Reg.

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Although nobody much wanted a dual system, he continued, everybody thought it would be safer to include a stopgap clause which would work even if the main body of the bill was felled. He said the legislature could always come up with a new bill in its 1965 session.

The only problem is, and apparently it did not occur to our legislative friend, that the legislature will be in session when people should be registering to vote. Consequently, another special session may be a necessity simply to implement a workable registration program before the mass registrations are to begin.

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Reluctant to Give Up

It is almost a law of human nature that once a person is placed in a position of power he is reluctant to shed that power. Hence the mighty grinding and groaning when the Tennessee country boys were asked for equitable reapportionment by their fellow legislators from are seeking higher office or nearing retirement.

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Ark. Reg.

Pine Bluff Commercial 2-14-64

Behind The News

Where Is the Star City Leader Now?

By BILL MILES
Associate Editor

Back in 1954, Jim Johnson, now a member of the state Supreme Court, made his first bid for a state office, that of attorney general.

His platform was based mainly on proposed laws aimed at keeping schools segregated. That was the big issue of the day.

Johnson was a long and loud speaker in those days. Some people thought that he played too much on the emotions of his audiences, that he was able to arouse actions rather than just votes.

It was during this time that the Crossett lawyer decided he'd make a speech at Star City. Not long after the announcement of his intention, a group from Star City made another announcement: Johnson wouldn't be welcome there. He was advised to cancel his plans.

Made Race Later

There was a young business and civic leader in Star City who got the job of telling Johnson that he shouldn't plan on making the speech.

The business-civic leader wasn't an officeholder. He was G. D. Smith Jr., who a few years later ran for state representative and won.

Smith told Johnson that his brand of campaigning might upset the people of Star City, both Negro and white. He told Johnson that racial relations in Star City were excellent and that the leaders of the town didn't want Johnson or anyone else coming in and upsetting the applecart.

Johnson was informed that the Negro people in Lincoln County had good schools and were getting better ones as tax money became available. He learned that the Negroes, according to Smith, were satisfied with the progress that the race had made there.

And, Smith said, the white people were interested in the problems which the Negroes had and were willing to help solve them. But, he added, everyone concerned wanted to work out the problems without any outside help or advice.

Johnson didn't make the speech in Star City.

Other Outsiders

Now, some other outsiders are

MILES

trying to break into Star City. They don't want to make speeches, at least not the kind Johnson was planning. They're members of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, interested in convincing the Negro people of Lincoln County that they should pay their poll taxes and register to vote in upcoming elections.

One of the prime targets of the co-ordinating committee is Representative G. D. Smith Jr. Since becoming a member of the legislature, Smith has expressed, on more than a few occasions, his support for Governor Faubus, an arch-enemy of the co-ordinating committee and other civil rights workers.

This time, the outsiders weren't contacted by a spokesman for a group of civic and business leaders. Three of them so far have been jailed on traffic charges, usually considered minor offenses. However, the fines levied by a justice of the peace take the charges out of the minor category.

The director of the Arkansas Project of SNCC was jailed — he was the third—after he had announced that he would call on the Justice Department and the federal Civil Rights Commission to intervene, claiming that people engaged in voter registration work were being intimidated in Lincoln County.

Leaders Are Quiet

No one has said publicly who is behind the so-called effort in Star City to keep the voter registration workers out. So far, the city police chief, a couple of state troopers and a justice of the peace have been the only ones connected publicly with the incidents. The state troopers acted on orders out of their headquarters, which undoubtedly acted — in at least the third case — on orders of J. Orville Cheney, state revenue commissioner, who works for the administration of Governor Faubus.

None of the business community's leaders has said a word this time about any good relations between the races in Star City or Lincoln County.

Smith, who undoubtedly is more powerful than he was 10 years ago, hasn't been connected with the incidents, from all appearances. His position of leadership has caused him to be quite vociferous on a number of occasions in the past four or five years. But he is strangely silent today when a threat hangs over his county.

Smith was applauded by many people in 1954 when he kept Jim Johnson out of Star City. Will the people applaud him this year for keeping silent? Or would they rather he exercise his leadership and help prevent possible federal intervention in Lincoln County?

CARMICHAEL

Ark. Reg.

Ark. Gaz. 4/17/64

Star City Policemen Jail Another SNCC Secretary

Ark Leg

STAR CITY (AP)—Star City police jailed the second field secretary for the anti-segregation Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in two days Thursday with the arrest of William Hansen of Pine Bluff.

Bruce Jordan, the other field secretary, was arrested and jailed Wednesday on charges of making an improper left turn, of having a bad emergency brake and on suspicion of driving a stolen car.

Hansen, a white man, was jailed on charges of violating Arkansas statute 75-140, which makes it illegal for an automobile owner to allow another person to operate his car unless ownership papers are in it.

Jordon drove Hansen's car to Star City when he went there Wednesday to continue an attempt to organize a Negro voter registration drive.

Hansen went to Star City Thursday to make bond for Jordon and to claim ownership of the car.

Jordon was tried Thursday afternoon on Wednesday's charges and charges of operating a car with improper parking lights and not having a license plate light for which he was arrested last week.

He was found guilty of the license plate light charge and fined $100 and costs. The parking light charge was dropped.

Trial on the improper left turn charge was postponed and the bad emergency brake charge was dropped.

Authorities continued to hold Jordon on the improper turn and the suspicion of driving a stolen car charge. Bond was $500 on each charge. Hansen's bond was set at $500.

A spokesman for SNCC at Pine Bluff said telegrams had been sent to the Justice Department asking intervention.

Ark. Gaz. 4/1/61

Registration Without Poll Tax Payment

THE PROPOSED voter registration amendment has cleared the attorney general's office with a title modification which seems to be an improvement. The proposal will be known as the "Arkansas Amendment for Voter Registration Without Poll Tax Payment" and that is an accurate short statement of it.

The Supreme Court's decision of Monday raises the possibility that Arkansas could continue indefinitely with a dual registration system—with the poll tax good in all elections and with what might as well be called the free poll tax good only for votes on federal officials—congressmen and senators in the primary, and congressmen, senators and president in the general election.

★ ★ ★

WE DON'T THINK Arkansans want such a dual system even though some of the state's politicians doubtless do want it. It is far more objectionable even than the registration system set up by the legislature which would have gone into effect had the Supreme Court ruled that the poll tax no longer was required. This system was, essentially, a free poll tax system, with almost no changes from the traditional poll tax registration system except that the slip of paper substituted for the poll tax would not have cost a dollar.

Ark. Reg.

The Committee on Voter Registration, the citizens group which is promoting the Arkansas Amendment for Voter Registration Without Poll Tax Payment, proposes an efficient system of permanent registration in which county clerks (rather than sheriff-collectors) would be the registrars, in which the vote would be safeguarded by a signature requirement, and in which the voting rolls would be systematically cleansed by mandatory purge procedures. It offers also a final abolition of the poll tax.

The Committee appears to be going expeditiously about the promotional effort the amendment will require. The resignation of Representative Hardy W. Croxton as chairman may, we take it, be interpreted as a signal that the group is ready to move out in quest of the 30,809 signatures required to get the amendment on the November general election ballot. Mr. Croxton's role in forming and leading the Committee has been crucial—the situation is, simply, that the group might not exist had he not taken the lead in forming it. But Mr. Croxton is now considering a race for governor and his pursuit of his personal political aspirations would appear to be incompatible with his leadership of a nonpartisan campaign for a good voter registration system.

★ ★ ★

IN THE REGULAR legislative session last year and in the special session last month, Mr. Croxton led the battle for such a registration system. The Committee on Voter Registration is an outgrowth of his personal commitment to that system. This commitment will, we are sure, be weighed with his many other battles for good government and a better Arkansas should Mr. Croxton decide to make a race for the governorship this summer.

Ark. Leg.

Pine Bluff Commercial 4/17/64

Bennett Favors One-Ballot Voting

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Attorney General Bruce Bennett said today that he would recommend a "one ballot for each voter" system for this year's elections.

The decision will rest with the state committees of the political parties in the primaries and with the state Elections Commission in the general election, in Bennett's opinion as the state's chief legal officer.

Under his recommendation a voter who has paid the poll tax would receive a ballot listing both state and federal races. The voter with a free poll tax receipt issued under Act 19 of 1964 would get a ballot showing only federal races.

"This system is simple and foolproof," Bennett said. "There would be only one line. All the ballots can go in the same box."

The question may not come up in the primaries where the congressional posts are only federal offices for which races might develop. Republicans have never had a contest for a congressional nomination. None of the four Democratic incumbents has an opponent so far, and none was opposed two years ago.

If there is no race for Congress, the primary elections will be held just as if Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution had never outlawed the poll tax as a qualification for voting in federal elections.

Only state races will be left and only persons who paid the poll tax before the deadline last October 1 will be allowed to vote.

That is the situation exactly as it would have been if the legislature had never met in special session and never enacted a voter registration law.

Persons who obtained a free tax receipt in the current April 11-30 registration period will have done so in vain. They can't use them for anything.

The general election is another matter. Republican versus Democrat races are expected for some of the congressional seats and, in any event, there will be a presidential election.

Again, persons who pay the current poll tax before the deadline this coming October 1 will vote just as they have in the past.

Persons who obtain a free tax receipt during the September 11-30 registration period will be able to vote only for president, vice president and congressman.

Registration during both free periods is at the county collector's office.

Bennett's ballot plan already has the endorsement of Governor Faubus. He said that printing a separate federal ballot would be a simple matter and that voting would be less complicated than under either alternative.

The alternatives are the two-ballot system—with one ballot listing only federal races and he other only state races—and a one-ballot system, under which election officials would mark the state races off the ballot given persons who had not paid the poll tax.

The two-ballot system would require the poll tax receipt holder to stand in line twice to vote in both state and federal elections.

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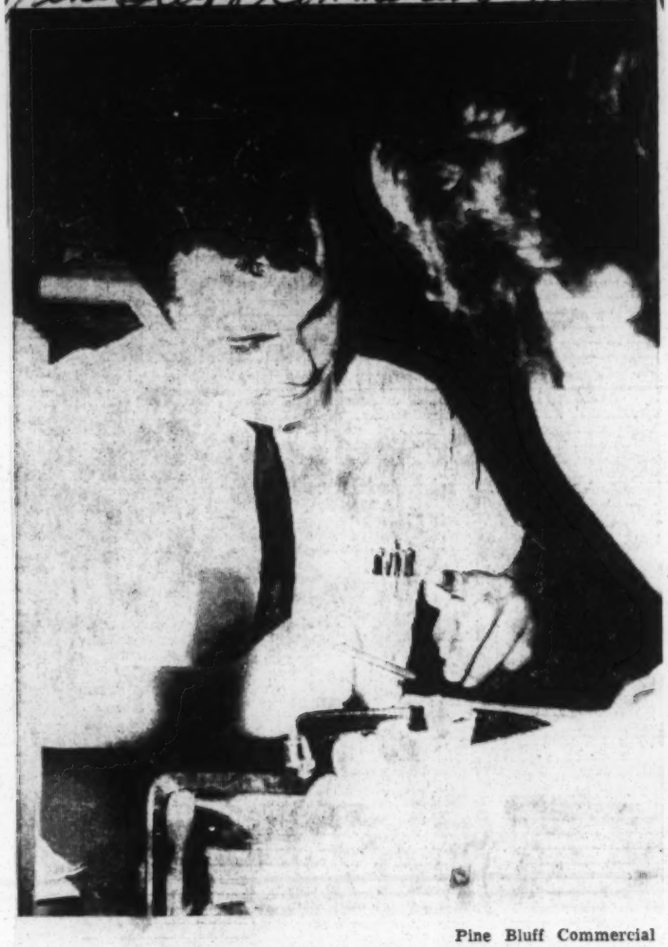
Pine Bluff Commercial 4/17/64



Pine Bluff Commercial

Dick Chidester Sells Poll Tax

League of Women Voters Tests Registration System

By LES SEAGO
Of The Commercial Staff

Two representatives of the League of Women Voters visited the Jefferson County sheriff's office yesterday to confirm their suspicion that the Arkansas voter registration system was confused.

Mrs. Robert M. Meyer, league president, and Mrs. Danny Jacobson took 11 questions to the office to confront two of Sheriff Harold Norton's clerks — Dick Chidester and Mrs. Ernestine Norton.

They left with some of the questions answered and with everybody agreeing that the free voter registration certificates being distributed were practically worthless.

They also found that if they wanted to vote in November for or against a constitutional amendment, outlawing the poll tax in Arkansas, they must pay their poll tax for another year. The two league members laid out a dollar each and bought the receipts.

Here's what Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Jacobson asked and the answers they got from Chidester and Mrs. Norton:

1—WHAT WILL it cost to buy a 1964-65 poll tax? The answer, $1.

2—HOW LONG will this poll tax be good? Until October 1, 1965.

3—CAN I vote for governor if I pay the 1964-65 tax? Yes, if the receipt is purchased before October 1, a resident may vote in the November general election. If the resident doesn't possess a 1963-64 receipt, he can't vote in this year's primaries for state or local races. The answer was the same on voting for representative, proposed amendments and the president.

4—IS IT NECESSARY to both register and pay the poll tax to vote for all candidates in November? No.

5—CAN I VOTE for president of the United States by buying a poll tax for $1? Yes, if the receipt is purchased before October 1, residents may vote in November.

6—IS IT TRUE that the holders of the 1963-64 poll tax can only vote in the summer primary elections and not in the November general election? The $1 poll tax receipts are good until October 1. The free receipts now being distributed under the new voter registration law are worthless unless a contest develops in a congressional race in the primary. Originally, a law passed by the legislature this year allowed residents to vote in all elections if they registered and picked up a free poll tax receipt. However, the state Supreme Court ruled this portion of the law unconstitutional and said that residents must pay $1 to vote in state and local elections.

7—FOR THOSE who wish to dispose of the poll tax permanently by voting against it in November, must they register and buy a 1964-65 poll tax before October 1? All that is needed is the $1 receipt which is proof of registration.

Mrs. Norton added that the league members probably would not be allowed to send in lists of applicants for poll tax receipts any more. The league has worked to register voters in the past by collecting $1 and buying the poll tax receipts in groups.

Ark. Leg.

New Voter Amendment Petitions Off Press, Ready for Circulation

The corrected petitions to put a proposed amendment for a permanent voter registration system on the November general election ballot came off the press Friday, and circulation of them will begin today or Monday.

Five organizations, including representatives of the Democratic and Republican Parties, will begin the collection of signatures.

The backers of the proposal, the nucleus of the Committee on Voter Registration formerly headed by Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, have until July 3 to obtain a minimum of 30,809 signatures required to put the measure on the ballot. They hope to get 50,000 names to allow for a margin of safety.

Miss Parma Basham of Little Rock, executive secretary of the group backing the move, said the petitions also would be circulated by the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, the League of Women Voters and the Arkansas Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

No Name Yet

The "new" organization has not selected a name, and decided to disassociate itself with the Croxton group because he is considered a potential gubernatorial candidate and consequently too "controversial."

The new proposal, if approved by the voters, also would eliminate the poll tax as a voting requirement. Under a recent ruling of the state Supreme Court, the state now has a dual system — the poll tax requirement for state and local elections and a free system for voting on federal candidates.

Speakers Available

Miss Basham said that her organization would have speakers available in the Little Rock area to explain the proposal to interested organizations. They probably will be available over the state soon.

Any individual or group interested in circulating petitions may obtain them by writing Postoffice Box 3263, Forest Park Station, Little Rock.

The title of the proposed amendment is "Arkansas Amendment for Voter Registration Without Poll Tax Payment, and 25,000 petitions were printed. The petitions printed earlier inadvertently left out the word "voter."

The Supreme Court held that a voter registration law passed at the recent session of the legislature couldn't repeal the poll tax requirement set forth in the state Constitution.

Ark. Reg.

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Page 28—Sunday, April 19, 1964

Voting in Arkansas

The objectives of a good voter registration law for Arkansas might be summarized in these words:

To establish a system of permanent personal registration . . . in accordance with the Constitution of Arkansas and the United States . . . .

To establish a procedure for registration identification through personal signature on affidavits of registration . . . .

To provide for the cancellation of registration for . . . reasons of ineligibility . . . .

To establish penalties for violations . . . by election officials, other public officials, or others . . . '.

To eliminate the poll tax as a requisite for voting . . . .

These words are taken from the ballot title of the constitutional amendment favored by the Committee on Voter Registration. They not only indicate the purpose of the amendment but constitute a convincing argument for it.

• • •

The proposed constitutional amendment does not provide for a separate registrar of voters. Instead, it makes the county clerks responsible for voter registration.

One practical argument for designating a separate registrar is the working example of other states that have adopted permanent registration systems. Another is the wise general policy of diffusing government power to safeguard the individual.

The argument most frequently advanced against a separate registrar of voters is one of economy: Using the county clerk as a registrar would save money.

But it would seem that the major expense of permanent registration would lie in establishing the system, no matter who runs it. County clerks would need additional money and personnel to operate the system. The constitutional amendment recognizes this necessity: It directs "the General Assembly to make appropriations required by . . . this amendment."

Permanent voter registration should operate as a separate system no matter who is chosen to be responsible for it; it certainly should have no connection with the payment of taxes. And, finally, the county clerks — in the courteous and non-commital way of county clerks—have shown no great eagerness to take on the duties of registrar. Burdening an official with extra duties may not be the most efficient or economical way to operate a system of permanent registration.

But the proposed constitutional amendment would allow the General Assembly to amend the registration system in the same way it can amend an initiated act—by a two-thirds vote. If the legislature, at some later date, saw fit to establish a separate office of registrar, it could do so by a two-thirds vote.

• • •

All told, the Committee on Voter Registration has come up with a constitutional amendment that seems both practical and flexible.

Ark. Reg.

Ark. Gaz. 4-20-64

Negroes Urged To Back Bonds, Shun Vote Plan

About 75 persons attending a meeting of the East End Civic League Sunday afternoon were urged to vote for bond issues for the proposed Little Rock Port Authority and the Strickland Transportation Company terminal at Little Rock.

But League President J. L. Hawkins cautioned them about signing petitions to put the proposed permanent voter registration amendment on the November general election ballot.

Hawkins said that the bond issue projects would mean more jobs for Negroes, and that the Strickland project wouldn't "take any money out of your pocket."

The proposed $4,300,000 million Port Authority project would be financed by 1¾ mill property tax. Hawkins said this would be a good investment, considering the new jobs the river port would produce. The bond election will be May 12.

Voters will decide April 28 on the Strickland facility, which would involve a $1,200,000 bond issue under Act 9 of 1960. This would be repaid by the concern through a rental agreement, and would create about 530 jobs.

Registration Warning

Hawkins said that a permanent voter registration system would not be "healthy for the Negro." He said that Negroes might be disenfranchised by election officials through a comparison of signatures on the holder's registration slip and the ballot he would sign at a polling booth.

He encouraged members of the audience to pay their 1964 poll tax and to obtain a free registration certificate to make certain they could vote in both national and state elections.

Petitions are to be circulated beginning today to put the registration amendment on the ballot. If successful, it would prohibit the payment of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in all elections.

The project is sponsored by representatives of the Democratic and Republican Parties, the state AFL-CIO, the League of Women Voters and the Arkansas Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Ark. Leg.

PINE BLUFF COMMERCIAL

Wednesday, April 22, 1964

(Arkansas Registration)

Jordan Fined At Star City; Asks Appeal

By BOB LANCASTER
Of The Commercial Staff

STAR CITY —Bruce Jordan, the civil rights worker who was charged here last week with making an improper left turn and driving a car without ownership papers, was fined $100 on each charge today. He appealed.

The 19-year-old Pine Bluff Negro, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, was tried before E. Workman, a justice of the peace.

Jordan pleaded guilty to driving without ownership papers in the car. He pleaded not guilty to the improper-left-turn charge.

He testified that he had borrowed the car April 10 from William W. Hansen Jr., the white director of SNCC's Arkansas Project, and that the ownership papers were in the car at that time. However, he said, he misplaced them before he was arrested Wednesday.

John Hanna, another SNCC field secretary, supported Jordan's testimony that he did not make an improper left turn. Hanna, also a Negro, was with Jordan when the latter was arrested.

Police Chief Jim Best, the arresting officer, testified that he saw Jordan make an improper left turn.

Best said Jordan gave a proper turn signal but entered the left lane of traffic too quickly when he turned left from a Star City street onto Highway 81.

Workman set Jordan's total cash bond at $430 on both charges. Best said Jordan would be kept in jail here until bond was made.

Jordan's trial today was the second in two weeks. He was tried and convicted last week on a charge of not having a light over his automobile license plate. He was fined $100. Jordan said he would appeal that conviction, too.

Jordan, along with several other SNCC workers, is engaged in a voter registration project in Lincoln County.

Ark. Reg
Ark. Gazette 4-29-67

'Free' Receipts Will Be Issued Until Thursday

Thursday is the last day that Arkansas voters who have not paid their 1963 poll taxes can get "free" poll tax receipts from the county collector at the courthouse.

The receipts will permit the previously unregistered voter to cast votes for federal candidates only in this summer's party primaries.

Here is a brief rundown on who can vote for whom in the upcoming primary and general elections:

★ You can vote for both state and federal candidates in the summer primaries only if you have a 1963 paid poll tax receipt. This means you must have paid your poll tax by October 1, 1963.

★ You can vote only for federal candidates in the primaries if you have only a "free" poll tax receipt obtained during the last 20 days of April. If you have neither a paid poll tax receipt nor a free receipt, you are ineligible to vote in any election.

★ You can vote both for state and federal candidates in the November general election if you have a 1964 poll tax receipt. You may pay you 1964 poll tax until October 1, 1964.

★ You can vote only for federal candidates in the general election if you hold a "free" 1964 poll tax receipt. The "free" receipts for the general election will be issued during the last 20 days of September.

Dual Registration

All this is part of Arkansas's dual voter registration. It was made necessary by the ratification of Amendment 24 to the United States Constitution, which outlawed the poll tax as a requirement for voting on federal candidates. The state Supreme Court has ruled that a paid poll tax still is necessary for voting in state elections.

Under Arkansas law, persons who are not able to come in person to the collector's office to get a "free" poll tax receipt may have an immediate relative pick it up.

Back Rights Bill, McClinton Urges

Ark. Gazette 4-28-57

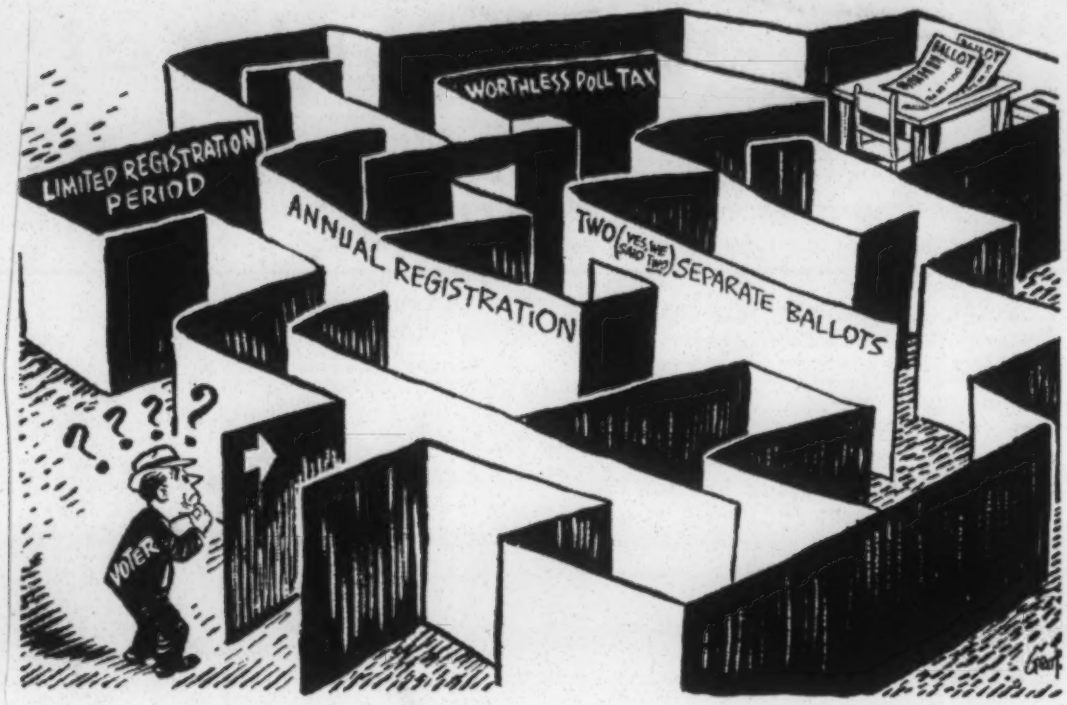
I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas Democratic (Negro) Voters Association, sent out letters during the week end to 300 of his county leaders urging support of the civil rights bill pending before the Senate.

McClinton urged that Negroes and their organizations send letters on the bill to senators. The bill is being held up in the Senate by a Southern filibuster.

The letter also announced a meeting of the Association in May or June to study the new voter registration law, to name a committee to select political candidates for endorsement by the Association, to consider a recommendation that a full-time executive be hired to organize Negro voters in Arkansas and to elect new officers.

Ark. Leg.

Ark Reg. BW



Fisher in the North Little Rock Times.

On Voter Registration

Comments in the state press on the proposed constitutional amendment on voter registration have included these:

THE NORTH LITTLE ROCK TIMES: If you are confused about the system of voting now in effect, you have a lot of company. The best advice that anyone can give you is to go ahead and buy a 1964 poll tax just as you have always done. In this way, you'll be able to vote for all candidates in the General Election November 3; if you aren't already qualified to vote in the 1963 primaries it's too late to worry about it now.

The next best advice anyone can give you is for you to sign one of the petitions that are being circulated to put a constitutional amendment on the November ballot that would clear up all confusion. As it stands now, Arkansas has two systems of voting—the old poll tax and Act 19, which wasn't much good in the first place but was really in terrible shape when the Supreme Court got through with it. The Court said that it was okay for Act 19 to create a registration system of voting for candidates for national offices but that such a system was no substitute for the poll tax in state and local races. So Act 19 is almost meaningless. This year, why not buy a poll tax and vote for everyone in sight?

There are many reasons why this newspaper and most of the others in the state support a permanent rather than a temporary system of voter registration. Take cost, for example. Imagine how much more expensive it will be to print new lists and hire all that extra registration help year after year. Then there's convenience. Already each January we have to stand in three long lines to buy a driver's license, to assess and to buy a car tag. Now here comes another one—voter registration line . . .

After this year, the voting confusion will increase if we continue to have the poll tax plus crippled Act 19. Special provisions were made by the General Assembly to get us past 1964, but next year—unless this proposed constitutional amendment is approved—everyone will have to line up to buy a poll tax and also to register if he is to vote in every race. Persons working in behalf of the amendment are trying to obtain 50,000 signatures to get it on the ballot * * *.

The SOUTHWEST AMERICAN at Fort Smith: When observers note that [illegible] than 8,000 persons in the entire

That, in itself, was a considerable accomplishment.

The state should end up with a clearer, more workable and legally-unquestioned system as a result.

The SOUTHERN MEDIATOR JOURNAL of Little Rock, a Negro paper: The special session of the Legislature approved registration by the sheriffs and collectors of the various counties in the state, and we believe that the selection could not have been better. The sheriffs and collectors have handled the poll tax all these years, and we have heard but a few complaints from colored or white persons, and they were isolated cases. As a matter of fact, the sheriffs already have the mechanical setup to handle the job and consequntly we believe that they can do the job more efficiently than anyone else. The sheriffs and collectors can save the taxpayers thousands of dollars, that they would have to pay otherwise, if the sheriffs and collectors were not named registrars. Economy is the watch word now, and it must be taken into consideration when it comes to an efficient operation of our local, state and federal government.

There used to be a time when some Negroes were afraid of the sheriffs, but Negroes are not afraid any more. They walk in the sheriffs' or collectors' office and pay their taxes like any other citizen. The fact is, the sheriffs for the most part are friendly toward Negroes and Negroes are friendly toward sheriffs.

We are convinced that the sheriffs are best qualified and prepared from the standing point of efficiency, expense honesty and simplicity to handle the job of voter registration.

The ARKANSAS UNION LABOR BULLETIN: It is possible to only guess what the motives were of a majority of our state legislators in passing the voter registration law that puts annual registration in the hands of sheriffs.

The effect of the law is to seriously interfere with the right of people to vote. We have found nobody who doesn't believe that a permanent registration system would not result in more people taking part in the voting process. At the same time, it is difficult to find any one who will say—publicly, at least—that the right to vote isn't basic in a democracy, and that democracy is better when the maximum number of people go to the polls.

Ark Reg

On Voter Registration

Comments in the state press on the proposed constitutional amendment on voter registration have included these:

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The SOUTHWEST AMERICAN at Fort Smith: When observers note that less than 2,000 persons in the entire state have shown any interest in the "free voter registration" set up by the recent special session of the legislature and then take the view that the session was a "waste of time," they should take one further look—at what caused the waste.

The special session wasn't held because Arkansas particularly wanted to change its method of voting qualification. It was held because other areas forced on this state their view about how voters should be qualified.

It so happens that we don't like the idea of a poll tax payment as a qualification for voting—so we had no kick against the national amendment which forced its abandonment.

But it's no news to us that all the clamor in other states about how the poll tax "denied the vote to many thousands," etc., was mostly hokum. We never did think it "denied" any votes—and the lack of interest in the "free registration" now has about proved it.

In practicality, the special session didn't gain anything and in that sense was maybe a "waste of time"—but it was something Arkansas had to do, because that was the only way to meet the demands of the new federal amendment outlawing the poll tax in federal elections.

The fact that few people show any interest in the results doesn't change the fact that it had to be done.

Anyway, a debated legal point was cleared up as a result of the special session—and Arkansas people now know what they must do by another amendment this fall, in order to set up a single, uniform system of qualifying voters for all elections in the state.

That, in itself, was a considerable accomplishment.

The state should end up with a clearer, more workable and legally-unquestioned system as a result.

The SOUTHERN MEDIATOR JOURNAL of Little Rock, a Negro paper: The special session of the Legislature approved registration by the sheriffs and collectors of the various counties in the state, and we believe that the selection could not have been better. The sheriffs and collectors have handled the poll tax all these years, and we have heard but a few complaints from colored or white persons, and they were isolated cases. As a matter of fact, the sheriffs already have the mechanical setup to handle the job and consequntly we believe that they can do the job more efficiently than anyone else. The sheriffs and collectors can save the taxpayers thousands of dollars, that they would have to pay otherwise, if the sheriffs and collectors were not named registrars. Economy is the watch word now, and it must be taken into consideration when it comes to an efficient operation of our local, state and federal government.

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Why then would a majority favor such a vote-limiting law as the one that was passed.

One answer, of course, is that a great deal of hard work was done by a determined minority of legislators who wanted such a law. Among the leaders in this campaign were some Pulaski County legislators who, it would seem, would have less interest in the cause than some of the legislators from far eastern Arkansas.

There were then a number of legislators who seemed determined to vote against any measure favored by Hardy Croxton. This is about as bad a reason for casting a vote as any we can think of.

There were probably as many different reasons for the votes on the voter registration proposal as there are legislators. But whatever the reasons, it was a sad day for the people of Arkansas.

The state now has a voter registration law that is just about as bad as the poll tax.

There is, it would seem, only one thing to be done.

That is for the people to try to un-do what the legislators have so hastily done. It will take months of hard work to do it. Because it is necessary to get petitions signed for a constitutional amendment. Then when those are signed, it will be necessary to set up a campaign to inform the people of the issues in the hope that those who go to the polls in November will pass a suitable law.

The Arkansas State AFL-CIO is on record as being ready to co-operate with any group that is interested in this project. The time to start is now.

Ark Reg

Negro Vote Group To Meet June 13

I. S. McClinton, president of the Arkansas Democratic (Negro) Voters Association, has called a state meeting for June 13 in Little Rock to discuss candidates and issues in the upcoming primary and general election.

The meeting will begin at 10:30 a. m. at Dunbar Community Center, Sixteenth and Chester Streets. McClinton said five delegates were expected from each county.

Other subjects to be discussed include voter registration, equal job opportunities and citizenship responsibilities.

Officers will be elected for the next two years, and members will vote on a constitution change which is necessary to hire a full-time executive secretary.

Ark. Gaz., 5-31-64 9/5

Ark. Reg.

Petitions Start For Voting Law

But New Committee Finds Printing Error

A "new" committee on voter registration started circulating petitions for a proposed constitutional amendment Thursday but then had to recall them because of a printing error.

A spokesman for the committee insisted that it was not the group formed by state Representative Hardy W. Croxton of Benton County, although its membership is largely the same, with the exception of Croxton. Its goal also is the same: To work for the adoption of a proposed constitutional amendment to set up a permanent voter registration system and abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting in state elections.

The group met Thursday morning at the Tower Building and announced that 25,000 petitions to get the proposal on the November general election ballot had been printed. Later, it was discovered that the word "voter" was omitted by the printer in the popular title of the proposed amendment as it appeared on the petitions.

The title should have read, "Arkansas Amendment for Voter Registration Without Poll Tax Payment." A spokesman for the Union Printing Company, which printed the petitions, said the corrected petitions would be out today.

The group already had collected some signatures.

Croxton 'Controversial'

Croxton resigned as committee chairman last Monday after some members decided that it was best not to have a potentail gubernatorial candidate as its head. Croxton also was considered "too controversial" by some members.

Mrs. Laura Lafferty, a member of the League of Women Voters who presided at the opening of Thursday's meeting in the absence of a permanent chairman, announced that the meeting would be closed to the press.

Later, Winslow Drummond, a Little Rock lawyer, spoke to reporters who were waiting in the corridor.

"This is not the Croxton committee," Drummond said. "This is not the Croxton bill," he added, referring to the proposed constitutional amendment as printed on the petitions.

"You might call this a committee which has not been formed," he said. "We do not have a committee organization."

Group Has No Name

He said the new committee had not chosen an official name and that the title "Committee on Voter Registration," the name of the group of which Croxton was chairman, did not carry over to the new group.

Drummond said the new committee was made up of representatives from five state organizations — the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, the Arkansas State AFL-CIO, the League of Women Voters and the Arkansas Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Drummond, who was not a member of the original committee, was asked to name those attending the meeting.

"We don't want to give the names of anybody who is here," Drummond said, "because this is not a representative group. It does not include the whole membership."

Others Who Attended

Besides Drummond and Mrs. Lafferty, those attending included George Ellison, outgoing president of the State AFL-CIO; Mrs. Myron W. House Jr., Mrs. John Samuels and Mrs. David Hamilton of the University Women; Miss Parma Basham and Mrs. William Steele of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Bill M. Spaulding, Tom Gugino of the Little Rock University Young Republicans, and state Representative Jim Brandon of Pulaski County, who helped form the first group.

Marion Burton, a representative of the Republican national committeeman's office, came as an observer. Burton is to examine the proposed amendment to see if it conforms with voter registration standards as set by the Republican Party.

J. Bill Becker, secretary of the State AFL-CIO, was present when the meeting opened but left when the press was asked to leave. He said he was not a member of the committee.

Meeting Was Postponed

The meeting, held at the Tower Building conference room, originally had been scheduled for Wednesday but was postponed because all of the petitions had not been printed.

The committee plans to circulate petitions in every county and hopes to get at least 50,000 signatures. It will take a minimum of 30,809 signatures to qualify the proposed constitutional amendment for the ballot.

The committee wants to set up a statewide organization for the petition drive.

"We hope to have a working committee in shape by May 15," Drummond said.

"The group acknowledges Croxton's substantial contribution to the goals of this particular organization," Drummond said. "The nucleus of this committee is certainly that of the Croxton group."

Has No Chairman

Although a nominating committee has been appointed, the group is still without a chairman. Miss Basham was elected Thursday as its executive secretary.

She will serve, Drummond said, perhaps for 30 days. He said the committee hoped to raise some money and might hire a permanent secretary to co-ordinate the work.

The petitions must be filed with the secretary of state four months before the election, or by July 3.

The "Croxton Bill," also sponsored by state Representative Jim Brandon of Pulaski County, was introduced in the special special session of the General Assembly last month with the approval of the old group, the Committee on Voter Registration. It was unsuccessful.

Because it was a legislative bill, it did not purport to abolish the poll tax as a requisite for voting, which the proposed constitutional amendment would do.

The only difference otherwise is that under the proposed constitutional amendment, voters would be purged every four years for failure to vote instead of every two.

Like the Croxton measure, it would set up a permanent voter registration system to be administered by the county clerks. It would require personal registration and have signature safeguards. And it would provide for year-round registration, to be cut off 20 days before any election.

Ark Reg

say Westerfield, a Harvard Ph.D., and former dean of the Atlanta University Business School, will be upgraded to a supervisory role, becoming the highest-placed Negro ever ever in the department.

AID education director—Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse College president, is expected to accept this post which will include heading a program for the spreading worldwide agency.

White Ousts 2 Tots, Burns House Of Ga. Deacon

A white man who allegedly ordered two children out of the house of Cobb, Ga., church deacon Trim Porter, whose church was used for voter registration training, and set fire to the house. At a grocery store at the time, Porter later moved his wife and eight of his 14 children still at home into a neighbor's house. Porter said he did not report the incident to police because he was afraid.

Statesman Feted: Given a press conference-luncheon by the Women's National Press Club in Washington, D. C.'s Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Prime Minister Abdirascid Ali Scermarche of the Somali (E. Africa) Republic enjoys a before-luncheon chat with club president Patty Cavin.

NEGROES 'AIN'T READY YET'

Arkansas' Negro voters pitifully goofed big chances to elect two Negroes to balky (on integration) school boards in two cities, and, by staying at home, allowed the top Negro contenders to be crushed, though the Negro electorate had power to sweep them to victory.

Analyzing the vote tallies the morning after election day, the losing candidates, "as much as it hurt," agreed: "In Arkansas, we just ain't ready."

In Hot Springs, businessman E. S. Stevenson lost, though only 2,200 out of the total electorate showed at the polls and an estimated 3,000 Negroes are registered to vote. Stevenson said he was endorsed by practically every major Negro group in the city, yet figures indicate even members of the endorsing groups apparently didn't go out to vote him into power.

Meanwhile, in Little Rock, scene of 1957 school desegregation riots, even the fact that fluent, intellectual Dr. Morris A. Jackson vied strongly for a position on the

SAY TAN ARKANSAS POLITICOS

slow-to-integrate school board failed to budge a majority of city's Negro voters. Though an estimated 7,000 Negroes are eligible, and only slightly over 12,000 votes were cast, Jackson came in second, while the white winner received only 6,521 total votes. The figures tell the story.

Understating his disgust at the results, Dr. Jackson said he was "a little bit unhappy" with the vote turnout. He even mulled a notion to meet with city's Negro employers to persuade them to require a registration card as proof of voting before they consider hiring a Negro. Said the University of Arkansas Medical School grad: "I think just about anything you can think of to make them (Negroes) vote would be a good thing."

Said Mr. Stevenson: "There's no coercion to prevent Negroes' voting. In fact, we've taken the privilege for granted for years. We're free as a bird to do it, but we just wouldn't vote." Echoed Dr. Jackson: "They just didn't get here (to the polls). WHY? is a big mystery here."

Cole Date 1/2

Pine Bluff Comm.

Jordan in Star City Jail Again

4-24-62

Special to The Commercial

STAR CITY — Bruce Jordan, 19, a Negro field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, was arrested on traffic charges here yesterday for the third time in two weeks.

State Trooper Robert Cockman charged Jordan with speeding in a residential area and failing to yield the right of way on entering a highway from a Star City side street.

Cockman said the morning that the failure-to-yield charge had been dropped.

He said he stopped Jordan yesterday afternoon at 4:20 when Jordan was driving a pick-up at 25 miles an hour in a 20-mile zone.

John Hanna, another SNCC field secretary who was with Jordan in the truck, said Jordan was not speeding.

Jordan was taken to jail at Star City. His bond was set at $200 cash. He remained in jail today. His trial was set for 1 p.m. Thursday.

Jordan was convicted April 16 by Justice of the Peace E. Workman at Star City for driving a car without a light over the license plate. He was fined $111.50.

He was convicted again Wednesday of driving without having registration papers in the car and making an improper left turn. He was fined $100 on each conviction.

He has appealed all three convictions.

Jordan got out of jail on appeal bond late Wednesday.

William E. Hansen Jr., white director of the SNCC Arkansas Project, said Jordan's latest arrest was further proof of "a campaign of harassment and intimidation being waged (against the SNCC) by Lincoln County authorities."

Jordan and Hanna have said that they have been conducting a Negro voter registration drive in Lincoln County.

Arb Resistance

file ark. Reject.

Arkansas Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1962.

—Staff Photo.

Negro young people singing during their walk along Main Street.

Negroes Protest 2 Arrests, Conduct Downtown Marches

Thirty-five Negro men and women, some of them from Philander Smith College, held demonstration marches on Little Rock streets yesterday.

One who appeared to be their leader in the first march—from the Police and Courts Building on Markham Street, south on Gaines Street, to Philadner Smith at Twelfth Street—said the march was to protest the arrests Wednesday of a white man and a Negro during a sit-in demonstration at the Walgreen Drug Store at Capitol Avenue and Main Street.

The man refused to give his name but said he was a student. He said some of those in the march were from Philander Smith.

The 35 demonstrators first gathered in the municipal courtroom at the Police and Courts Building at 8:30 a. m., most of them taking seats on the west side of the room. In a front row seat on the east side was Dr. William H. Townsend, a Negro optometrist who was an unsuccessful candidate for a position on the City Manager Board in the general election.

They were in the courtroom to hear the cases of William Hansen, 23, of 1113 State Street, a white man, and Worth W. Long, 26, of 1604 West Nineteenth Street, a Negro, who were charged Wednesday under Act 14 of 1959 for refusing to leave a business establishment after being requested to do so by the owner or manager.

Harold Anderson, a Negro attorney, asked for a continuance of the cases until December 7 and received it. Municipal Judge Quinn Glover said it was a rule of his court to allow the defense a continuance on first call of the case if an attorney has been employed so that he may prepare a defense. Hansen and Long remained in jail in lieu of $500 bond

Nine Sit In at Walgreen; White Man, Negro Arrested

A white man and eight Negroes extended sit-in demonstrations yesterday to Walgreen Drug Store at Capitol Avenue and Main Street. Two of them, including the white man, were arrested and jailed when they refused to leave the store at the request of the management.

William Hanson, 23, of 1113 State Street, and Worth W. Long, 26, of 1604 West Nineteenth Street, a Negro, were charged under Act 14 of 1959 for refusing to leave a business establishment after being requested to do so by the owner or manager. They were held in lieu of $500 bond each and their cases were to come up at 8:30 a. m. today in Municipal Court.

The group arrived at Walgreen about 12:05 p. m. and took seats at the counter. White patrons who had been served finished their meal but the dining area was chained off and a sign, "This fountain is closed in the interest of public safety," was put up.

Newsmen who crossed the chain to talk to the sitters were firmly asked to leave and did so. At 12:10 p. m., Hansen and a Negro girl left and he returned about an hour later with a Negro man. When they sought to take seats at the counter, a store official told them to leave. They refused and were arrested by Lt. B. A. Griffith.

Sit-in demonstrators have visited the F. W. Woolworth Co. store at 400 Main Street in recent weeks but there have been no arrests.

—Staff Photo.

Worth W. Long (left) and William Hansen in city jail.

Thurs., Nov. 29, 1962.

Downtown Little Rock Desegregates Facilities

Pine Bluffs Commercial, Sunday, January 20, 1963

Special to The Commercial

LITTLE ROCK—Desegregation of restaurants, lunch counters, hotels and public restrooms is proceeding quietly in the downtown district here.

Opening these facilities to Negroes apparently has its main support among a group of 25 business leaders.

Segregationists have singled out for public protest only one concern involved—the Gus Blass Company, a department store that has desegregated its mezzanine tea room. Each day during the noon hour a picket marches in front of the store carrying a sign.

The picketing has achieved no noticeable effect. Passers-by pay the pickets scant notice, and some white persons have made special trips to eat in the tea room.

The move to begin desegregation of downtown facilities reportedly originated in a meeting last summer between white and Negro leaders. The effort was said to have been pushed along when Negro college students held sit-in demonstrations in the downtown stores during early November. Desegregation was said to have begun about Jan. 1.

It is thought by some sources that further impetus was given by interest here in attracting additional convention business. More and more national organizations are being integrated, and few remain willing to accept segregated facilities at convention time.

At least four eating places are eerving Negroes and white persons on an equal basis. In several places, the traditional "White" and "Colored" signs have been removed from restroom doors. Some hotels are accepting Negro guests.

The desegregation of downtown facilities and the protest picketing have not been reported by Little Rock newspapers, radio stations and television stations.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta 14, Georgia

Negro Church Is Dynamite In Southeastern Arkansa

N.Y. Times 6-2-60

GILLETT, Ark., June 1 (UPI) — City Marshall Jeff Fletcher said today that a dyna mite blast blew out the fron door of a Negro church tw miles south of this southeaster Arkansas cotton town las night. He said that he had foun pieces of a dynamite fus around the doorway.

He said the explosion knocke out some windows and was fel all over town. There were nc injuries.

"I have no idea of the rea son," Mr. Fletcher said. He saic that it might have been the work of a fanatic.

Sheriff Harold Woodson o Arkansas County, the state police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were called.

WAD

Resistance — Arkansas

Pine Bluff Commercial

Improper Turn

7/1/64

The Star City police have arrested a 19-year-old Negro voter registration worker, Bruce Jordan, for the second time within five days.

Last Friday, the charges against him included driving without a light on his license plate and having faulty parking lights on his car. (These infractions were discovered in broad daylight, so there can be no complaint about any lack of vigilance on the part of the Star City police.) The charge of driving with faulty parking lights was dropped, but Justice of the Peace E. Workman fined him $100 for not illuminating that license plate.

On Wednesday, the charges against Bruce Jordan were making an improper left turn and failing to show proof of the car's ownership.

Police Chief Jim Best at Star City has made it clear that the voter registration worker was not arrested because he was trying to get Negroes registered to vote. "I can't understand," said the police chief with appropriate incredulity, "why anyone should willfully violate our state traffic laws." That sure is a mighty hard thing to understand, Chief. Considering the frequency of such charges against Negro voter registration workers in that area, there can be only one explanation for it: These voter registration workers must all turn into terrible drivers and worse maintenance men the minute they get on Highway 81 to Star City.

Arts. Resistance

Hansen Arrested in Star City; Officials Said Car Not Assessed

4/17/64

Pine Bluff Commercial

By BOB LANCASTER
Of The Commercial Staff

STAR CITY—William W. Hansen Jr., director of the Arkansas Project of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, was jailed here yesterday.

He was charged with having violated Arkansas Statute 75-140, which makes it illegal for the owner of an automobile to allow another person to operate his vehicle unless the ownership papers are in the car.

Hansen's trial will be at 9 a.m. tomorrow in the Lincoln County Courthouse.

Hansen, a white man, had lent his car, a 1957 Plymouth, to Bruce Jordan, a Negro leader in the SNCC who had been conducting a Negro voter registration drive in Star City.

Jordan was arrested Wednesday in the car and jailed because he could not show proof of ownership of the car.

Tells of Phone Call

Hansen said he telephoned Police Chief Jim Best of Star City on Wednesday and identified himself as the owner of the car. Hansen said Best told him that he would have to bring the ownership papers to Star City to prove it.

Hansen said he called Best late yesterday afternoon and told him that he was on the way with the papers.

Before he left Pine Bluff, Hansen predicted that he would be arrested in Star City. He said to a reporter, "The harder they make it on us down there, the harder it's going to be on them."

He was driven to Star City by William Green, a Negro who is a justice of the peace in Lincoln County.

Met by Police

When Green's car pulled up to the Lincoln County Courthouse, three police cars converged on it.

Hansen got out of the car and State Police Sergeant Jack Scroggin of Pine Bluff showed him a paper, issued by state Revenue Commissioner J. Orville Cheney. The paper said that the Plymouth hadn't been assessed. It ordered police to remove the license plates of the car.

Cheney said today that he had been notified by Assessor J. P. (Sonny) Lybrand Jr. of Jefferson County that the car had not been assessed.

Lybrand said this morning that a representative of the State Police or the state Revenue Department (he couldn't remember which, he said) came into the assessor's office last week and checked Hansen's personal property assessment.

Lybrand said the person who checked the assessment found that Hansen had assessed a 1961 Rambler on January 21 but had not assessed the 1957 Plymouth.

Lybrand said that he agreed to type up a letter to the Revenue Department saying that the Plymouth was not on Hansen's assessment sheet.

Lybrand said that he didn't know how Hansen got a license for the Plymouth without assessing it. The state Revenue Department issues licenses. Proof of assessment normally is required before a license is issued.

Hansen was told by the policemen that he would have to accompany them to Thornton Ford Company here for the removal of the plates.

Gets Police Escort

Hansen got into a State Police car and was driven to where the car was being held.

Best accompanied Hansen and Scoggin in the State Police car. Best said today that he arrested Hansen as soon as the license plates were removed. He said the car is still being held by police because it does not have license plates.

The police car returned 15 minutes later but did not stop at the courthouse. It went instead to the county jail, which is on the adjoining block.

Hansen emerged from the car wearing handcuffs.

He was taken into the jail.

The police announced that he had been charged with violating Arkansas Statute 75-140.

His bond was set at $500.

Hansen said something to one of the SNCC leaders as he was being taken into the jail.

The SNCC leader said later that Hansen had said:

"Tell my wife where I am."

Ark. Resistance

Gazette Boy 4-18/64

SNCC Leader Foresaw Arrest

Hansen Called Police Before Star City Trip

From the Associated Press

STAR CITY — William Hansen, the white civil rights leader, told a newspaper reporter before he left Pine Bluff for Star City Thursday that he expected to be arrested.

He was.

Hansen went to Star City to get a Negro associate, Bruce Jordan, out of jail and claim his car, which Jordan had been driving. Both are field secretaries for the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), with headquarters at Pine Bluff.

Hansen said that after he learned of Jordan's arrest, he called Star City Police Chief Jim Best Thursday to tell Best that he was the owner of the car Jordan was driving. Hansen said Best told him to come to Star City and bring the papers.

Police Cars Converge

As soon as the car in which Hansen was riding pulled up at the Lincoln County Courthouse here, three police cars converged on it.

Hansen got out and State Trooper F. C. Scoggins of Pine Bluff showed him a paper issued by Revenue Commissioner J. Orville Cheney saying that Hansen's car — the one Jordan had been driving — had not been assessed for taxes.

Cheney's paper ordered the police to remove the license plate. (A person must have a personal property assessment, including automobiles, before he can buy his driver's license or license tags in Arkansas.)

Hansen was told that he would have to accompany the officers to a garage for removal of the plates. Hansen got into a police car and was driven to the garage.

Police Chief Best said he arrested Hansen as soon as the plates were removed and charged him with allowing another person to drive his car when the ownership papers were not in the car, a violation of an Arkansas statute.

The police then impounded the car for lack of license plates.

Checked Assessment

(Jefferson County Tax Assessor J. P. Lybrand said Friday that a representative of the State Police or the state Revenue Department came to his office last week and checked Hansen's personal property assessment.

(Lybrand said the person who checked found that Hansen had assessed a 1961 Rambler on January 21 but had not assessed the 1957 Plymouth sedan Jordan was driving.

(Lybrand said the person asked him to write a letter to Cheney explaining the situation.

(Lybrand said he didn't know how Hansen got the license for the Plymouth without assessing the car for taxes.)

(See ARREST on Page 2A.)

Hansen was released from the Star City Jail Friday night on $500 bond. His trial was set for 9 a. m. today. Chief Best said Hansen was being charged $10.00 a day for storage on the car.

Jordan was removed from the Jail to the Gould City Jail Friday. There was no explanation of why he was transferred. Chief Best wouldn't comment.

Jordan, who is being held in lieu of $1,000 bond, was first arrested last Friday when he came here to conduct a voter registration drive. He was arrested again Wednesday.

He was charged with:

1. Driving without a proper emergency brake.
2. Making an illegal left turn.
3. Driving a car with faulty parking lights.
4. Failure to have a light over the license plate.
5. Suspicion of driving a stolen car.

Jordan was tried in the sheriff's office here Thursday and fined $100 and costs for not having the license-plate light. He said he was arrested in the early afternoon when it was not necessary to have the light. The parking-lights and emergency-brake charges were dismissed and trial on the illegal left-turn charge was postponed.

Hansen told the newspaper reporter before he left Pine Bluff, "The harder they make it on us down there, the harder it's going to be on them," he said.

Hansen was driven to Star City by William Green, a Negro justice of the peace from Lincoln County.

Ark Resistance

Pine Bluff Commercial 4/18/64

Hansen Acquitted But Fined for Contempt

By BOB LANCASTER
Of The Commercial Staff

STAR CITY — William W. Hansen Jr. was acquitted of a charge of violating Arkansas Statute 75-140 this morning by E. Workman, a Lincoln County justice of the peace.

At the same time, he was found guilty of contempt of court and fined $5 and assessed $11.50 in court costs. The contempt charge arose because Hansen, who had been free on bond, was 20 minutes late for the trial.

Arkansas Statute 75-140 makes it illegal for the owner of an automobile to allow another person to operate his vehicle unless the ownership papers are in the car.

Hansen, director of the Arkansas Project of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, was arrested Thursday on the charge. He had lent his car, a 1957 Plymouth, to Bruce Jordan, a field secretary for the committee, who had been conducting a voter registration campaign among Negroes in Lincoln County.

Jordan was arrested Wednesday and jailed because he could not show proof of ownership of the car. Jordan testified this morning that he lost the registration papers Hansen had given him when he lent Jordan the car.

Police Chief Jim Best testified that when Jordan was first arrested April 10, the registration papers were in the car. Best said he confiscated the papers and eventually returned them to Jordan.

Hansen testified that he had not been told by Jordan that Jordan had lost the registration papers.

Workman said there was some doubt about the evidence against Hansen, so he was finding Hansen not guilty.

After the trial, Jordan was released from jail on $2,000 appearance bond on another charge for which he was arrested Wednesday—that of making an improper left turn. Jordan also posted a $250 appeal bond pending the appeal of his conviction Thursday on a charge of driving without a light over the car's license plate. This was the charge on which Jordan was arrested April 10.

Hansen Says Impounding of Car Is 'Legalized Theft' by State

William W. Hansen Jr., whose car was impounded Thursday after state officials charged that it had not been assessed, denied the charge yesterday and called the state Revenue Department's action "legalized car theft."

The car in question was a 1957 Plymouth for which Hansen bought a license tag January 27. State law requires that automobiles be assessed before the tags are issued.

J. P. (Sonny) Lybrand Jr., Jefferson County assessor, said he had no record of assessment on the Plymouth. However, proof of assessment must be shown before the state will sell the license tags.

A week before Hansen purchased the tags for the Plymouth, he assessed a 1961 Rambler, Lybrand said. Officials in the state Revenue Department theorize that Hansen hurriedly showed workers in the Jefferson County office of the state Revenue Department the assessment papers on the Rambler and thereby obtained the license tags for the Plymouth.

Lyle Williams, attorney for the department, said yesterday in Little Rock that such an occurrence was likely during the last-minute rush at the end of January. Williams said the department had had similar cases in the past.

Hansen, director of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee's Arkansas Project, said he did everything that was required by law and said the charges were the result of the state's attempt to block voter registration in Lincoln County.

The car was impounded Thursday when Hansen went to Star City to get the car. Bruce Jordan, a field secretary for Hansen's group, had been arrested Wednesday while driving the car and charged with making an improper left turn. Hansen was told by Star City police that he would have to bring the registration papers for the Plymouth to Star City in order to get the car back.

When Hansen arrived in Star City, he was handed a letter from Revenue Commissioner J. Orville Cheney stating that his auto registration was revoked.

Cheney's letter said:

"Information has been received from the Tax Assessor of Jefferson County that you failed to comply with Act 144 of 1953.

"Your 1964 registration and license plate No. 2-18120 are hereby revoked and you are requested to surrender your 1964 registration certificate and license plate No. 2-18120 to a representative of this department or the State Police Department."

Act 144 requires vehicle owners to assess their cars before receiving a state registration certificate and license plate.

Hansen surrendered his registration and license plate to the State Police. Then the car was impounded for not having a license plate.

Clarence Lusby, state revenue collector in Pine Bluff, agreed with the theorizing from the main office at Little Rock: It is possible, Lusby said, that Hansen offered the assessment on the Rambler when he applied for the Plymouth license.

Lusby said that some of the inexperienced extra workers hired to help handle the January rush might have issued the license without properly checking the assessment.

Hansen said that Police Chief Jim Best of Star City told him the Plymouth was being held (at Thornton Ford Company there) and that Hansen was being charged $10 a day for its storage.

Hansen said: "Faubus and all his sheet-clad minions think there are too many Negroes registering (to vote) and the way to stop it is by legalized theft of the registration workers' cars."

He added: "What can you do when the State of Arkansas steals your car?"

Williams, the Revenue Department attorney, had an answer for that. "Well, for Hansen to get his license back, he would have to get the car properly assessed; then there'd have to be a hearing with Mr. Cheney. It'd have to be a public hearing. We can't have any of this star-chamber stuff these days."

Ask Resistance

Theory and Reality

The director of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee's Arkansas Project has a political vocabulary as categorized and bombastic as the title he bears.

The rhetoric of The Movement comes readily to William Hansen; his phrases can sound like a list of term papers sociologist C. Wright Mills might have assigned his students in any given semester: the White Power Structure, the Power Elite, the Monolithic Society. It is sometimes difficult to tell whether Mr. Hansen sounds more like an agitator burlesquing a sociologist, or a sociologist burlesquing an agitator.

To describe a state as varied and distinctive as Arkansas in pat phrases is a challenge Mr. Hansen often accepts. Another tribute to the conquest of reality by theory is Mr. Hansen's ability to describe as monolithic a society composed of the professors at Fayetteville, the Social Darwinians at Fort Smith, the city dwellers of Little Rock and its suburbs, the planters and croppers of the Delta, the businessmen of Pine Bluff, and the Ozark mountaineers.

Any state represented in the United States Senate by both John L. McClellan and J. William Fulbright must have a good measure of diversity. Arkansas is about as monolithic as a patchwork quilt.

His theories about Arkansas's Monolithic Society shape Mr. Hansen's tactics as well as his vocabulary. Last January, in his testimony before the Arkansas Advisory Group of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, Mr. Hansen offered this rationale for his methods: ". . . you talk about er excerpt from Mr. Hansen's testimony last January: "You have mass meetings, knock on doors and tell them 'Your kids are in jail because of a police situation that allows this to occur.' "

But what happens when peaceable demonstrations not only are allowed, but protected? What happens when a school board comes up with a sensible and legal desegregation program before the issue comes to the boiling point? Then, the agitator is no longer the cause, but only the catalyst of social change. When other elements actually take the initiative in reaching an accommodation on racial problems, he is not even the catalyst.

In such cases, he must either cease being an agitator or search for other areas where grievances exist to be agitated. In February of this year, the team of Dick Gregory and Bill Hansen went out into Jefferson County and found a grievance beyond the jurisdiction of Pine Bluff's police.

When another outside agitator of a different persuasion threatened to get in the act, Mr. Gregory was wise enough to pull out of town rather than work as Orval Faubus's straight man.

There are still places in Arkansas where a Negro voter registration worker can be jailed for being brazen enough to drive through town on a sunny spring afternoon without a light on his license plate. When the Star City police jailed a Negro registration worker last week, they gave Mr. Hansen an opportunity to generalize about the state of Arkansas in the sweeping

Ark. Reader

Left Comm., 4-24-64

Ark. Reader

Pine Bluff Commercial, 4-24-64

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But what happens when Negroes can run for public office in open elections? (Pine Bluff's last local election provides a relevant example.)

What happens when Negroes can register to vote without fear of harassment? (Arkansas in general, and only in general, is a relevant example.)

When that happens, Mr. Hansen's theory must be altered to conform to the facts. That is a good deal to ask of any theoretician, and an impossible request to make of one who believes he already has everything figured.

If the race question were not the center of every issue, its devotees would have to deal with the entire community and not just a segment of it. The talented agitator, after years of specializing in racial matters, would have to tackle problems more diffuse and less emotional.

It is simpler to demand that existing rights be shared equally than to enlarge the rights of all. It is simpler to demand that existing jobs be divided than to expand the number of jobs for all. It is simpler to demand that existing wealth be shared than to devise a way to increase it for all.

A man who presents his plea in highly emotional terms must always be tempted to stick with the simple issues—literally, the black and white issues. To quote another excerpt from Mr. Hansen's testimony last January: "You have mass meetings, knock on doors and tell them 'Your kids are in jail because of a police situation that allows this to occur.' "

But what happens when peaceable demonstrations not only are allowed, but protected? What happens when a school board comes up with a sensible and legal desegregation program before the issue comes to the boiling point? Then, the agitator is no longer the cause, but only the catalyst of social change. When other elements actually take the initiative in reaching an accommodation on racial problems, he is not even the catalyst.

In such cases, he must either cease being an agitator or search for other areas where grievances exist to be agitated. In February of this year, the team of Dick Gregory and Bill Hansen went out into Jefferson County and found a grievance beyond the jurisdiction of Pine Bluff's police.

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> **The Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee feels that the arrest of Bruce Jordan is a deliberate and blatant attempt to intimidate voter registration workers and prospective Negro voters.**
>
> **If the authorities in Lincoln County or anywhere else in Arkansas think that these tactics will succeed, they had better have their heads examined.**
>
> **Representative G. D. Smith is going first, and all the rest of them are going right behind him. It's only a matter of time.**
>
> **It is about time that Arkansas quits hiding behind its so-called liberal voting qualifications. Arkansas will let anyone register without intimidation as long as that doesn't include enough Negroes to involuntarily retire these medieval legislators.**

The Star City police might as well have sent Mr. Hansen an engraved invitation. Before long, Mr. Hansen was in the Star City jail and out again, agitated about having his car impounded (he called it "legalized theft") and determined to agitate others. Such incidents hand Mr. Hansen a challenge commensurate with his capacity and appropriate to his tactiss.

Harassment is one way for an agitator to gain publicity and a following. And, as time passes, the agitator can depend only on a diminishing number of short-sighted officials in Arkansas to give him that opportunity.

Hansen Says His Car Held Star City Chief Says It Isn't

Pine Bluff Comm., 4-30-64

Ark. Recent.

STAR CITY — William W. Hansen Jr.'s 1957 Plymouth is sitting without license plates on the lot of the Thornton Ford Company here.

Hansen says Police Chief Jim Best of Star City told him that he could not remove the car from the lot, that it was legally impounded and that he was being charged $10 a day for its storage.

Best said yesterday that the car was not being held, that Hansen could come and get it any time and that he never said anything about storage costs.

When Hansen was told what Best had said, he said that was not the way he understood it.

Fred Thornton owner of the lot said yesterday that he had a fixed storage rate. He said the rate was 50 cents a day. He said that was what Hansen was being charged.

Bruce Jordan, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, was arrested in Star City on April 15 in the car, and when he could not show the registration papers on it, the car was impounded. It has been on the lot since that time.

Hansen, director of the SNCC's Arkansas Project, went to Star City to claim ownership of the car the day after Jordan was arrested. On arrival, he was presented an order from state Revenue Commissioner, J. Orville Cheney revoking the license of the car. Cheney said he issued the order when he was informed by Assessor J. P. (Sonny) Lybrand of Jefferson County that

(Continued on Page 2)

Chief Says Hansen's Car Is Not Held

From Page 1

the car was improperly assessed.

Hansen was taken by Best, a state trooper and a member of the Criminal Investigation Division of the State Police to remove the license plates of the car.

Hansen said Best told him at that time about the impounding of the car and about the $10-a-day storage cost.

Best said that when Hansen proved he owned the car, the police no longer had any reason to hold it.

Hansen said Best told him later that he could not tow the car off the lot. Best said the only thing he said to Hansen was that Hansen couldn't drive the car because it had no license plates. Best said the car was not being held and that he had never told Hansen he couldn't come get it.

Arkansas Gazette

5-23-64

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Sa

Voting Drive Moves to Gould; Mayor Tells SNCC, 'Register All You Want,' Observe Law

From the Associated Press

GOULD—The Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, which has experienced some trouble in its voter registration drive in the Star City area of Lincoln County, has expanded its efforts to Gould, 20 miles away.

William Hansen Jr. of Pine Bluff, director of SNCC in Arkansas, says his organization has had "a couple of people working in Gould" since last week.

Mayor A. L. Butcher of Gould said SNCC had conducted several meetings in Gould attended mainly by young Negroes.

Butcher said he had a long talk with one of the SNCC workers. "I told him I don't care how many people he registered and how many he got to vote," Butcher said.

But the mayor added that he thought SNCC's real purpose at Gould was "to stir up trouble."

He quoted the workers as saying Gould needed many things, including a bi-racial committee and a new Negro school.

"I told him we didn't need one [a bi-racial committee]," Butcher said. "I said if the local people wanted one, let them come down here and tell me about it."

"He said we needed a new [Negro] school, and I said 'Hell, I know we need a new school and we're working to get one.' "

He said the SNCC worker told him he could get "about 200 Negroes to march down the streets here."

"I told him to march ahead, but if they broke any laws, blocked the streets or anything, we'd throw them in jail," Butcher said.

He said that SNCC tactics smacked of Hitlerism. He said Hitler began working with young people in Germany right after World War I and that nobody paid much attention at the time.

Butcher said the city planned not to pay any attention to the SNCC workers. He said the city would not harass them, but he warned that if a SNCC worker were arrested and found guilty of breaking the law, "we'd stick it to him just like we do the local people [who break the law]."

Hansen said the only SNCC member who he knew had talked to Butcher was Bruce Jordan, 19, of Pine Bluff. Jordan was arrested three times and fined three times for minor traffic violations during the voter registration drive at Star City last month.

Ark Les.

APR 3 1963

Fla
General

1902 Colonial
Fort Pierce, Fla
March 31, 1963

Dear Mr. Brouton:

Since your visit to Fort Pierce is delayed indefinitely we are wondering whether you have publications or other Voter Education materials or information which you can share with us. It seems to ~~us~~ in the Community Association that Fort Pierce is a good community in which to conduct such a campaign. There will be no Greenwood-like complications here but negro voters and voters-to-be (and the whites also) need to be educated to their responsibilities.

Sincerely

Mortimer Cohen

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3-12-63

February 12, 1963

Mr. Mortimer Cohen
1902 Colonial Rd.
Fort Pierce, Florida

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Because of the pressure of many other out-of-town commitments it was not possible for me to come to Fort Pierce in connection with my Miami trip.

I will try to come to Fort Pierce at the earliest possible moment and will be in touch with you at such a time.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

January 22, 1963

Mr. Mortimer Cohen
1902 Colonial Rd.
Fort Pierce, Florida

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I will not be speaking in Miami until February 14, and it would rush me too much to try to come to Ft. Pierce from Daytona Beach this week end.

As soon as I see what my schedule is like for my Miami trip of the 14th I will get in touch with you further.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

JAN 18 1963

1902 Colonial Rd
Fort Pierce, Fla
Jan 16, 1963

Mr Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project

Dear Mr Branton:

Thank you for your letter of Jan 8.
Some of the members of the Fort Pierce group will be
in Daytona to hear your talk but a number of others,
including myself, will not be able to make it.
We would certainly welcome the chance to talk to you
when you pass thru Fort Pierce on your way to or from
Miami. Please let us know whether your schedule
is now definite and, if so, when you would reach our
city. I can arrange to have a group at my home
to meet with you.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Very sincerely
Mortimer Cohen

January 8, 1963

Mr. Mortimer Cohen
1902 Colonial Rd.
Fort Pierce, Florida

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Your letter of January 1, to the Southern Regional Council has been referred to me for reply.

The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council and we are engaged in a South-wide research program which is designed to study the causes for low registration and the best methods and techniques for helping to solve this problem. This is a non-partisanprogram which enjoys tax exemption from the Internal Reveanu Service. Our research data is gathered by observing and analyzing the actual registration programs being conducted by other groups.

We work primarily through five major participating organizations (CORE, NAACP, Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) but we also work with purely local organizations where the major organizations have no program planned or where special circumstances provide a more effective program through a local organization.

While we do not have an adequate staff to provide someone for every community interested in getting a voter registration program under way, we always try to provide someone to assist in consultation and planning where requested.

I note that I will be speaking in Daytona Beach for the Florida Council on Human Relations on Saturday, January 26, and have a

tentative agreement to speak in Miami either the day before or the day following. Perhaps if your local group is sufficiently interested I might find it convenient to arrange my schedule to stop in Fort Pierce and meet with you.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

WB

1902 Colonial Rd
Fort Pierce, Fla.
Jan 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Our local inter-racial group, the Fort Pierce Community Association, is interested in learning more about the activities and suggestions of the Southern Regional Council in relation to Voter Education. I should appreciate receiving any literature or references which you may have on a grass-roots approach to the problem of Voter Education.

Thank you for your help.

Very sincerely
Mortimer Cohen

September 18, 1963

Mr. Frank Hampton
Duval County Citizens Benefit Corporation
2610 N. Myrtle Avenue
Jacksonville 9, Florida

Dear Mr. Hampton:

Thank you for your letter of August 21 in which you state that the Duval County Citizens Benefit Corporation would like to start a drive in Jacksonville, for voter registration, next March 1.

I understand from Mr. Clarence Coleman, Regional Director for the National Urban League, that the Urban League is interested in spearheading an immediate drive in Jacksonville and that cooperation will be sought from all existing organizations in your city. I would hope that you and your organization would lend your support to any voter registration drive which might take place prior to yours which you have in mind for next March.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Clarence Coleman

DUVAL COUNTY CITIZENS BENEFIT CORPORATION

FRANK HAMPTON
PRESIDENT
EDWARD J. NORMAN
VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES M. BROWN
SECRETARY
GEORGE D. LESESNE, JR.
TREASURER

2610 N. MYRTLE AVENUE
JACKSONVILLE 9, FLORIDA
PHONE EL 5-8340 EL 5-8349

August 21, 1963

AUG 23 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voters Educational Project
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

On the first day of January, 1964, every registered voter in Duval County will receive a card in the mail from the Supervisor of Registration. These cards cannot be forwarded - if a voter moves he must register again.

Mr. Rutledge Pearson, President of the local NAACP informed me that the NAACP is not conducting a registration drive before April or to his knowledge anytime thereafter.

If we started our drive March 1, 1964, we would not only register new voters but also re-register any voter that moved during the four-year period, January 1,1960 - January 1, 1964.

Any assistance you can offer will be greatly appreciated to make this drive successful.

Very truly yours,

Frank Hampton

Frank Hampton

FH/1

8-14-63
2

August 7, 1963

Mr. Frank Hampton
2610 N. Myrtle Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Hampton:

You promised to check with Mr. Rutledge Pearson regarding any planned registration activities in Jacksonville and let us hear from you. I would be interested in knowing what information you have been able to gather.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

305

2610 N. Myrtle Ave.
Elgin 5-8349

7/13/63 call
telephone

I with
Frank Hampton — of Jacksonville, Fla.
Duval County ~~City~~ Citizen Benefit Corp.

Ruthledge Pearson is Pres. of Jax NAACP

Memo from **JEAN LEVINE**

WAB

In connection with the Urban League's Jacksonville program, you may remember that Ernest Lent (Eliza's counterpart in Jacksonville) had asked us to let him cooperate with VEP in any way he could. Do you think it might be helpful to the Urban League or the Duval County gfoup to know of this source of help?

jl

2-11-64

RTB
BUX
JL
for BU

February 3, 1964

Mr. Joseph R. Jackson
Washington Adult High School
P.O. Box 183
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Jackson:

In reply to your letter of January 17, 1964, we would be very much interested in knowing what organizations have been doing registration work in Pensacola and in Escambia County during the past several years and we would also like to know something of their plans for registration during 1964.

Upon receipt of this information we will be in a better position to properly reply to your letter.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Florida Statewide

WBV
RTB
BW

WASHINGTON ADULT HIGH SCHOOL
600 West Strong Street
P. O. Box 183
Pensacola, Florida
Phone: HE 8-9305
-oOo-
J. R. Jackson, Principal

JAN 20 1964

January 17, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voters Educational Project
Room #206
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We have 10,500 Negro - voters on the book in Escambia County. There are approximately 25,000 eligible voters here. I am deeply concerned because, I am a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of this county.

It was my pleasure to talk (long distance by phone) with Mr. Frank Hampton this morning, of Jacksonville, Florida and he suggested that I write to you and ask for method and aid that might add to our voters list.

Please give all data that could be helpful.

Yours truly,

Joseph R. Jackson

Joseph R. Jackson

Precinct Committeeman #91

ACTION SOUGHT

FORT MYERS, Fla. (ANP)--The Florida Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has called on Gov. Farris Bryant to provide moral leadership and police action in the St. Augustine racial situation, pointing out that the state "has too much at stake to let its image be tarnished."

The committee, meeting here recently, requested the governor to encourage respect for Negro rights and police action necessary to punish wrong-doers at St. Augustine where numerous overt racial actions of intimidation have occurred in recent weeks.

The committee said one life has been lost and several Negro homes have been bombed and the situation is worse than when the committee held a meeting there last September.

Concern about the image of the state throughout the world was expressed by the committee in view of a quadricentennial celebration scheduled in St. Augustine this year. The committee said, "it is inconceivable we should put before the world such an example."

The committee also advised the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that conditions have worsened at St. Augustine and requested a hearing by the commission to be held there.

The letter from the committee also will go to Atty. Gen. James W. Kynes of Florida and the state's nine gubernatorial candidates.

The committee has held public hearings in 12 Flordia cities and said owners of public accomodations are willing to serve the public regardless of race and would welcome passage of the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill.

In a report on racial condition in this area, the committee said "The city of Fort Myers and Lee County are living by tradition in race relations without regard for changes that are taking place and without regard for the demands of Negro citizens for equal opportunity and treatment."

The committee said public officials in the county and in Fort Myers "continue a course of enforcing traditions of the past even to the extent of depriving Negro citizens of proper schooling, employment, housing, recreational, health and ther governmental facilities."

According to the committee, schools in the area continue to be segregated; and on Sanibel Island "there is a situation of the most flagrant hardship with small children spending five hours a day needlessly being transported to and from schools despite a willingness of the white residents of Sanibel to have the Negro children schooled there."

The committee added: "The hospital situation is in human. Negro babies have died because of inattention at a so-called Negro hospital." (77)

Columbus News
3/28/64

Fla. Pol.

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ST. PETERSBURG TIMES 1-A
Date: APR 11 1964

Pol - Fla

gov race

Fred Karl: Mr.

By MARTIN WALDRON AND JACK NEASE
Of The Times Staff

If Rep. Fred Karl of Daytona Beach is elected governor, he will most likely:

✓ Stress education above other needs of the state.

✓ Pattern his administration after that of former Gov. LeRoy Collins but probably be ineffective in working with the Legislature and Cabinet.

✓ Actively push plans to give populous areas a bigger voice in the state Legislature and in Florida's congressional delegation.

✓ Gladden the hearts of school teachers and their lobbyists, the Florida Education Association.

The 39-year-old attorney has left no doubt in political circles that he is deliberately patterning his campaign and public image after Collins.

Some of Collins' chief supporters are backing Karl and Karl is getting campaign advice from some of the same people who helped Collins to victory in 1954 and 1956.

THE SUPPORT ISN'T unanimous, however. A number of influential Collins supporters—particularly in the state Senate—are backing Sen. John E. Mathews Jr. of Jacksonville.

Karl, like Collins before he became governor, is generally thought of first in connection with school legislation. Chairman of the House Public Schools Committee and closely allied with school lobbyists, he has been the chief legislative bargaining agent to secure more state funds for teacher salaries and other school needs.

Sometimes overlooked—and generally less successful—have been Karl's efforts in other fields.

NO ONE HAS ever accused Karl of innovations on public school matters.

His school philosophy has been simple: The state should appropriate more money to pay teachers higher salaries and build new school buildings.

In addition Karl has fought to keep public schools open, come what may.

Karl established himself as a champion of the public school system in 1957, his first term in the legislature.

The fires of racial bitterness flamed high throughout the state that year, and most legislators wanted to close public schools to avoid integration.

KARL STAYED on his feet, fighting the idea in vote after vote. He espoused segregation, but not to the extent of harming the state's schools.

When the Legislature made it plain that some school closing bills would pass, it was Karl who led the way to amending the plan so it would take at least 25 per cent of the people of a county to begin a move to close schools.

Former Gov. LeRoy Collins vetoed the bill, and Karl helped bottle up a similar bill in committee during the 1959 session.

THE 1957 SESSION was also the year Florida flirted with interposition, the theory that state governments don't have to follow U.S. Supreme Court decisions unless they want to.

Karl was one of 20 representatives who waged an unsuccessful fight to delay consideration of the resolution. It passed by voice vote.

Karl found his courage tested again in 1959, when small county legislators devised a scheme to spend state money to sell segregation to the north.

They appropriated $500,000 toward a joint advertising campaign with four unnamed Southern states to sell the rest of the nation on the "separate but equal" doctrine.

Karl was one of only 13 representatives who voted against this in the emotionally charged atmosphere of that session.

Collins vetoed this scheme too.

KARL'S FIGHT to keep schools open in 1957 won him an appointment as vice chairman of the House Public Schools Committee in 1959.

He became chairman when the previous chairman moved out of the state.

In this capacity, Karl has been the chief spokesman in the House for public school interests and their lobbyists.

He has been effective, winning pay raises for teachers when legislative leaders were determined to keep all appropriations as low as possible.

He has opposed teacher merit pay plans on the grounds that they could be used for political purposes in local school board and school superintendent races.

YET HE ACCEPTED one merit pay plan in 1961 as part of a compromise package to get a pay raise for teachers from that tight-pocketed Legislature.

The plan proved so controversial that Karl had little trouble getting it repealed in 1963.

Karl's role as the school system's chief advocate has won him as least as many enemies as friends in the Legislature.

He has been the target of the animosity that some legislators feel toward the Florida Educaational Association.

With 43,000 white school teachers behind it, the FEA is perhaps the most potent lobbying organization in the state. It is able to turn floods of letters and telegrams to legislators on and off as easily as turning a faucet.

MANY LEGISLATORS, afraid to buck the FEA publicly, resent this vast power. Some of the resentment has rubbed off on Karl, limiting his effectiveness in other fields.

Karl — at least in public appearances — doesn't seem to mind.

He has never been known to lose his temper in debate and, in fact, rarely seems to get excited. Yet some felt he shot from the hip during the recent racial unrest in Jacksonville when he called on the governor for state intervention.

John Mathews: Effectiveness Without

1-A

By MARTIN WALDRON and JACK NEASE
Of The Times Staff

If State Sen. John E. Mathews Jr., of Jacksonville is elected governor, and his administration follows his past pattern of government service:

- The governor's office will be run in an efficient but unspectacular fashion.
- The State Legislature will do what Mathews wants, but he will not suggest anything revolutionary.
- Many state agencies will be reorganized, some abolished.
- He will wait until problems arise before finding a solution for them.

Mathews is a 43-year-old, well-to-do corporation lawyer who is running for governor as if he were running for chairman of the board.

HE HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED for so long with persons who understand government that at times he appears to have lost the ability to make himself understood by the average voter.

Microfilm Code No.

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ST. PETERSBURG
TIMES 1-A

Date: APR 10 1964

FROM 1-A

Mathews is in the 1964 governor's race at the urging of a number of legislators, including three of the Senate's "white knights" — Verle A. Pope of St. Augustine, Ed Price of Bradenton and John McCarty of Fort Pierce.

McCarty ran for governor in 1964, came in fourth. Pope has yearned to run, but the years caught up with him. And Price, who had been urged in 1959 to run by former Gov. LeRoy Collins, decided he did not want to.

In the 1963 session, these three senators fed Mathews with opportunities to become the floor leader for good government. As a result, Mathews led a successful fight against much of the program for Gov. Farris Bryant.

Mathews grew up in a political family. His father was a state senator and then a member of the Florida Supreme Court.

THIS BACKGROUND has given Mathews a great sense of timing — he knows when to make a move.

Mathews is no reformer on a white charger, but he does have a record of pushing for reorganization where it makes government more efficient.

His record indicates he believes government should allow people to solve their own problems, helping them only as a last resort. He has opposed such things as a consumer's commission to lobby in behalf of average citizens.

IN THE HANDLING of race relations, Mathews is dedicated to reasonableness.

He has made it clear that he disagrees with the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling. He has not made it clear why.

Mathews is considered a top expert on constitutional law in the state, and at least part of his objections has been based on this.

In 1957, he joined with Rep. Fred Karl to fight a bill which would allow Florida's public schools to be closed if they were integrated.

But at the same time, Mathews voted for the plan sponsored by Rep. Bill Reedy of Lake County which would have appropriated $500,000 of tax money to sell segregation to the North through advertising.

AND HE INDICATED support for interposition — a theory that states do not have to follow decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court unless they choose to.

Mathews has proposed no plan which would ease the state through racial crisis in Florida. Neither has any other candidate.

Mathews proclaims himself to be reasonable. Perhaps he is.

Mathews' greatest value to the state has been in the field of reorganization of the state government. For years, Mathews has harbored an idea of rewriting the state constitution.

BUT NO propitious time has arisen, and he has played the waiting game. He also has kept to himself his ideas of what the new constitution should say.

In the 1963 session of the Legislature, Mathews pushed through the Senate a bill which would put strict restrictions on the fees which a governor could hand out to his cronies when the state borrows money.

Rep. Karl handled the House end of this legislation.

Mathews probably would be a worry-wart sort of governor, insisting that state laws be followed to the letter.

HIS WHOLE ADULT life has been attuned to corporation law where each comma and each period in a contract is studied and fumed over.

And this tendency carries over into Mathews' lawmaking career.

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gov race

ST. PETERSBURG
TIMES 1-A
Date: APR 9 1964

Bud Dickinson: Promises, Smiles,

The Yardstick Of Florida Issues

Here, in capsule form, is the way former Sen. Fred O. Dickinson Jr. of West Palm Beach, measures up against the yardstick of issues in the 1964 race for governor.

✓ RACE RELATIONS — Supported interposition in 1957. Supported plan to spend $500,000 selling segregated way of life to the North through advertising in 1959. Voted for last resort school closing bill.

By MARTIN WALDRON AND JACK NEASE
Of The Times Staff

If Fred O. (Bud) Dickinson, Jr., of West Palm Beach is elected governor, his record of past performances suggests:

✓ He will run the state government as if it were a big chamber of commerce.

✓ His administration will resemble closely that of Gov. Farris Bryant.

✓ Florida will build a number of new toll roads.

✓ The governor's office will be more likely to dodge controversial issues than to lead in unpopular stands.

✓ Real estate developers will wield greater influence in Tallahassee.

✓ The real Bud Dickinson may emerge.

DICKINSON IS A BALDING, 42-year-old lawyer making his second try for the governor's office. He ran fifth in the 1960 Democratic primary.

This is his 33rd year of campaigning. He claims to have been smitten with the idea of being governor when he was nine, and to have spent the subsequent time aiming himself toward the state's top job.

In three decades, the voters generally come to know their politicians inside and out. Dickinson is an exception. High-powered publicists have dehumanized his campaign, selling the candidate to the voters much as they would sell an improved version of Tide.

DICKINSON HAS MADE two false starts toward going beyond the confines of his rather airy campaign platform.

Both were in Jacksonville.

At a meeting of Florida's county commissioners, he suggested that the counties' share of the state gas tax might be used to borrow $300 million to build highways. He wasn't booed off the platform but he got no standing ovation either. He pointed out later that he did not originate this idea.

Last weekend, he set out — amid advance publicity — to expose "the real story" of last month's race riots in Jacksonville. On a television program, Dickinson suggested that the racial violence was created by Haydon Burns as a campaign gimmick. Dickinson backed down from this charge even as he was making it. He said it all might have been coincidental.

ALL HIS ADULT life, Dickinson has followed a tried and proven campaign formula — smile pleasantly, anger no one and above all, make promises.

He has proposed that everybody in Florida be turned into well-educated, gainfully employed, socially attuned, and mentally adjusted citizens through the careful appliance of bold new state programs. At the same time, he proposed a tax cut.

Microfilm Code No.

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gov race

ST. PETERSBURG
TIMES p.1

Date APR 8 1964

Scott Kelly: Luck And Many Conti

★ ★ ★

The Yardstick Of Florida Issues

Here, in capsule form, is the way Florida Sen. Scott Kelly measures up against the yardstick of issues in the 1964 race for governor:

RACE RELATIONS — Kelly had changeable record on race relations in the Legislature, voting both for and against bills to close schools to avoid integration. Since opening his campaign he has attempted to give the impression, by indirection, that he is a staunch segregationist, but really hasn't made a clear-cut statement of his view.

By MARTIN WALDRON
and JACK NEASE
of The Times Staff

If Sen. Scott Kelly of Lakeland is elected governor — and acts in the governor's office as he has in the Legislature — he will:

- Fight attempts to levy a severance tax on phosphate and other minerals.
- Refuse to support the national Democratic party.
- Waver on the question of keeping Florida schools open in the face of desegregation demands.
- Will be politically indebted to many people not listed in city directories and telephone books who contributed large sums to his campaign.
- Tie down forever his reputation as the luckiest man in Florida politics.

Luck, plus the ability to squeeze every advantage from an opportunity, has played a key part in Kelly's rocketing rise from North Florida farm boy to wealthy Lakeland banker, builder, insurance agent and Realtor.

THE 34-YEAR-OLD BUSINESSMAN — youngest candidate in the race — presents a picture of perplexing contradictions in his bid for the office.

He gained statewide attention with a noisy campaign to reform the state's road building system, but the drive fizzled and he has hardly mentioned the subject during the current campaign.

He is campaigning on a promise to cut auto tag fees, but he fails to tell voters he voted against other sources of state revenue — particularly a severance tax on the phosphate industry.

Kelly's every move in the current campaign has been designed to establish him as the farthest right of the six Democratic candidates, but this a newly assumed position.

His legislative voting record shows instead an inconsistent political philosophy. Early in his Senate career he leaned strongly toward the powerful small county bloc of lawmakers dubbed the Pork Chop Gang.

Later — after he got the gubernatorial bug — he tried to switch sides, but this didn't work. So he switched back.

THE MOST CONSISTENT THING about Kelly's political career has been his luck.

His first big break came in 1956 when Kelly, then only 29, decided to run for the state Senate.

Polk County was represented by Harry E. King, a 16-year legislative veteran who had already been designated 1957 Senate president by his colleagues.

The Senate presidency is the second most powerful position in state government, and King was expected to win handily.

(Please See KELLY, 6-A)

SOME PHOSPHATE company officials are openly supporting Kelly's bid for the governor's chair this year, and have already reported contributing $3,200 to his campaign.

With Kelly's Senate voting record he could have campaigned as a moderate, but the middle road was crowded, and Kelly chose to campaign as far to the right as necessary to establish himself as the most conservative.

He attacked what he called the "ultra-liberal" programs of the Kennedy administration "in regard to spending, foreign (aid) policy, agriculture and many domestic issues . . ."

He did not, as he pointed out after the President was assassinated, attack Kennedy personally.

NOR DID HE DIRECTLY attack the President's civil rights program. But there was no doubt he was then, and is now, attempting to establish himself as the strongest segregationist of all the candidates.

Kelly's actual record on segregation — and the question of whether public schools should be closed to avoid integration — is mixed.

He has voted both for and against "last resort" bills.

In 1957 he voted against a bill to close schools to avoid integration and inserted a long explanation in the Senate Journal.

He said then the bill would impair the state's pupil assignment law and that if the Supreme Court ordered any Florida schools integrated the Legislature could call itself into session.

THE BILL CLEARED the Legislature but was vetoed by former Gov. LeRoy Collins who said it was an invitation to firebrands to ignite the flames of racial hatred.

Two years later Kelly was on the other side of the issue, voting for a constitutional amendment to permit voters of a county to close their schools and authorizing the Legislature to spend money for a private school system.

The bill died later that session, after a determined group of House members kept it bottled up in committee.

Except on the road committee bills, Kelly has seldom been a leader to pass or kill proposed legislation.

ONE EXCEPTION came in 1963, when Kelly doggedly pushed through a bill setting the tax on alcohol made from citrus products at only one-fifth the normal rate. Polk County is a major citrus area.

Kelly's attitude toward strict-interpretation of the state's "who-gave-it, who-got-it" law has varied.

In 1959 he said he hoped the House would kill a proposed bill to exempt county officials from the law. He said the law "has done more to clean up politics in Florida than any measure I know."

Kelly spent nearly two years trying to convince the state it ought to take road building out of politics. He failed, and now hardly mentions the subject.

He may be having some second thoughts on the topic.

In his first campaign talk in Sarasota he made a political promise to widen a road.

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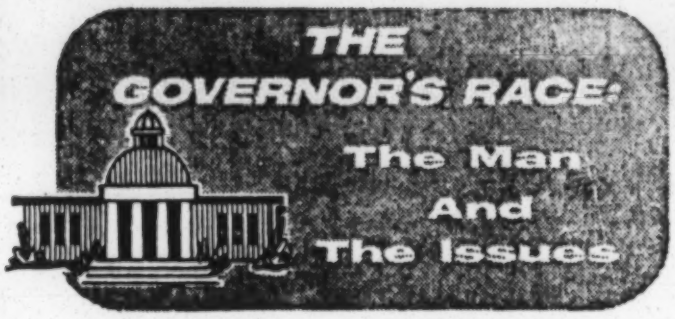
ST. PETERSBURG TIMES 1-A
Date: APR 7 1964

Robert King High: Big Headlines But L



By MARTIN WALDRON and JACK NEASE
Of The Times Staff

If Miami's red-headed Mayor Robert King High is elected governor of Florida, he'll probably:

- Make spectacular headlines in Florida newspapers and on occasion in northern papers.
- Lead in trying to create a new climate in racial relations throughout the state.
- Be disposed to get into contentious arguments with other state officials.
- Stand up for the rights of Florida's urban residents but get very little done.

At least, that's the impression you get after studying the record High has made during 6½ years as mayor of Florida's largest city.

The fast-moving, quick-thinking, 39-year-old attorney has displayed a talent for saying or doing things that publicize himself or dramatize a cause.

In the process he sometimes has infuriated fellow city officials, won four ballot-box victories, and accomplished relatively little.

Typical of this was the well-publicized bolita "buy" the mayor made two months after he was first elected late in 1957.

Accompanied by reporters and photographers, High watched an informant buy bolita tickets at 10 different places in Miami's Negro section.

Then High walked into a small grocery just outside the city limits and purchased a 40-cent bolita ticket for himself.

MIAMI NEWSPAPERS played the story for days and two months later the grocery clerk was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or serve 60 days in jail.

There were no other arrests.

High has conducted numerous crusades against bolita since then, apparently with no greater results.

He has been trying to get rid of Miami Police Chief Walter Headley for six years.

"Bolita couldn't operate unless somebody is being paid off," High has said over and over, in one way or the other.

Headley shrugs the charges off and calls High "that little jerk."

Under Miami's City Charter the police chief can't be fired unless he is found guilty of wrongdoing. High has never proved Headley guilty of anything.

ONE TIME HIGH HAD three Miami policemen suspended on charges they accepted a bribe to drop a drunk driving charge but they were reinstated two years later and given $30,000 in back pay.

Impartial Miami residents who have followed High's public career credit him with only two real accomplishments: (1) getting rid of strip shows in Miami proper (some moved to the beaches), and (2) promoting harmonious race relations and peaceful integration of public facilities. Miami also has absorbed 50 to 70 thousand Cuban refugees.

Miami has a city manager form of government. He pre-

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ST. PETERSBURG TIMES p. 1-A
Date: APR 6 1964

For Race profiles of: Haydon Burns, Robert King High, Keith Kelly, Bud Dickinson, John Mathews, Fred Karl

1-A

Haydon Burns:

By MARTIN WALDRON
and JACK NEASE
Of The Times Staff

If Jacksonville Mayor Haydon Burns is elected governo and his state administration follows his city administration

- The state debt will increase by billions of dollars
- Ill-timed remarks from the governor's office will turn the state into a seething cauldron of racial violence.
- Reporters will need to study carefully every deal the state enters.

These are some of the conclusions to be drawn by measuring Burns' past performances against the very real issues which now face the voters of the State of Florida.

BURNS IS A SHREWD, 52-year-old politician who hides behind an injured air when faced with public reproach.

He understands machine politics possibly as no other candidate running for governor this year

He also has demonstrated elastic ethics when handling government affairs.

This combination of shrewdness, ability, and easy ethics makes Burns one of the greatest wheeler-dealers ever to appear on the Florida political scene.

He runs his office with a sure hand, brooks no interference or advice from outsiders except when absolutely necessary.

Burns has not hesitated to use threats to discourage open criticism. As a result, Burns has been able to operate in a free-wheeling sort of way impossible in any other major Florida city.

Burns has been mayor of Jacksonville since 1949 when he won a solid victory in a campaign marked by charges arising from his days as Jacksonville representative for the Federal Housing Agency.

He went into court, attempting to stop his opponent from bringing up the matter in newspaper advertisements. The court threw out the suit, after the election.

BURNS IS HARD TO compare with other candidates for governor, because he is in a sense unique among Florida office-holders.

He is a lone wolf who seldom endorses plans proposed by others. Instead he wends his own way among the mazes open on most questions of government.

In the 1964 campaign, Burns is running as a businessman, a builder of cities, just as he did in the 1960 governor's race when he ran third.

In the 1960 campaign, other candidates chose to ignore Burns because they thought he was running fifth or sixth.

This year, Jacksonville's sorry police record, its exorbitant debt, and its violent race relations are getting more attention from the other candidates. In fact, he will be the focal point of attacks by other candidates.

For example, State Sen. Fred O. Dickinson, West Palm Beach, gingerly suggested Saturday that Burns' performance in handling recent race disorders was designed as a campaign gimmick to bolster a sagging campaign. But Dickinson hedged on the charge by adding it might be a "coincidence" that Burns had sought a "dramatic issue" in a meeting with a public relations man and a "third party" just two weeks before he went on TV to swear in Jacksonville's fire department for use in handling racial disturbances.

In the field of race relations, Burns has been viewed as both progressive and regressive.

Prior to 1958, Burns was considered a moderate on the racial issue. He had helped establish the Colored Police Division in his first year in office.

In 1951, he hired Negro women as school crossing guards.

In campaign literature distributed in the 1963 mayor race, Burns claimed credit for opening firemen's examinations to Negroes, for allowing integrated sports teams to play in the city-owned stadium, and for the integration of 22 lunch counters in Jacksonville.

Negro attitudes toward Burns began to change in 1958 when he pushed the sale of the city-owned golf course to avoid integration. But the strength of the anti-Burns feeling really came to a head in 1960 when Negroes began sit-in demonstrations in downtown lunch counters.

THE DAY BEFORE the 1960 race riots in Jacksonville, mimeographed leaflets announced planned white retaliation.

At the appointed hour, city police were conspicuous by their absence. Eyewitnesses said that white men armed with ax handles paraded around downtown Jacksonville for an hour before the riots, unhampered by police. The riots lasted three days.

Afterward, Burns refused to appoint a biracial committee.

Three weeks ago, Negroes began a second push in Jacksonville for the integration of hotels and restaurants. Some young Negroes tried to register in downtown hotels.

Burns took to the airwaves and ordered them to stop. The young Negroes, he said, were getting bad advice from adults.

"These same adults have led these young people to think they have the right to congregate in public streets, parks, or at public buildings," he said. "You do not have such a right under the law."

BURNS WENT ON TO say that people could not assemble in public places in Jacksonville without permission of the mayor.

"There will be no demonstrations like last week," he said. "They will not be tolerated."

The mayor then swore in as special officers 496 firemen to join with 508 policemen to stop further demonstrations.

As expected, the young Negroes took this as a dare, and when police began arresting them in city parks, rioting broke out for the second time in four years.

One Negro woman was killed and numerous persons injured.

After two days of violence, Burns agreed to allow a biracial committee of Negroes and whites to be appointed to seek to reopen lines of communication between Negroes and whites.

Burns said he wouldn't appoint the committee, though.

In the past 10 days, Burns has been credited with conflicting statements on the racial question.

Reporters in Tampa thought they heard him blame the NAACP for the riots. Back home, he said he didn't say that.

Reporters in Miami thought they heard him say he endorsed the civil rights bill now pending in Congress. Back home, he said he didn't say that.

Fla. Pol.

sides over city commission meetings but has no more power than the other commissioers.

In addition, Miami is but a small part of the Dade county governmental complex.

Less than one-third of the people in Dade County live within the city limits of Miami. Many of the others live in 27 other Dade cities, including two (Hialeah and Miami Beach) that have more than 60,000 residents each.

Rivalry between some of the cities is bitter. Politics often is complex and tumultuous and High's record naturally reflects this.

A mighty metro government, more powerful than any other county government in Florida, is superimposed over the lot.

Thus Miami's mayor serves mainly as an official spokesman for the city. In his job as mayor, High receives $5,000 a year plus a $2,500 expense allowance.

In this High has apparently been successful. Although constantly feuding with fellow commissioners (even some he endorsed for election) High has been elected mayor four times.

RELATIVELY few people vote in Miami city elections, though, and the most votes High ever received was 25,626.

Miami had a 1960 population of 291,688.

High's well-publicized personal campaigns have ranged all the way from the price of soft drinks at the Orange Bowl to telling Castro to shave his beard, but only two have real bearing in the governor's race.

These are race relations and reapportionment.

High has enjoyed the support of Miami's Negro voters since mid-way in his first campaign for mayor in 1957.

A supposedly politically powerful white collection agent for some 5,000 rental units in the Negro section backed High's chief opponent in the primary and High failed to carry the city's Negro precincts.

Between elections a group of Negro ministers called on the Dade County Grand Jury to investigate political contributions by "representatives of slum owners."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT apparently changed sentiment of Negro voters and High carried all Negro precincts — as well as most of the white ones — in his run-off victory.

High has supported civil rights causes ever since.

In 1959, when school integration was the most talked about subject before the Florida Legislature, High called for a massive "March on Tallahassee" by Miami church, civic and business leaders.

He said the march was needed to let the legislature know that closing public schools would bring "the blackest day in our history."

"From the very first day in the Legislature when a bill was introduced to close the schools the men in Tallahassee have been headed in that direction," High said.

DADE COUNTY Sen. W. C. Herrell shot back that High was just "an exhibitionist" who would do the cause more harm than good.

"We are trying to protect the peace and the tranquility of the state and an exhibition as suggested by the mayor of Miami would only serve to infuriate the Legislature," said Herrell.

Herrell said proposals like High's made the Dade delegation look ridiculous and reduced its effectiveness in Tallahassee.

High appointed a five-member committee anyway to "keep our schools open" but the march-on-Tallahassee idea was dropped after it was opposed by a Miami newspaper.

No bill to close schools emerged from the 1959 legislature and that fall two Miami schools were integrated peacefully.

"The fact that no incidents occurred reflects dignity and credit to the people of this community, regardless how they feel about the Supreme Court ruling," said High.

THE NEXT YEAR, in March 1960, High pledged support of a biracial committee appointed by former Gov. LeRoy Collins.

He said racial problems are "not essentially one of government . . . but essentially a problem between businessmen and people."

A month later High and a majority of the Miami city commission endorsed integration of lunch counters within the city.

He promised Negro leaders he would meet with store owners to discuss the end of racial segregation.

Since then, integration of public facilities has proceeded peacefully. High's moves in helping accomplish this have been quiet, behind-the-scenes actions, in sharp contrast to his publicity-producing early efforts.

OCCASIONALLY High still uses the publicity approach.

In September of last year — just a few months before he let it be known he would be a candidate for governor — High took part in mourning and parade ceremonies for six victims of Birmingham's racial violence.

"My presence here," High told the group, "is to tell the world that the leadership of Miami insists on following a course, without counting ballots, of understanding and a determination to do that which is right in the eyes of God."

High has stuck to his stand. The day before he announced for governor he had his picture taken with a group of Negro boys playing football.

And he has been the only candidate to endorse the proposed federal civil rights bill.

★ ★ ★

The Yardstick Of Florida Issues

Here, in capsule form, is the way Miami Mayor Robert King High measures up against the yardstick of issues in the 1964 race for governor:

✓ **RACE RELATIONS** — High has been a leader, both publicly and behind the scenes, in working for integration of public facilities. He is the only one of the six Democratic candidates to support proposed federal civil rights legislation.

Fla. Statewide

Negro Vote May Hold Key To Sunshine State Elections

Atlanta C&J, pt 3-64

By CHARLES F. HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

FLORIDA

MIAMI, Fla., May 2 — The Negro vote may have a significant bearing upon the outcome of Florida's Democratic primaries this month and in the November general election.

Latest registration figures from Florida's 67 counties place Democratic Negro registration at 225,562, up 28,026 from last fall, and up 48,742 from the November, 1962, general election.

Republican Negro registration at 15,054 is down slightly.

While there are 1,576,668 white Democrats in Florida, the Negroes represent 14 per cent of the total Democrat vote.

Florida Negroes appear to be strongly in back of two candidates running in Tuesday's primary — Miami Mayor Robert King High for governor, and Brailey Odham for the U.S. Senate.

HIGH IS THE most liberal of the six Democratic gubernatorial hopefuls and Odham has the nod over his opponent, Sen. Spessard Holland, in this category.

The Negro vote doesn't appear to have solidified behind any other of the candidates seeking statewide office.

The Florida Voters League, assisted by the NAACP and CORE, is largely responsible for the increase in Negro registrants. This has been the primary program of the league for the past eight years.

"This will be a continuing program," said Elmer A. Ward, of Miami, a vice president of the league. "Registration is expected to accelerate leading up to the November election."

FLORIDA NOW has almost 46 per cent of eligible Negro voters on registration lists.

How many will vote in this month's primaries and again in November is not known. In the past, the percentage of Negroes going to the polls has been less than for the white voters.

But, new voters traditionally take more interest in balloting. In addition, racial unrest in Florida, plus the civil rights filibuster in Congress, will, no doubt, act as a magnet to draw the Negro to the polls.

While most Florida counties show substantial gains in Negro registrants, five are targets of the U.S. Department of Justice because of lack of Negro registrants.

They are Flagler, Gadsden, Lafayette, Liberty and Union.

LAFAYETTE and Liberty have no Negroes registered, Union only 127 Democrats, Flagler 293 and Gadsden 1,325.

As of last October, Gadsden had only 361 Negro Democrats registered.

Ward said:

"At Quincy (in Gadsden County) recently, more Negroes registered in one day than in the last 100 years put together."

The Florida drive to increase Negro registration is part of a Southwide program called The Voter Education Project. VEP has been conducting an intensive two-year campaign to get Negroes on the voter lists of 11 states below the Mason-Dixon Line.

States, in addition to Florida, include Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

VRD

Mayor Burns and Mayor High In Runoff for Governorship

Atl. Jour. & Const., 5-10-64

By CHARLES F. HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

FLORIDA

MIAMI, Fla., May 9 — The mayors of Florida's two largest cities — Robert King High of Miami and Haydon Burns of Jacksonville—are in a runoff for governor.

Burns was top man in the primary. This came as no surprise as he was a strong third in the 1960 governor's race and had been running since.

But, High pulled a major political upset to run second to Burns. High started campaigning late with little organization and less money.

During the primary campaigning, Burns spent $352,409 to High's $93,077.

The Burns-High runoff will bring the civil rights issue sharply into focus. Burns has been one of the leading opponents of the civil rights bill now before the Senate, while High favors its passage.

BURNS, who led High by approximately 100,000 votes, "predicts a tough, hard fight," leading up to the May 26 runoff.

High said he is confident of victory, but doesn't plan to spend any great sum of money to win the state's highest office.

"I want to go to Tallahassee a free man," High declared.

During the primary, High said he would refuse big campaign contributions that would compromise his principles. He accused some of his five Democratic primary opponents of trying to buy their way into the governor's office with money from "special interests."

Eliminated in the primary voting were Fred O. Dickinson, who also lost out in the 1960 contest; Scott Kelly, a state senator; Fred Karl, a state representative; and John Mathews, a state senator.

THE PRIMARY campaign of Burns was complicated by racial troubles at Jacksonville. Burns charged that the incidents were politically planned by his rivals or their backers.

But his opponents blamed Burns for the riots.

High declared that "racial differences should be settled at the conference table, as they have been in Miami, and not with ax handles out in the streets."

Burns is expected to run well in his home county of Duval in the May 26 balloting, solidify his strength across North Florida, and in the rural areas.

High was disappointed with his 42 per cent showing in Dade County (Miami) and said he would concentrate on getting a bigger share of the votes of his neighbors in the runoff.

AS HE SEEKS runoff votes, Burns is expected to point to the development and progress Jacksonville made under him during his 15 years as mayor.

High will emphasize fair reapportionment, a minimum wage of $1.25 for every Florida worker, and a reduction in some consumer taxes. He believes that big industries, such as phosophate, should pay a greater share of the tax burden.

The winner of the Burns-High runoff will meet Republican Charles Holley, a St. Petersburg legislator, in the November general election. The Democratic nomination in the past, however, has been tantamount to election.

Ala. Politics

University Trimester Plan Issue in Governor's Race

Atl. Const 5-17-64

By CHARLES F. HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

FLORIDA

MIAMI, Fla., May 16—The trimester system of operation of Florida's state universities is under attack.

A special faculty committee at Florida State University said the system has reduced teaching and education to a "harried, frantic rat race."

Gov. Farris Bryant immediately defended the operation, declaring, "We should stick to the trimester system and make it work."

It has also become an issue in the current governor's race, with one candidate — Haydon Burns—calling for its end.

The FSU committee, appointed a year ago by President Gordon Blackwell at the request of the faculty, made its evaluation of the trimester system, using voluntary communication, personal contact and a questionnaire.

A VERY LARGE majority of the FSU faculty views the system unfavorably, **the survey** found.

The system was urged by Bryant and ordered into effect at all state universities, beginning in September, 1962, by the Florida Legislature.

It was adopted primarily to provide for greater utilization of classroom and dormitory facilities to absorb skyrocketing student enrollments, and to permit bright students to finish their college training sooner.

But, the FCU faculty study reported that the operation was seriously deficient on basic educational grounds and that the education lacked depth.

"A TRIMESTER course cannot be the equivalent of a semester course," the evaluation report said.

It also said the increased pressure resulted in both a lower quantity and quality output by the students.

The report deplored the lack of time allowed for faculty research and creative work and said the year-round operation forced students to neglect reading and thinking and led to exhaustion and fatigue among both faculty and students.

In the decision to go to trimester operation, the report concluded, "there seems to have been at work a misconception that is fatal to a quality education which is designed to produce mature, thoughtful, secure and knowledgeable individuals."

SIMILAR complaints have been heard from the other state universities.

Bryant still thinks he was right in urging adoption of the plan.

Opposition of the faculty, he says, was based on a difference in philosophy.

"The professors feel there is too much pressure on the students," Bryant said. "Well, life is full of pressures and competition is the essence of the free enterprise system."

Bryant noted that "life is more difficult now than when you had to walk three miles to school . . . and . . . if we are to meet the mass needs of today, we must utilize what facilities we have."

The governor said improvements should be made in the system, "but we shouldn't abandon it. We should stick to it and make it work."

Florida Politics

RD

Columbus Ga. 5-27-64

Burns Wins Runoff Race In Florida

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Jacksonville's mayor, Haydon Burns, rode the Civil Rights issue to the Democratic nomination for governor of Florida on Tuesday and virtually certain election in November.

In the other statewide election, an unpledged slate of Republican National Convention delegates took a slight lead over a slate pledged to Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona in early returns.

No matter which group won, Goldwater was virtually assured Florida's 34 convention votes—at least on the first ballot.

Unofficial returns from 384 of the state's 2,279 precincts gave 8,114 votes to the unpledged slate, 7,206 to the pledged delegation.

Burns, 52, hard-talking foe of the civil rights bill, rolled up a lead of 120,000 in early returns over Miami's Mayor Robert King High, who called himself a racial moderate.

Unofficial returns from 1,513 of Florida's 2,279 precincts gave Burns 454,111 and High 356,945.

Burns, whose home city was rocked by racial violence during the first primary campaign, had pledged to take "every conceivable legal action" tostop the federal government from imposing further civil rights demands on Florida.

Fla. Pol.

Ark. Gaz.
5-28-64

Florida Victor Criticizes Negro Opposition Vote

MIAMI (UPI) — Jacksonville Mayor Haydon Burns Wednesday criticized the heavy Negro vote against him in the Democratic gubernatorial runoff but promised he would be sympathetic to Negroes' needs as governor.

Burns, who defeated his liberal opponent, Miami Mayor Robert King High, by a 174,000-vote margin in Tuesday's balloting, said the Negro vote ran 25-to-1 against him in some instances.

The Final Count

Burns, a foe of the civil rights bill, took the majority in 64 of the state's 67 counties.

"Irrespective of the bloc voting of the Negroes * * * I am still sympathetic to the needs of this group of citizens," Burns told a news conference.

Complete unofficial returns from Floridas' 2,279 precincts gave Burns 634,421 to 460,384 votes for High.

Burns, 52, mayor of Jacksonville since 1949, was up shortly after dawn Wednesday fielding congratulations and making plans to move to Tallahassee next January, although he faces Republican Charles Holley of St. Petersburg in the November general election.

Burns is considered a shoo-in since no Republican has been Florida governor since Reconstruction days.

The Burns-High race, riddled with heated exchanges over civil rights, drew more than 1,085,000 to the polls — a record for a second primary.

JM ✓

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

Tallahassee
32304

OCT 22 1964

October 20, 1964

Mrs. Jane Bond Moore
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Moore:

In response to your request, we are enclosing a list showing the number of registered voters in the State of Florida at the time the registration books closed on October 3, 1964, for the general election.

If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/jk

Enclosure

Flo. Statewide

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA

OCTOBER 3, 1964

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	OTHERS	TOTALS	PRECINCTS	Negroes
Alachua	29,686	2,614	516	32,816	32	
Baker	4,051	5	----	4,056	7	
Bay	26,896	854	197	27,947	41	
Bradford	5,670	58	3	5,731	17	
Brevard	48,338	16,243	1,668	66,249	48	
Broward	127,255	62,785	5,647	195,687	136	
Calhoun	5,068	18	15	5,101	12	
Charlotte	7,659	3,469	237	11,365	14	
Citrus	6,339	364	83	6,786	17	
Clay	9,094	559	27	9,680	12	1035
Collier	6,618	1,807	77	8,502	16	
Columbia	11,251	228	36	11,515	19	
Dade	400,859	62,162	5,162	468,183	238	
DeSoto	4,886	184	4	5,074	15	
Dixie	3,063	12	7	3,082	12	
Duval	178,278	14,288	1,989	194,555	148	
Escambia	69,882	3,325	484	73,691	105	
Flagler	2,231	51	4	2,286	8	
Franklin	4,096	75	13	4,184	7	
Gadsden	12,447	329	40	12,816	15	
Gilchrist	1,874	9	9	1,892	9	
Glades	1,456	7	----	1,463	7	
Gulf	4,951	52	----	5,003	11	
Hamilton	3,801	31	5	3,837	12	
Hardee	5,943	162	12	6,117	11	
Hendry	3,999	86	6	4,091	10	
Hernando	5,712	646	51	6,409	14	
Highlands	11,466	1,329	83	12,878	15	
Hillsborough	163,295	18,655	1,237	183,187	104	
Holmes	6,735	18	16	6,769	23	
Indian River	10,317	3,197	292	13,806	17	
Jackson	15,436	230	49	15,715	32	
Jefferson	3,936	65	6	4,007	11	
Lafayette	1,852	3	3	1,858	5	
Lake	22,653	5,635	263	28,551	37	
Lee	24,116	6,742	155	31,013	31	
Leon	30,468	1,646	257	32,371	15	7130
Levy	5,327	131	16	5,474	16	
Liberty	1,025	6	2	1,033	6	
Madison	6,680	124	3	6,807	15	
Manatee	26,343	12,079	695	39,117	35	
Marion	24,587	2,088	202	26,877	30	
Martin	9,058	1,889	49	10,996	15	
Monroe	19,185	671	147	20,003	21	
Nassau	7,731	133	5	7,869	12	
Okaloosa	26,008	895	192	27,095	26	
Okeechobee	3,530	42	----	3,572	6	
Orange	88,414	28,808	1,423	118,645	95	
Osceola	8,577	2,164	142	10,883	14	
Palm Beach	95,407	36,856	3,023	135,286	82	
Pasco	18,716	4,809	230	23,755	29	
Pinellas	116,785	101,996	5,357	224,138	157	
Polk	73,082	10,281	655	84,018	91	
Putnam	11,546	644	40	12,230	27	
St. Johns	13,641	1,287	48	14,976	28	
St. Lucie	16,411	2,712	197	19,320	17	
Santa Rosa	13,547	479	103	14,129	22	
Sarasota	21,593	22,970	1,030	45,593	26	
Seminole	19,171	3,853	356	23,380	23	
Sumter	6,234	164	25	6,423	12	
Suwannee	10,273	153	18	10,444	23	
Taylor	6,654	15	3	6,672	17	
Union	2,357	3	2	2,362	8	
Volusia	56,379	14,796	853	72,028	82	
Wakulla	3,124	65	12	3,201	13	
Walton	8,977	65	50	9,092	33	
Washington	6,723	35	17	6,775	14	
Total	2,008,762	458,156	33,548		2,278	

Grand Total---------- 2,500,466

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 19, 1964

rec'd 10/27/64
JM

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

Tallahassee
32304

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file statewide

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Escambia	69,882	3,325	484	73,691	105
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Palm Beach	95,407	36,856	3,023	135,286	82
Pasco	18,716	4,809	230	23,755	29
Pinellas	116,785	101,996	5,357	224,138	157
Polk	73,082	10,281	655	84,018	91
Putnam	11,546	644	40	12,230	27
St. Johns	13,641	1,287	48	14,976	28
St. Lucie	16,411	2,712	197	19,320	17
Santa Rosa	13,547	479	103	14,129	22
Sarasota	21,593	22,970	1,030	45,593	26
Seminole	19,171	3,853	356	23,380	23
Sumter	6,234	164	25	6,423	12
Suwannee	10,273	153	18	10,444	23
Taylor	6,654	15	3	6,672	17
Union	2,357	3	2	2,362	8
Volusia	56,379	14,796	853	72,028	82
Wakulla	3,124	65	12	3,201	13
Walton	8,977	65	50	9,092	33
Washington	6,723	35	17	6,775	14
Total	2,008,762	458,156	33,548		2,278

Grand Total---------- 2,500,466

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 19, 1964

Rec'd

October 21, 1964

Mrs. Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division
Office of the Secretary of State
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Mrs. Glisson:

Sometime ago I wrote you requesting the latest list of registered voters in Florida as listed by county and by race. You very kindly sent me one but it was not up to date as of October 3rd. If you have a list which includes those people registering for the November general election, I will appreciate receiving a copy.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane Bond Moore
Research Assistant

State Vote Record Is Expected

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 22 (UPI)—A record 1,955,000 voters will go to the polls in Florida Nov. 3 to choose a president, governor and other officials, Secretary of State Tom Adams predicted today.

Adams' forecast of more than 1.9 million voters represents 78 percent of the 2,500,465 Democrats, Republicans and independents eligible to cast ballots in the state.

In 1960, in the Kennedy-Nixon race, 76.5 percent of the registered voters participated in Florida.

"Probably no election in recent history has attracted so much interest and attention in Florida as this year's presidential race" between Lyndon Johnson and Barry Goldwater, said Adams, who is the state's chief election official.

It should produce a record turnout, he said.

Adams added that it is entirely conceivable the final vote will exceed 2 million if the pace of the campaign quickens in the closing days and voter interest is increased further.

"Enthusiasm in both camps is high and a record amount of money is being spent by the two presidential candidates in Florida," he said. Other facts contributing to an anticipated large turnout included heightened interest in the heated race for governor between Haydon Burns and Charles Holley and congressional contests in several areas.

"Candidates in these contests are going all-out to bring voters to the polls," Adams said, "and their teams of supporters seem to be better organized than ever."

Adams, a Democrat, urged everyone to get out and vote.

"Every vote counts," he said, recalling the extremely close statewide contests in the May primary election just past, including the squeaker for attorney general in which incumbent James Kynes was nosed out by Rep. Earl Faircloth of Miami by less than 600 votes.

NOV. 3 ELECTION Savanah Morning News 10-23-64

Registered Voters Listed by Counties

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 22 (AP)—Here is the official list by party and by county of the number of those registered in Florida to vote in the Nov. 3 general election:

	DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN	
County	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alachua	23,659	6,027	2,261	353
Baker	3,477	574	3	2
Bay	23,172	3,724	837	17
Bradford	4,809	861	50	8
Brevard	44,854	3,484	15,897	346
Broward	110,907	16,348	61,022	1,763
Calhoun	4,625	443	18	0
Charlotte	7,348	311	3,464	5
Citrus	5,785	554	344	20
Clay	8,071	1,023	547	12
Collier	6,031	587	1,777	30
Columbia	8,689	2,562	170	58
Dade	350,797	50,062	58,129	4,033
DeSoto	4,152	734	137	47
Dixie	2,705	358	10	2
Duval	137,770	40,508	12,461	1,827
Escambia	56,984	12,898	2,979	346
Flagler	1,863	368	47	4
Franklin	3,485	611	69	6
Gadsden	8,143	4,304	186	143
Gilchrist	1,777	97	8	1
Glades	1,166	290	7	0
Gulf	4,129	822	24	288
Hamilton	2,742	1,059	10	21
Hardee	5,598	345	150	12
Hendry	3,211	788	76	10
Hernando	4,995	717	632	14
Highlands	9,876	1,590	1,258	71
Hillsborough	142,812	20,483	17,615	1,040
Holmes	6,518	217	17	1
Indian River	8,833	1,484	3,104	93
Jackson	11,819	3,617	143	87
Jefferson	2,500	1,436	8	57
Lafayette	1,852	0	3	0
Lake	20,140	2,513	5,528	107
Lee	22,451	1,665	6,653	89
Leon	23,338	7,130	1,395	251
Levy	4,692	635	90	41
Liberty	1,025	0	6	0
Madison	4,557	2,123	46	78
Manatee	23,083	3,260	11,876	203
Marion	18,249	6,338	1,878	210
Martin	7,815	1,243	1,864	25
Monroe	16,946	2,239	663	8
Nassau	6,134	1,597	118	15
Okaloosa	24,719	1,289	883	12
Okeechobee	3,122	408	39	3
Orange	78,040	10,374	28,033	775
Osceola	8,018	559	2,122	42
Palm Beach	82,296	13,111	35,712	1,144
Pasco	17,419	1,297	4,789	20
Pinellas	107,228	9,557	100,554	1,442
Polk	63,530	9,552	9,725	556
Putnam	9,371	2,175	531	113
St. Johns	10,827	2,814	1,116	171
St. Lucie	12,551	3,860	2,562	150
Santa Rosa	12,748	799	468	11
Sarasota	19,657	1,936	22,699	271
Seminole	15,475	3,696	3,731	122
Sumter	5,296	938	131	33
Suwanee	8,418	1,855	66	87
Taylor	5,729	925	15	0
Union	2,219	138	2	1
Volusia	49,371	7,008	14,413	383
Wakulla	2,571	553	53	12
Walton	8,071	905	57	8
Washington	5,824	899	32	3
Totals	1,726,085	282,678	441,313	16,843

Fla Bdg

V-R Florida

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
APRIL 7, 1962

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	GRAND TOTAL	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua 2289	21,169	2,931	24,100	1,524	358	1,882	221	26,203	31
Baker 498	3,174	494	3,668	2	4	6	---	3,674	7
Bay 3177	22,167	3,161	25,328	514	16	530	65	25,923	59
Bradford 849	4,519	841	5,360	22	8	30	---	5,390	8
Brevard 1771	28,358	1,721	30,079	8,654	250	8,904	971	39,954	37
Broward 11461	90,637	9,849	100,486	45,436	1,612	47,048	3,792	151,326	130
Calhoun 366	4,293	366	4,659	9	---	9	11	4,679	15
Charlotte 292	5,474	280	5,754	1,886	12	1,898	94	7,746	14
Citrus 468	4,574	432	5,006	252	36	288	33	5,327	17
Clay 798	6,519	782	7,301	365	16	381	19	7,701	12
Collier 359	4,632	345	4,977	1,223	14	1,237	35	6,249	14
Columbia 1739	7,353	1,681	9,034	82	58	140	29	9,203	19
Dade 36219	314,744	26,716	341,460	48,864	3,803	52,667	3,701	397,828	211
DeSoto 732	3,849	631	4,480	151	101	252	1	4,733	15
Dixie 184	2,508	182	2,690	11	2	13	6	2,709	12
Duval 26874	107,313	25,379	132,692	6,303	1,495	7,798	816	141,306	146
Escambia 9201	51,471	8,911	60,382	1,573	290	1,863	309	62,554	105
Flagler 133	1,685	132	1,817	33	1	34	7	1,858	8
Franklin 532	3,196	528	3,724	68	4	72	5	3,801	7
Gadsden 373	7,174	287	7,461	61	86	147	30	7,638	15
Gilchrist 57	1,658	55	1,713	2	2	4	4	1,721	7
Glades 237	939	237	1,176	8	---	8	---	1,184	7
Gulf 502	3,517	472	3,989	17	31	48	---	4,037	11
Hamilton 701	2,526	672	3,198	14	29	43	6	3,247	12
Hardee 434	5,138	292	5,430	152	142	294	12	5,736	11
Hendry 799	3,008	790	3,798	47	9	56	4	3,858	10
Hernando 560	4,376	557	4,933	414	3	417	20	5,370	14
Highlands 1079	8,682	1,047	9,729	951	32	983	38	10,750	16
16175 Hillsborough	115,490	15,256	130,746	12,477	919	13,396	718	144,860	104
Holmes 140	6,639	139	6,778	21	1	22	10	6,810	23
Indian River 666	7,237	611	7,848	2,256	55	2,311	238	10,397	15
Jackson 2885	11,839	2,788	14,627	90	97	187	30	14,844	32
Jefferson 315	2,266	290	2,556	8	25	33	2	2,591	11
Lafayette	1,842	---	1,842	7	---	7	2	1,851	5
Lake 1344	17,216	1,267	18,483	3,821	77	3,898	146	22,527	37
Lee 1821	21,503	1,704	23,207	4,689	117	4,806	169	28,182	29
Leon 4906	18,001	4,713	22,714	572	193	765	32	23,511	11
Levy 362	3,802	315	4,117	34	47	81	10	4,208	16
Liberty	1,965	---	1,965	2	---	2	1	1,968	6
Madison 1079	4,336	1,013	5,349	26	66	92	---	5,441	15
Manatee 1546	20,840	1,399	22,239	9,638	147	9,785	510	32,534	35
Marion 3749	15,046	3,627	18,673	806	122	928	66	19,667	30
Martin 721	6,225	701	6,926	1,239	20	1,259	8	8,193	14
Monroe 2192	15,193	2,173	17,366	537	19	556	132	18,054	20
Nassau 1204	5,531	1,188	6,719	59	16	75	4	6,798	12
Okaloosa 881	20,337	872	21,209	683	9	692	148	22,049	26
Okeechobee 217	2,444	313	2,757	24	4	28	3	2,788	6
Orange 4328	60,985	3,841	64,826	18,409	487	18,896	950	84,672	90
Osceola 451	7,405	413	7,818	1,813	38	1,851	128	9,797	14
Palm Beach 8634	60,802	7,607	68,409	20,212	1,027	21,239	1,386	91,034	80
Pasco 735	13,278	728	14,006	3,567	7	3,574	161	17,741	29
Pinellas 6009	94,258	4,845	99,103	87,882	1,164	89,046	4,863	193,012	147
Polk 6113	57,024	5,685	62,709	8,181	428	8,609	517	71,835	47
Putnam 1522	8,327	1,409	9,736	318	113	431	18	10,185	27
St. Johns 1863	9,382	1,674	11,056	650	189	839	31	11,926	28
St. Lucie 1883	11,801	1,786	13,587	1,980	97	2,077	148	15,812	16
Santa Rosa 625	10,948	615	11,563	243	10	253	98	11,914	22
Sarasota 973	15,628	759	16,387	16,904	214	17,118	571	34,076	26
Seminole 1901	11,065	1,813	12,878	1,909	88	1,997	208	15,083	23
Sumter 726	4,752	685	5,437	94	41	135	15	5,587	12
Suwannee 614	6,674	555	7,229	43	59	102	12	7,343	24
Taylor 210	5,263	204	5,467	14	6	20	3	5,490	17
Union 6	1,975	6	1,981	3	---	3	4	1,988	5
Volusia 5395	41,785	5,072	46,857	11,125	323	11,448	499	58,804	74
Wakulla 477	2,205	468	2,673	14	9	23	5	2,701	13
Walton 790	7,479	777	8,256	52	13	65	10	8,331	33
Washington ~~740~~ 713	5,177	710	5,887	37	3	40	5	5,932	14
Total	1,458,618	167,792	1,626,410	329,077	14,664	343,741	22,090		2,158
	329,077	14,664							
	1,787,695	182,456							

Grand Total---------- 1,992,241

gain 117,065 %

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
April 19, 1962

July 10, 1962

Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Sir:

Please send me the latest compilation of registered voters for the State of Florida by counties and independent cities. I should like these figures broken into white and Negro if you have such data. If there is any charge, you may either send the data collect or bill me.

If your office is not the appropriate place from which to request such information, will you inform me as to how I may go about getting it?

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:gwc

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

July 12, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Your letter of July 10th has been received.

Under separate cover we are sending you copy of the Compilation of the Election Laws of the State of Florida, and a list of the Registered Voters, State of Florida, as requested.

With kind regards, I remain

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/mb

JUL 24 1962

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

July 23, 1962

Mr. John W. Walker
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Walker:

Your letter of July 9th to the Director, Florida State Highway Department, has been forwarded to this office for handling.

We are attaching hereto map showing the boundaries of the 12 Congressional Districts and Senatorial Districts of the State of Florida. The attached list of circuit judges also shows the counties in the various judicial circuits.

We are sorry that we do not have maps showing the wards and precincts of this State.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

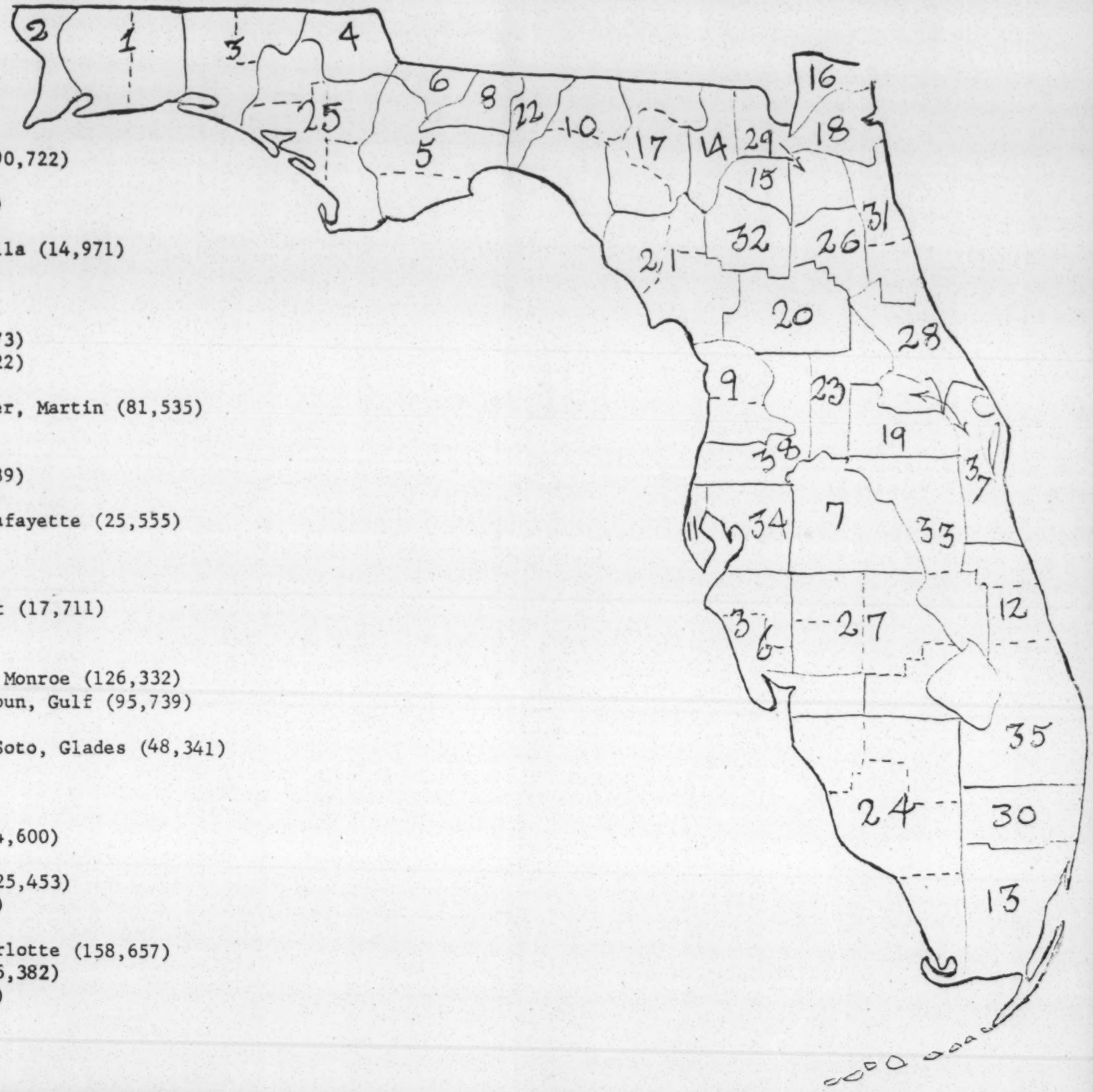
TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
Dorothy W. Glisson,
Director, Election Division

DG/lb
Enclosures

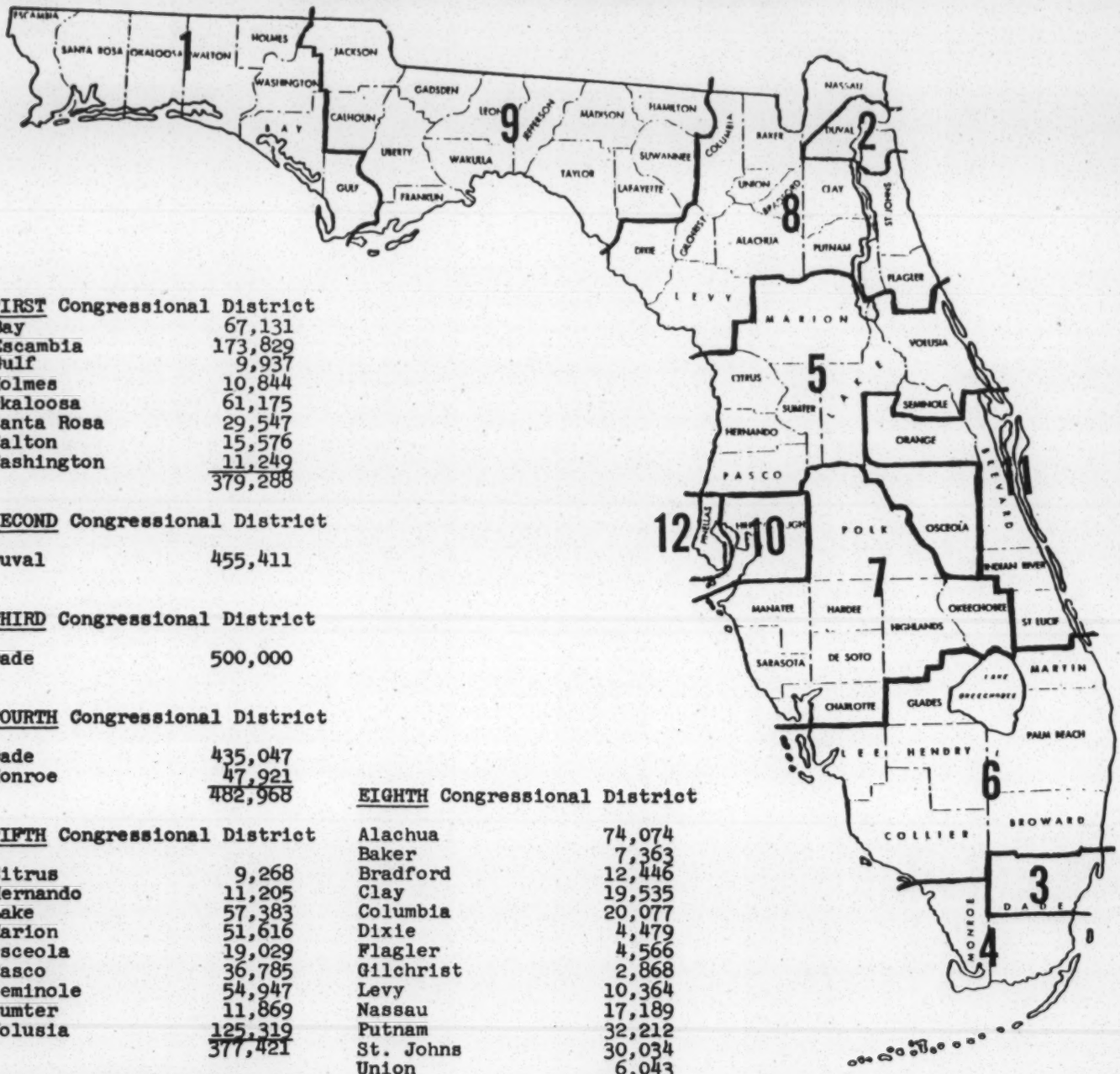
STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS AND POPULATION - 1960

1st - Santa Rosa, Okaloosa (90,722)
2nd - Escambia (173,829)
3rd - Walton, Holmes (26,420)
4th - Jackson (36,208)
5th - Liberty, Franklin Wakulla (14,971)
6th - Gadsden (41,989)
7th - Polk (195,139)
8th - Leon (74,225)
9th - Citrus, Hernando (20,473)
10th - Madison, Taylor (27,322)
11th - Pinellas (374,665)
12th - St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin (81,535)
13th - Dade (935,047)
14th - Columbia (20,077)
15th - Union, Bradford (18,489)
16th - Nassau (17,189)
17th - Suwannee, Hamilton, Lafayette (25,555)
18th - Duval (455,411)
19th - Orange (263,540)
20th - Marion (51,616)
21st - Levy, Dixie, Gilchrist (17,711)
22nd - Jefferson (9,543)
23rd - Lake (57,383)
24th - Lee, Hendry, Collier, Monroe (126,332)
25th - Bay, Washington, Calhoun, Gulf (95,739)
26th - Putnam (32,212)
27th - Hardee, Highlands, DeSoto, Glades (48,341)
28th - Volusia (125,319)
29th - Baker, Clay (26,898)
30th - Broward (333,946)
31st - St. Johns, Flagler (34,600)
32nd - Alachua (74,074)
33rd - Okeechobee, Osceola (25,453)
34th - Hillsborough (397,788)
35th - Palm Beach (228,106)
36th - Manatee, Sarasota Charlotte (158,657)
37th - Seminole, Brevard (166,382)
38th - Pasco, Sumter (48,654)



STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTIES COMPRISING THE TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Population - 1960 Federal Census



FIRST Congressional District

Bay	67,131
Escambia	173,829
Gulf	9,937
Holmes	10,844
Okaloosa	61,175
Santa Rosa	29,547
Walton	15,576
Washington	11,249
	379,288

SECOND Congressional District

Duval	455,411

THIRD Congressional District

Dade	500,000

FOURTH Congressional District

Dade	435,047
Monroe	47,921
	482,968

FIFTH Congressional District

Citrus	9,268
Hernando	11,205
Lake	57,383
Marion	51,616
Osceola	19,029
Pasco	36,785
Seminole	54,947
Sumter	11,869
Volusia	125,319
	377,421

SIXTH Congressional District

Broward	333,946
Collier	15,753
Glades	2,950
Hendry	8,119
Lee	54,539
Martin	16,932
Palm Beach	228,106
	660,345

SEVENTH Congressional District

Charlotte	12,594
DeSoto	11,683
Hardee	12,370
Highlands	21,338
Manatee	69,168
Okeechobee	6,424
Polk	195,139
Sarasota	76,895
	405,611

EIGHTH Congressional District

Alachua	74,074
Baker	7,363
Bradford	12,446
Clay	19,535
Columbia	20,077
Dixie	4,479
Flagler	4,566
Gilchrist	2,868
Levy	10,364
Nassau	17,189
Putnam	32,212
St. Johns	30,034
Union	6,043
	241,250

NINTH Congressional District

Calhoun	7,422
Franklin	6,576
Gadsden	41,989
Hamilton	7,705
Jackson	36,208
Jefferson	9,543
Lafayette	2,889
Leon	74,225
Liberty	3,138
Madison	14,154
Suwannee	14,961
Taylor	13,168
Wakulla	5,257
	237,235

TENTH Congressional District

Hillsborough	397,788

ELEVENTH Congressional District

Brevard	111,435
Indian River	25,309
Orange	263,540
St. Lucie	39,294
	439,578

TWELFTH Congressional District

Pinellas	374,665

Compiled by
TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE
July 12, 1961

elec-3

STATE OF FLORIDA

CIRCUIT JUDGES
1962

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton

D. Stuart Gillis, DeFuniak Springs
Woodrow M. Melvin, Milton
Charles A. Wade, Crestview
Ernest E. Mason, Pensacola
Ralph M. McLane, Pensacola
Thos. D. Beasley, DeFuniak Springs

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla

W. May Walker, Tallahassee
Hugh M. Taylor, Quincy
Ben C. Willis, Tallahassee
Guyte P. McCord, Jr., Tallahassee

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee and Taylor

Samuel S. Smith, Lake City
R. H. Rowe, Madison

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Clay, Duval and Nassau

Charles A. Luckie, Jacksonville
Edwin L. Jones, Jacksonville
W. A. Stanly, Jacksonville
Albert W. Graessle, Jr., Jacksonville
William H. Maness, Jacksonville
John M. McNatt, Jacksonville
Marion W. Gooding, Jacksonville
Roger J. Waybright, Jacksonville
William L. Durden, Jacksonville
Charles R. Scott, Jacksonville
Frank H. Elmore, Jacksonville

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter

W. Troy Hall, Jr., Tavares
D. R. Smith, Ocala
Carroll W. Fussell, Bushnell

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Pasco and Pinellas Counties

John U. Bird, Clearwater
Thomas J. Collins, St. Petersburg
Richard Kelly, Dade City
C. Richard Leavengood, St. Petersburg
Charles M. Phillips, Clearwater
Clyde M. Kissinger, St. Petersburg
Orvil L. Dayton, Jr., Dade City
T. Frank Hobson, Jr., St. Petersburg

(OVER)

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns and Volusia

Howell W. Melton, St. Augustine
Robt. H. Wingfield, DeLand
P. B. Revels, Palatka
Horace D. Riegle, Daytona Beach

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy, Union

George L. Patten, Starke
John A. H. Murphree, Gainesville

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Brevard, Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, St. Lucie, Seminole

Frank A. Smith, Orlando
Parker Lee McDonald
Vassar B. Carlton, Titusville
Roger A. Barker, Orlando
W. A. Pattishall, Orlando
D. C. Smith, Vero Beach
Volie A. Williams, Jr., Sanford
Wallace Sample, Fort Pierce
Murray W. Overstreet, Kissimmee
Wm. G. Akridge, Cocoa
C. Pfeiffer Trowbridge, Stuart

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Hardee, Highlands and Polk

D. O. Rogers, Bartow
Gunter Stephenson, Winter Haven
William K. Love, Lakeland
Clifton M. Kelly, Sebring
J. H. Willson, Bartow

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Dade

Francis J. Christie, Miami
Marshall C. Wiseheart, Miami
William A. Herin, Miami
Grady L. Crawford, Miami
Pat Cannon, Miami
J. Fritz Gordon, Miami
Robert L. Floyd, Miami
Robert H. Anderson, Miami
Ray Pearson, Miami
Harold R. Vann, Miami
Lucien C. Proby, Jr., Miami
John J. Kehoe, Miami
Irving Cypen, Miami
Joe Eaton, Miami
Hal P. Dekle, Miami
George E. Schulz, Miami
Ralph O. Cullen, Miami
William A. Meadows, Jr., Miami
Phillip Goldman, Miami

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — DeSoto, Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee, Manatee and Sarasota

Lynn Gerald, Fort Myers
Robert E. Hensley, Bradenton
John D. Justice, Sarasota
Archie M. Odom, Fort Myers
Robert E. Willis, Bradenton

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Hillsborough

Roger D. Flynn, Tampa
Harry N. Sandler, Tampa
I. C. Spoto, Tampa
James S. Moody, Plant City
John Germany, Tampa
Oliver C. Maxwell, Tampa
John G. Hodges, Tampa
Neil C. McMullen, Tampa

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington

Robert L. McCrary, Jr., Marianna
Joseph W. Bailey, Panama City
W. L. Fitzpatrick, Wewahitchka

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Broward and Palm Beach

Jos. S. White, West Palm Beach
Lamar G. Warren, Fort Lauderdale
Otis Farrington, Ft. Lauderdale
James H. Walden, Fort Lauderdale
R. O. Morrow, Lake Worth
James R. Knott, West Palm Beach
Culver Smith, West Palm Beach
Richard M. Sauls, Hollywood
Ted Cabot, Fort Lauderdale
Robert S. Hewitt, West Palm Beach
George W. Tedder, Jr., Fort Lauderdale

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT — Monroe

Aquilino Lopez, Jr., Key West

Compiled by-
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
March 23, 1962

Received from Justice
Department 7/25/62

FLORIDA POPULATION AND REGISTRATION[1] STATISTICS

County	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
Alachua	30,555	9,898	20,978	2,886
Baker	3,203	807	3,893	564
Bay	31,940	4,964	21,450	2,572
Bradford	5,580	1,345	4,573	849
Brevard	58,433	6,494	35,921	2,002
Broward	189,517	27,009	125,966	9,670
Calhoun	3,434	582	4,705	281
Charlotte	8,659	427	5,760	229
Citrus	5,174	829	4,659	505
Clay	9,508	1,276	6,662	861
Collier	8,163	1,364	5,716	408
Columbia	8,092	3,082	7,105	1,704
Dade	537,448	75,573	376,377	27,698
De Soto	6,339	1,343	3,937	954
Dixie	2,858	363	2,398	202
Duval	203,804	58,430	128,180	30,666
Escambia	76,688	18,041	53,540	9,133
Flagler	1,789	846	1,729	50

[1] The registration figures are from The Florida Times-Union of October 25, 1960.

County	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
Franklin	3,186	779	3,277	571
Gadsden	11,711	12,261	7,097	375
Gilchrist	1,513	154	1,704	51
Glades	1,061	741	925	253
Gulf	4,196	1,138	3,533	561
Hamilton	2,486	1,621	2,599	662
Hardee	6,734	552	5,210	308
Hendry	3,430	1,180	2,780	792
Hernando	5,689	1,151	4,455	580
Highlands	10,997	2,251	10,254	1,204
Hillsborough	213,950	31,114	133,085	15,767
Holmes	6,131	249	6,562	157
Indian River	13,182	2,637	9,513	586
Jackson	14,087	5,390	11,900	2,959
Jefferson	2,383	2,600	2,230	329
Lafayette	1,536	152	1,995	0
Lake	30,535	6,438	22,659	1,265
Lee	30,363	4,677	21,433	1,584
Leon	28,241	12,322	20,346	5,793
Levy	4,483	1,568	3,853	356
Liberty	1,525	240	1,948	0
Madison	4,380	3,067	4,200	1,104
Manatee	42,291	5,278	29,165	1,654
Marion	21,001	9,283	15,442	3,807

County	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
Martin	9,291	1,753	7,192	702
Monroe	25,512	2,919	13,963	1,960
Nassau	7,054	2,076	5,742	1,300
Okaloosa	30,816	2,097	21,040	933
Okeechobee	2,870	533	2,685	423
Orange	137,780	21,771	78,444	3,917
Osceola	11,697	1,122	9,042	423
Palm Beach	119,342	29,541	91,164	9,060
Pasco	22,329	2,391	16,861	895
Pinellas	255,369	18,121	178,404	5,663
Polk	97,314	19,224	67,560	6,739
Putnam	13,095	5,089	9,591	1,810
St. Johns	13,771	4,331	10,566	1,887
St. Lucie	17,238	6,527	14,061	2,324
Santa Rosa	14,710	1,082	10,979	696
Sarasota	49,533	4,125	31,608	937
Seminole	24,372	7,050	14,578	2,246
Sumter	5,396	1,523	5,053	689
Suwannee	6,409	2,149	6,173	515
Taylor	5,454	1,724	5,071	77
Union	2,880	1,082	1,841	6
Volusia	74,209	11,615	54,546	6,358
Wakulla	2,120	753	2,312	417
Walton	7,958	1,086	7,438	799
Washington	5,364	1,021	6,016	840

POPULATION AND REGISTRATION[1] STATISTICS FOR FLORIDA BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

County	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 1				
Hernando	5,689	1,151	4,455	580
Hillsborough	213,950	31,114	133,085	15,767
Pasco	22,329	2,391	16,861	895
Pinellas	255,369	18,121	178,404	5,663
District No. 2				
Clay	9,508	1,276	6,662	861
Duval	203,804	58,430	128,180	30,666

---

[1] The registration figures are from The Florida Times-Union of October 25, 1960.

County	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 3				
Bay	31,940	4,964	21,450	2,572
Calhoun	3,434	582	4,705	281
Escambia	76,688	18,041	53,540	9,133
Franklin	3,186	779	3,277	571
Gadsden	11,711	12,261	7,097	375
Gulf	4,196	1,138	3,533	561
Holmes	6,131	249	6,562	157
Jackson	14,087	5,390	11,900	2,959
Jefferson	2,383	2,600	2,230	329
Leon	28,241	12,322	20,346	5,793
Liberty	1,525	240	1,948	0
Okaloosa	30,816	2,097	21,040	933
Santa Rosa	14,710	1,082	10,979	696
Wakulla	2,120	753	2,312	417
Walton	7,958	1,086	7,438	799
Washington	5,364	1,021	6,016	840
District No. 4				
Dade	537,448	75,573	376,377	27,698
Monroe	25,512	2,919	13,963	1,960

County	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 5				
Brevard	58,433	6,494	35,921	2,002
Citrus	5,174	829	4,659	505
Flagler	1,789	846	1,729	50
Lake	30,535	6,438	22,659	1,265
Marion	21,001	9,283	15,442	3,807
Orange	137,780	21,771	78,444	3,917
Osceola	11,697	1,122	9,042	423
Seminole	24,372	7,050	14,578	2,246
Sumter	5,396	1,523	5,053	689
St. Johns	13,771	4,331	10,566	1,887
Volusia	74,209	11,615	54,546	6,358
District No. 6				
Broward	189,517	27,009	125,966	9,670
Charlotte	8,659	427	5,760	229
Collier	8,163	1,364	5,716	408
Glades	1,061	741	925	253
Hendry	3,430	1,180	2,780	792
Indian River	13,182	2,637	9,513	586
Lee	30,363	4,677	21,433	1,584
Martin	9,291	1,753	7,192	702
Okeechobee	2,870	533	2,685	423
Palm Beach	119,342	29,541	91,164	9,060
St. Lucie	17,238	6,527	14,061	2,324

County	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 7				
De Soto	6,339	1,343	3,937	954
Hardee	6,734	552	5,210	308
Highlands	10,997	2,251	10,254	1,204
Manatee	42,291	5,278	29,165	1,654
Polk	97,314	19,224	67,560	6,739
Sarasota	49,533	4,125	31,608	937
District No. 8				
Alachua	30,555	9,898	20,978	2,886
Baker	3,203	807	3,893	564
Bradford	5,580	1,345	4,573	849
Columbia	8,092	3,082	7,105	1,704
Dixie	2,858	363	2,398	202
Gilchrist	1,513	154	1,704	51
Hamilton	2,486	1,621	2,599	662
Lafayette	1,536	152	1,995	0
Levy	4,483	1,568	3,853	356
Madison	4,380	3,067	4,200	1,104
Nassau	7,054	2,076	5,742	1,300
Putnam	13,095	5,089	9,591	1,810
Suwannee	6,409	2,149	6,173	515
Taylor	5,454	1,724	5,071	77
Union	2,880	1,082	1,841	6

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
OCTOBER 6, 1962

COUNTY	Total Negros	DEMOCRATS White	DEMOCRATS Colored	DEMOCRATS Total	REPUBLICANS White	REPUBLICANS Colored	REPUBLICANS Total	OTHERS	Grand Total	PRECINCTS
Alachua	3216	20,185	2,951	23,136	1,336	265	1,601	225	24,962	31
Baker	494	3,191	491	3,682	2	3	5	---	3,687	7
Bay	3216	22,281	3,200	25,481	534	16	550	69	26,100	59
Bradford	863	4,571	855	5,426	24	8	32	---	5,458	8
Brevard	2100	29,958	1,838	31,796	9,401	262	9,663	1,010	42,469	37
Broward	12312	93,475	10,670	104,145	47,537	1,642	49,179	4,024	157,348	130
Calhoun	365	4,292	365	4,657	8	---	8	9	4,674	15
Charlotte	289	5,907	276	6,183	2,252	13	2,265	119	8,567	14
Citrus	285	4,756	351	5,107	279	34	313	51	5,471	17
Clay	865	6,608	850	7,458	357	15	372	15	7,845	12
Collier	363	4,808	350	5,158	1,316	13	1,329	37	6,524	14
Columbia	1740	7,378	1,682	9,060	83	58	141	29	9,230	19
Dade	32152	322,101	28,177	350,278	50,653	3,975	54,628	3,996	408,902	211
DeSoto	744	3,888	649	4,537	142	95	237	1	4,775	15
Dixie	184	2,508	182	2,690	15	2	17	6	2,713	12
Duval	27988	111,787	26,455	138,242	6,682	1,533	8,215	912	147,369	146
Escambia	9410	52,012	9,091	61,103	1,640	319	1,959	306	63,368	105
Flagler	173	1,707	172	1,879	33	1	34	5	1,918	8
Franklin	520	3,190	515	3,705	63	5	68	4	3,777	7
Gadsden	276	7,182	290	7,472	62	86	148	28	7,648	15
Gilchrist	62	1,624	60	1,684	8	2	10	2	1,696	7
Glades	236	906	236	1,142	8	---	8	---	1,150	7
Gulf	622	3,510	593	4,103	13	29	42	---	4,145	11
Hamilton	701	2,516	672	3,188	14	29	43	6	3,237	12
Hardee	304	5,001	291	5,292	158	13	171	14	5,477	11
Hendry	714	2,834	706	3,540	48	8	56	2	3,598	10
Hernando	572	4,444	569	5,013	450	3	453	26	5,492	14
Highlands	1151	8,886	1,116	10,002	979	35	1,014	42	11,058	16
16556 Hillsborough		117,410	15,719	133,129	12,921	839	13,760	751	147,640	104
Holmes	136	6,596	135	6,731	19	1	20	8	6,759	23
Indian River	8737	7,457	801	8,258	2,410	72	2,482	220	10,960	15
Jackson	2883	11,851	2,785	14,636	90	98	188	31	14,855	32
Jefferson	330	2,283	305	2,588	8	25	33	2	2,623	11
Lafayette	#	1,846	---	1,846	6	---	6	3	1,855	5
Lake	1428	17,464	1,344	18,808	4,066	84	4,150	149	23,107	37
Lee	1835	22,070	1,716	23,786	4,965	119	5,084	174	29,044	29
Leon	5049	18,503	4,850	23,353	523	199	722	51	24,126	11
Levy	414	3,790	368	4,158	50	46	96	12	4,266	16
Liberty	~~1447~~	1,963	---	1,963	4	---	4	1	1,968	6
Madison	1147	4,281	1,097	5,378	25	50	75	---	5,453	15
Manatee	1582	21,361	1,434	22,795	10,131	148	10,279	533	33,607	35
Marion	3775	15,295	3,646	18,941	899	129	1,028	78	20,047	30
Martin	778	6,488	750	7,238	1,310	28	1,338	12	8,588	14
Monroe	2227	15,565	2,206	17,771	597	21	618	134	18,523	20
Nassau	1294	5,349	1,275	6,624	53	19	72	3	6,699	12
Okaloosa	880	20,337	871	21,208	683	9	692	149	22,049	26
Okeechobee	328	2,522	325	2,847	28	3	31	3	2,881	6
Orange	6676	62,175	5,991	68,166	19,454	685	20,139	1,018	89,323	90
Osceola	448	7,432	411	7,843	1,849	37	1,886	135	9,864	14
Palm Beach	8872	64,259	7,893	72,152	23,332	979	24,311	1,684	98,147	80
Pasco	848	14,449	834	15,283	3,788	14	3,802	141	19,226	29
Pinellas	6267	96,425	5,108	101,533	90,672	1,159	91,831	5,092	198,456	147
Polk	6144	57,176	5,710	62,886	8,285	434	8,719	529	72,134	47
Putnam	1513	8,268	1,400	9,668	327	113	440	19	10,127	27
St. Johns	1810	9,220	1,656	10,876	683	154	837	59	11,772	28
St. Lucie	2163	12,275	2,045	14,320	2,097	118	2,215	159	16,694	16
Santa Rosa	655	11,012	646	11,658	241	9	250	100	12,008	22
Sarasota	839	16,489	830	17,319	17,940	223	18,163	629	36,111	26
Seminole	2003	11,544	1,903	13,447	2,092	100	2,192	233	15,872	23
Sumter	743	4,778	702	5,480	98	41	139	15	5,634	12
Suwannee	647	7,283	589	7,872	42	58	100	19	7,991	24
Taylor	650	5,315	650	5,965	10	---	10	2	5,977	17
Union	5	1,982	4	1,986	4	1	5	2	1,993	5
Volusia	5546	42,455	5,209	47,664	11,520	337	11,857	545	60,066	74
Wakulla	485	2,215	475	2,690	15	10	25	5	2,720	13
Walton	791	7,486	777	8,263	57	14	71	9	8,343	33
Washington	710	5,211	707	5,918	40	3	43	7	5,968	14
Total		1,491,386	176,820	1,668,206	345,431	14,843	360,274	23,654		2,158
		360,274								
191663		1,851,660								

Grand Total---------- 2,052,134

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 17, 1962

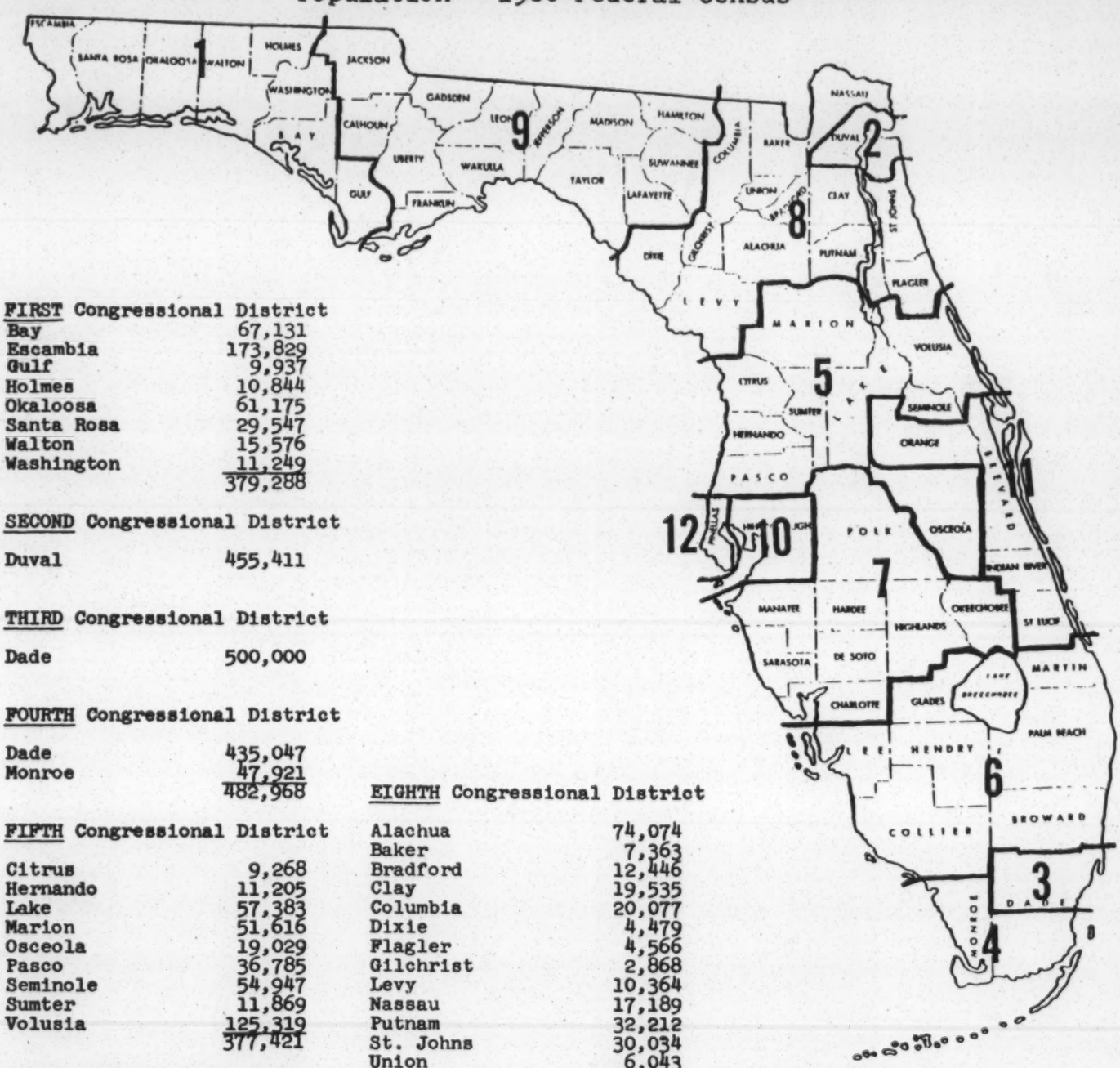
+(107858)

4- Reg. Data - ~~Virginia~~ Florida

file 7 la. Reg. data

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTIES COMPRISING THE TWELVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Population - 1960 Federal Census



FIRST Congressional District

Bay	67,131
Escambia	173,829
Gulf	9,937
Holmes	10,844
Okaloosa	61,175
Santa Rosa	29,547
Walton	15,576
Washington	11,249
	379,288

SECOND Congressional District

Duval	455,411

THIRD Congressional District

Dade	500,000

FOURTH Congressional District

Dade	435,047
Monroe	47,921
	482,968

FIFTH Congressional District

Citrus	9,268
Hernando	11,205
Lake	57,383
Marion	51,616
Osceola	19,029
Pasco	36,785
Seminole	54,947
Sumter	11,869
Volusia	125,319
	377,421

SIXTH Congressional District

Broward	333,946
Collier	15,753
Glades	2,950
Hendry	8,119
Lee	54,539
Martin	16,932
Palm Beach	228,106
	660,345

SEVENTH Congressional District

Charlotte	12,594
DeSoto	11,683
Hardee	12,370
Highlands	21,338
Manatee	69,168
Okeechobee	6,424
Polk	195,139
Sarasota	76,895
	405,611

EIGHTH Congressional District

Alachua	74,074
Baker	7,363
Bradford	12,446
Clay	19,535
Columbia	20,077
Dixie	4,479
Flagler	4,566
Gilchrist	2,868
Levy	10,364
Nassau	17,189
Putnam	32,212
St. Johns	30,034
Union	6,043
	241,250

NINTH Congressional District

Calhoun	7,422
Franklin	6,576
Gadsden	41,989
Hamilton	7,705
Jackson	36,208
Jefferson	9,543
Lafayette	2,889
Leon	74,225
Liberty	3,138
Madison	14,154
Suwannee	14,961
Taylor	13,168
Wakulla	5,257
	237,235

TENTH Congressional District

Hillsborough	397,788

ELEVENTH Congressional District

Brevard	111,435
Indian River	25,309
Orange	263,540
St. Lucie	39,294
	439,578

TWELFTH Congressional District

Pinellas	374,665

Compiled by
TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE
July 12, 1961

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FLORIDA
TIMES - UNION
(JACKSONVILLE)
p 24
Date: OCT 22 1962

Voting Study Shows Floridians Still Are Governed by Minority

By PAUL MAINS

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 21 (AP)—The rise is Republican voter registration is one of the most phenomenal changes in Florida's electorate in the past decade.

A study of registration and voting during the past 10 years also shows the continued willingness of the majority to be governed by a relatively small minority.

In the Nov. 6 general election, it appears that fewer than one million of Florida's residents will elect the men and make the constitutional changes under which more than five million people will be governed.

Registration under the Republican banner has more than quadrupled since the 1952 election, rising from 68,000 then to 360,000 now.

In the same period, Democratic registration climbed from 1,119,000 to 1,668,000.

On paper, it would appear that Democratic candidates have nothing to worry about yet, at least not in statewide races.

But actually they do. Growing numbers of Democrats have shown they are willing to leap the party fence to vote for a Republican. Thus, the last GOP nominee for governor, George Petersen of Fort Lauderdale, got 569,000 votes against Gov. Farris Bryant in 1960, nearly twice as many votes as there were registered Republicans and more than 40 per cent of the total votes cast. Republicans won Florida in the last three presidential races. Innumerable other examples could be cited.

Florida, with nearly five million residents in 1960, certainly has well over five million now. Yet total registration for the Nov. 6 voting is only 2,015,970, despite the fact that one senator, all 12 congressmen, one State Railroad Commissioner, half the state senators and all state representatives, the legislative apportionment constitutional amendment plus other amendments of varying importance, all are on the ballot.

Of the two million registered to vote, less than half are expected actually to go to the polls on Nov. 6. Secretary of State Tom Adams is predicting a voter turnout of 875,000.

What of Negro voter registration during the past 10 years?

There are 191,663 registered to vote this fall, 14,843 of which are Republicans. In 1952, there were 121,000 of which 8,045 were Republicans.

The gain in Negro registration is a little greater than the increase in Negro population, which rose from 603,000 in 1950 to 880,000 in 1960. There are no figures which show the degree of Negro turnout at the polls.

Negro registration increased more than 19,000 between the spring party primaries this year and the close of registration this fall.

Minor parties also more than quadrupled their strength during the past decade. Although no breakdown is available on the individual parties, 23,654 persons now are registered as members of minor parties or political independents. Ten years ago there were 5,875.

Recd Oct. 9, 1963

WB ✓
JM ✓
RTB

(Marion, Fla.

In Ocala Balloting Sept. 26, 1963

Eligible Electors May Set Record

A record number of electors will be eligible to cast ballots in the November 5 election, Miss Fran Pasteur said yesterday.

Nearly 23,000 are now on the registration rolls, with some nine days remaining to qualify for the election she said. The registration books will officially close at 5 p.m. Oct. 5.

UNOFFICIAL counts of the poll lists through Tuesday showed 22,816 registered to vote in the election, with a big increase recorded since Sept. 1.

Miss Pasteur said nearly 800 had been added to the list since the first of the month, with the vast majority of them Negroes.

A massive registration campaign being staged by the NAACP is credited for the big influx of new registrants.

THROUGH Tuesday, some 685 Negroes had registered since the first of the month, compared to 109 new white registrants.

Of the nearly 800 new voters, almost all registered as Democrats. There were 31 new white registrations for the Republican party, and 17 new Negro GOP voters.

This meant some 666 Negroes had registered as Democrats, compared to 73 new whites selecting the Democratic party.

THERE IS a possibility that more than 1,000 additional voters will be eligible by the time the books close at the end of next week if the drive continues to send the huge throngs of prospective voters into the courthouse to register.

As many as 150 per day have been appearing in Miss Pasteur's office, but many of them are already registered and are merely checking to make sure they are eligible to vote.

Books To Close Saturday 9/30/63

Heavy Registration Of Negro Voters Continues

Business continued brisk at the Marion County voter registration office today, indicating a decided upswing in total number of votes cast in the coming general election Nov. 5.

Most of the new registrants are Negroes affiliated with the Democratic Party. They are from all parts of the county, with first one area and then another apparent in block registrations, Miss Fan Pasteur, supervisor of registration, reported.

New registrations in the 28-day period ending last Saturday totaled 1,375, bring the total number of voters eligible to cast ballots in the November election to 22,393.

Books close at 5 p. m. Saturday and will not reopen until Nov. 12, she said. Normally the registration office is closed at noon on Saturdays, but high interest in this year's election has brought on a considerable increase in the number of voters on the books.

Last Saturday a total of 117 persons were registered by noon, often with double lines in the second floor lobby of the courthouse. Nearly all were Negroes.

In Ocala's three voting precincts, a total of 8,174 voters was registered through Sept. 28.

Twenty-six new white voters registered in both Precinct 1 and 1-A, none in 1-B, during the period Sept. 1-28.

During the same period 110 Negroes registered in Precinct 1, one in 1-A and 214 in 1-B.

Reg. Data - Fla.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

file Fla. Reg.

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

OCT 23 1963

OCT 24 1963

October 23, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Your letter of October 18 has been received.

Attached is a copy of the latest registration figures which we have available at this time.

We are compiling figures at the time the books closed October 5, 1963 for a special election. When these are ready, we will send you a copy.

If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

With every good wish and warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/lb

Enclosure

October 18, 1963

The Hon. Tom Adams
Secretary of State
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly send me your latest registration figures? Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

Rec'd 10/24/63

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
OCTOBER 6, 1962

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	Grand	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total		Total	
Alachua	20,185	2,951	23,136	1,336	265	1,601	225	24,962	31
Baker	3,191	491	3,682	2	3	5	---	3,687	7
Bay	22,281	3,200	25,481	534	16	550	69	26,100	59
Bradford	4,571	855	5,426	24	8	32	---	5,458	8
Brevard	29,958	1,838	31,796	9,401	262	9,663	1,010	42,469	37
Broward	93,475	10,670	104,145	47,537	1,642	49,179	4,024	157,348	130
Calhoun	4,292	365	4,657	8	---	8	9	4,674	15
Charlotte	5,907	276	6,183	2,252	13	2,265	119	8,567	14
Citrus	4,756	351	5,107	279	34	313	51	5,471	17
Clay	6,608	850	7,458	357	15	372	15	7,845	12
Collier	4,808	350	5,158	1,316	13	1,329	37	6,524	14
Columbia	7,378	1,682	9,060	83	58	141	29	9,230	19
Dade	322,101	28,177	350,278	50,653	3,975	54,628	3,996	408,902	211
DeSoto	3,888	649	4,537	142	95	237	1	4,775	15
Dixie	2,508	182	2,690	15	2	17	6	2,713	12
Duval	111,787	26,455	138,242	6,682	1,533	8,215	912	147,369	146
Escambia	52,012	9,091	61,103	1,640	319	1,959	306	63,368	105
Flagler	1,707	172	1,879	33	1	34	5	1,918	8
Franklin	3,190	515	3,705	63	5	68	4	3,777	7
Gadsden	7,182	290	7,472	62	86	148	28	7,648	15
Gilchrist	1,624	60	1,684	8	2	10	2	1,696	7
Glades	906	236	1,142	8	---	8	---	1,150	7
Gulf	3,510	593	4,103	13	29	42	---	4,145	11
Hamilton	2,516	672	3,188	14	29	43	6	3,237	12
Hardee	5,001	291	5,292	158	13	171	14	5,477	11
Hendry	2,834	706	3,540	48	8	56	2	3,598	10
Hernando	4,444	569	5,013	450	3	453	26	5,492	14
Highlands	8,886	1,116	10,002	979	35	1,014	42	11,058	16
Hillsborough	117,410	15,719	133,129	12,921	839	13,760	751	147,640	104
Holmes	6,596	135	6,731	19	1	20	8	6,759	23
Indian River	7,457	801	8,258	2,410	72	2,482	220	10,960	15
Jackson	11,851	2,785	14,636	90	98	188	31	14,855	32
Jefferson	2,283	305	2,588	8	25	33	2	2,623	11
Lafayette	1,846	---	1,846	6	---	6	3	1,855	5
Lake	17,464	1,344	18,808	4,066	84	4,150	149	23,107	37
Lee	22,070	1,716	23,786	4,965	119	5,084	174	29,044	29
Leon	18,503	4,850	23,353	523	199	722	51	24,126	11
Levy	3,790	368	4,158	50	46	96	12	4,266	16
Liberty	1,963	---	1,963	4	---	4	1	1,968	6
Madison	4,281	1,097	5,378	25	50	75	---	5,453	15
Manatee	21,361	1,434	22,795	10,131	148	10,279	533	33,607	35
Marion	15,295	3,646	18,941	899	129	1,028	78	20,047	30
Martin	6,488	750	7,238	1,310	28	1,338	12	8,588	14
Monroe	15,565	2,206	17,771	597	21	618	134	18,523	20
Nassau	5,349	1,275	6,624	53	19	72	3	6,699	12
Okaloosa	20,337	871	21,208	683	9	692	149	22,049	26
Okeechobee	2,522	325	2,847	28	3	31	3	2,881	6
Orange	62,175	5,991	68,166	19,454	685	20,139	1,018	89,323	90
Osceola	7,432	411	7,843	1,849	37	1,886	135	9,864	14
Palm Beach	64,259	7,893	72,152	23,332	979	24,311	1,684	98,147	80
Pasco	14,449	834	15,283	3,788	14	3,802	141	19,226	29
Pinellas	96,425	5,108	101,533	90,672	1,159	91,831	5,092	198,456	147
Polk	57,176	5,710	62,886	8,285	434	8,719	529	72,134	47
Putnam	8,268	1,400	9,668	327	113	440	19	10,127	27
St. Johns	9,220	1,656	10,876	683	154	837	59	11,772	28
St. Lucie	12,275	2,045	14,320	2,097	118	2,215	159	16,694	16
Santa Rosa	11,012	646	11,658	241	9	250	100	12,008	22
Sarasota	16,489	830	17,319	17,940	223	18,163	629	36,111	26
Seminole	11,544	1,903	13,447	2,092	100	2,192	233	15,872	23
Sumter	4,778	702	5,480	98	41	139	15	5,634	12
Suwannee	7,283	589	7,872	42	58	100	19	7,991	24
Taylor	5,315	650	5,965	10	---	10	2	5,977	17
Union	1,982	4	1,986	4	1	5	2	1,993	5
Volusia	42,455	5,209	47,664	11,520	337	11,857	545	60,066	74
Wakulla	2,215	475	2,690	15	10	25	5	2,720	13
Walton	7,486	777	8,263	57	14	71	9	8,343	33
Washington	5,211	707	5,918	40	3	43	7	5,968	14
Total	1,491,386	176,820	1,668,206	345,431	14,843	360,274	23,654		2,158

14,843
191,663

Grand Total---------- 2,052,134

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 17, 1962

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Atl Daily World 10-26-63

Negroes Increase Fla. Vote Power

TALLAHASSEE —(UPI)— Florida Negroes, apparently spurred by civil rights drives, increased their voting registration by 11.1 per cent in the past year, records compiled by the secretary of state showed Thursday.

This compares with white gains of 3.4 per cent.

However, in numbers, the increase in Negro voting strength is relatively insignificant.

The 11.1 per cent meant a jump of only 21,465 eligible Negro voters while the 3.4 per cent jump in white registration was an increase of 62, 616 voters.

A majority of the 213,128 Negro voters are Democrats.

Negroes increased their Democratic voting strength by almost 12 per cent, up from 176, 820 in Oct., 1962, to 197,536.

The increase in Negro GOP registration, up from 14,843 to 15,592, was only five per cent.

This compares with increases of about three per cent in white Democratic registration and seven per cent in white Republican registration.

Liberty and Lafayette Counties continued as the only counties without a single Negro voter. Gadsden County Quincy, once accused by the Civil Rights Commission with discouraging Negro voters, listed a registration Thursday of 450 compared to 376 a year ago.

Dade, with 32, 152 and Duval, with 27,988, have the largest Negro registration.

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TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee
32304

OCT 29 1963

October 28, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

In response to your request, we are sending you a copy of the latest list showing the registered voters in the various counties, broken down by party and color.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

With every good wish and warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/lb

Enclosure

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
OCTOBER 5, 1963

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	TOTALS	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua	22,014	3,416	25,430	1,831	262	2,093	359	27,882	31
Baker	3,145	460	3,605	3	1	4	---	3,609	7
Bay	22,469	3,231	25,700	562	15	577	74	26,351	42
Bradford	4,537	877	5,414	41	8	49	---	5,463	8
Brevard	32,162	2,049	34,211	10,563	286	10,849	1,042	46,102	48
Broward	94,766	10,826	105,592	49,033	1,587	50,620	4,159	160,371	134
Calhoun	4,230	403	4,633	11	---	11	10	4,654	15
Charlotte	6,169	286	6,455	2,327	11	2,338	150	8,943	14
Citrus	4,674	425	5,099	315	45	360	63	5,522	17
Clay	6,808	883	7,691	380	16	396	18	8,105	12
Collier	5,189	336	5,525	1,461	16	1,477	42	7,044	16
Columbia	7,305	1,647	8,952	80	55	135	30	9,117	19
Dade	324,640	34,756	359,396	51,606	4,054	55,660	4,044	419,100	237
DeSoto	3,895	663	4,558	139	85	224	---	4,782	15
Dixie	2,526	291	2,817	13	2	15	6	2,838	12
Duval	118,104	29,156	147,260	7,890	1,636	9,526	1,139	157,925	148
Escambia	53,410	10,500	63,910	1,743	327	2,070	322	66,302	105
Flagler	1,683	181	1,864	35	1	36	5	1,905	8
Franklin	3,258	526	3,784	65	5	70	5	3,859	7
Gadsden	6,893	361	7,254	71	89	160	30	7,444	15
Gilchrist	1,449	65	1,514	5	1	6	2	1,522	9
Glades	909	239	1,148	7	---	7	---	1,155	7
Gulf	3,667	590	4,257	19	32	51	---	4,308	11
Hamilton	2,578	692	3,270	13	24	37	5	3,312	12
Hardee	5,049	289	5,338	152	13	165	13	5,516	11
Hendry	2,809	701	3,510	47	8	55	2	3,567	10
Hernando	4,603	615	5,218	519	6	525	30	5,773	14
Highlands	8,675	1,194	9,869	1,010	41	1,051	60	10,980	16
Hillsborough	122,507	16,635	139,142	13,453	950	14,403	840	154,385	104
Holmes	6,691	162	6,853	18	1	19	5	6,877	23
Indian River	7,701	1,033	8,734	2,663	83	2,746	248	11,728	17
Jackson	11,907	3,510	15,417	77	92	169	28	15,614	32
Jefferson	2,274	414	2,688	8	29	37	4	2,729	11
Lafayette	1,748	---	1,748	3	---	3	3	1,754	5
Lake	17,677	1,461	19,138	4,312	82	4,394	153	23,685	37
Lee	22,131	1,683	23,814	5,598	122	5,720	158	29,692	29
Leon	19,564	5,342	24,906	755	230	985	117	26,008	15
Levy	3,790	378	4,168	53	45	98	14	4,280	16
Liberty	1,976	---	1,976	3	---	3	2	1,981	6
Madison	4,301	1,083	5,384	22	64	86	---	5,470	15
Manatee	21,904	1,571	23,475	11,016	158	11,174	566	35,215	35
Marion	16,033	5,913	21,946	1,168	203	1,371	112	23,429	30
Martin	6,592	917	7,509	1,408	33	1,441	25	8,975	14
Monroe	16,409	2,359	18,768	627	19	646	149	19,563	21
Nassau	5,383	1,217	6,600	50	15	65	4	6,669	12
Okaloosa	20,337	887	21,224	703	12	715	175	22,114	26
Okeechobee	2,558	325	2,883	30	3	33	3	2,919	6
Orange	65,393	7,009	72,402	22,037	707	22,744	1,052	96,198	95
Osceola	7,444	428	7,872	1,936	26	1,962	132	9,966	14
Palm Beach	66,005	7,583	73,588	25,783	933	26,716	1,793	102,097	82
Pasco	14,421	925	15,346	4,035	17	4,052	183	19,581	29
Pinellas	99,670	6,546	106,216	94,910	1,387	96,297	5,212	207,725	157
Polk	60,488	6,222	66,710	9,240	479	9,719	651	77,080	47
Putnam	8,521	1,585	10,106	359	123	482	19	10,607	27
St. Johns	9,693	1,222	10,915	729	173	902	50	11,867	28
St. Lucie	12,439	2,181	14,620	2,274	137	2,411	181	17,212	18
Santa Rosa	11,316	651	11,967	277	9	286	114	12,367	22
Sarasota	17,250	983	18,233	19,396	247	19,643	724	38,600	26
Seminole	11,925	1,956	13,881	2,392	102	2,494	233	16,608	23
Sumter	4,797	765	5,562	93	38	131	15	5,708	12
Suwannee	6,596	543	7,139	30	67	97	14	7,250	24
Taylor	5,341	781	6,122	12	---	12	2	6,136	17
Union	1,899	4	1,903	2	1	3	---	1,906	5
Volusia	44,315	5,611	49,926	12,340	353	12,693	627	63,246	74
Wakulla	2,225	478	2,703	14	9	23	5	2,731	13
Walton	7,508	812	8,320	71	13	84	10	8,414	33
Washington	5,213	703	5,916	37	4	41	7	5,964	14
Total	1,531,558	197,536	1,729,094	367,875	15,592	383,467	25,240		2,214

Grand Total---------- 2,137,801

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Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 24, 1963

213128

Negroes Increase Fla. Vote Power

TALLAHASSEE —(UPI)— Florida Negroes, apparently spurred by civil rights drives, increased their voting registration by 11.1 per cent in the past year, records compiled by the secretary of state showed Thursday.

This compares with white gains of 3.4 per cent.

However, in numbers, the increase in Negro voting strength is relatively insignificant.

The 11.1 per cent meant a jump of only 21,465 eligible Negro voters while the 3.4 per cent jump in white registration was an increase of 62, 616 voters.

A majority of the 213,128 Negro voters are Democrats.

Negroes increased their Democratic voting strength by almost 12 per cent, up from 176, 820 in Oct., 1962, to 197,536.

The increase in Negro GOP registration, up from 14,843 to 15,592, was only five per cent.

This compares with increases of about three per cent in white Democratic registration and seven per cent in white Republican registration.

Liberty and Lafayette Counties continued as the only counties without a single Negro voter. Gadsden County Quincy, once accused by the Civil Rights Commission with discouraging Negro voters, listed a registration Thursday of 450 compared to 376 a year ago.

Dade, with 32, 152 and Duval, with 27,988, have the largest Negro registration.

Sun. Week 10/3/63 Fla. Statesman

NOV 16 1963

Office of the

Secretary of State

State of Florida

Tallahassee

32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

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November 15, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Further in response to your request, we are enclosing list showing the number of registered voters of the State of Florida.

If we can be of further assistance to you at any time, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson,
Director, Elections Division

DG/ce

Enclosure

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
OCTOBER 5, 1963

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	TOTALS	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua	22,014	3,416	25,430	1,831	262	2,093	359	27,882	31
Baker	3,145	460	3,605	3	1	4	---	3,609	7
Bay	22,469	3,231	25,700	562	15	577	74	26,351	42
Bradford	4,537	877	5,414	41	8	49	---	5,463	8
Brevard	32,162	2,049	34,211	10,563	286	10,849	1,042	46,102	48
Broward	94,766	10,826	105,592	49,033	1,587	50,620	4,159	160,371	134
Calhoun	4,230	403	4,633	11	---	11	10	4,654	15
Charlotte	6,169	286	6,455	2,327	11	2,338	150	8,943	14
Citrus	4,674	425	5,099	315	45	360	63	5,522	17
Clay	6,808	883	7,691	380	16	396	18	8,105	12
Collier	5,189	336	5,525	1,461	16	1,477	42	7,044	16
Columbia	7,305	1,647	8,952	80	55	135	30	9,117	19
Dade	324,640	34,756	359,396	51,606	4,054	55,660	4,044	419,100	237
DeSoto	3,895	663	4,558	139	85	224	---	4,782	15
Dixie	2,526	291	2,817	13	2	15	6	2,838	12
Duval	118,104	29,156	147,260	7,890	1,636	9,526	1,139	157,925	148
Escambia	53,410	10,500	63,910	1,743	327	2,070	322	66,302	105
Flagler	1,683	181	1,864	35	1	36	5	1,905	8
Franklin	3,258	526	3,784	65	5	70	5	3,859	7
Gadsden	6,893	361	7,254	71	89	160	30	7,444	15
Gilchrist	1,449	65	1,514	5	1	6	2	1,522	9
Glades	909	239	1,148	7	---	7	---	1,155	7
Gulf	3,667	590	4,257	19	32	51	---	4,308	11
Hamilton	2,578	692	3,270	13	24	37	5	3,312	12
Hardee	5,049	289	5,338	152	13	165	13	5,516	11
Hendry	2,809	701	3,510	47	8	55	2	3,567	10
Hernando	4,603	615	5,218	519	6	525	30	5,773	14
Highlands	8,675	1,194	9,869	1,010	41	1,051	60	10,980	16
Hillsborough	122,507	16,635	139,142	13,453	950	14,403	840	154,385	104
Holmes	6,691	162	6,853	18	1	19	5	6,877	23
Indian River	7,701	1,033	8,734	2,663	83	2,746	248	11,728	17
Jackson	11,907	3,510	15,417	77	92	169	28	15,614	32
Jefferson	2,274	414	2,688	8	29	37	4	2,729	11
Lafayette	1,748	---	1,748	3	---	3	3	1,754	5
Lake	17,677	1,461	19,138	4,312	82	4,394	153	23,685	37
Lee	22,131	1,683	23,814	5,598	122	5,720	158	29,692	29
Leon	19,564	5,342	24,906	755	230	985	117	26,008	15
Levy	3,790	378	4,168	53	45	98	14	4,280	16
Liberty	1,976	---	1,976	3	---	3	2	1,981	6
Madison	4,301	1,083	5,384	22	64	86	---	5,470	15
Manatee	21,904	1,571	23,475	11,016	158	11,174	566	35,215	35
Marion	16,033	5,913	21,946	1,168	203	1,371	112	23,429	30
Martin	6,592	917	7,509	1,408	33	1,441	25	8,975	14
Monroe	16,409	2,359	18,768	627	19	646	149	19,563	21
Nassau	5,383	1,217	6,600	50	15	65	4	6,669	12
Okaloosa	20,337	887	21,224	703	12	715	175	22,114	26
Okeechobee	2,558	325	2,883	30	3	33	3	2,919	6
Orange	65,393	7,009	72,402	22,037	707	22,744	1,052	96,198	95
Osceola	7,444	428	7,872	1,936	26	1,962	132	9,966	14
Palm Beach	66,005	7,583	73,588	25,783	933	26,716	1,793	102,097	82
Pasco	14,421	925	15,346	4,035	17	4,052	183	19,581	29
Pinellas	99,670	6,546	106,216	94,910	1,387	96,297	5,212	207,725	157
Polk	60,488	6,222	66,710	9,240	479	9,719	651	77,080	47
Putnam	8,521	1,585	10,106	359	123	482	19	10,607	27
St. Johns	9,693	1,222	10,915	729	173	902	50	11,867	28
St. Lucie	12,439	2,181	14,620	2,274	137	2,411	181	17,212	18
Santa Rosa	11,316	651	11,967	277	9	286	114	12,367	22
Sarasota	17,250	983	18,233	19,396	247	19,643	724	38,600	26
Seminole	11,925	1,956	13,881	2,392	102	2,494	233	16,608	23
Sumter	4,797	765	5,562	93	38	131	15	5,708	12
Suwannee	6,596	543	7,139	30	67	97	14	7,250	24
Taylor	5,341	781	6,122	12	---	12	2	6,136	17
Union	1,899	4	1,903	2	1	3	---	1,906	5
Volusia	44,315	5,611	49,926	12,340	353	12,693	627	63,246	74
Wakulla	2,225	478	2,703	14	9	23	5	2,731	13
Walton	7,508	812	8,320	71	13	84	10	8,414	33
Washington	5,213	703	5,916	37	4	41	7	5,964	14
Total	1,531,558	197,536	1,729,094	367,875	15,592	383,467	25,240		2,214

Grand Total---------- 2,137,801

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 24, 1963

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee
32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

January 24, 1964

~~JAN 24 1964~~

JAN 25 1964

Mrs. Barbara Whitaker
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

In response to your request of January 21, we are enclosing a list showing the registered voters in the State of Florida.

If this office can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

Dorothy W. Glisson

By
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/lb

Enclosure

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
OCTOBER 5, 1963

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	TOTALS	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua	22,014	3,416	25,430	1,831	262	2,093	359	27,882	31
Baker	3,145	460	3,605	3	1	4	---	3,609	7
Bay	22,469	3,231	25,700	562	15	577	74	26,351	42
Bradford	4,537	877	5,414	41	8	49	---	5,463	8
Brevard	32,162	2,049	34,211	10,563	286	10,849	1,042	46,102	48
Broward	94,766	10,826	105,592	49,033	1,587	50,620	4,159	160,371	134
Calhoun	4,230	403	4,633	11	---	11	10	4,654	15
Charlotte	6,169	286	6,455	2,327	11	2,338	150	8,943	14
Citrus	4,674	425	5,099	315	45	360	63	5,522	17
Clay	6,808	883	7,691	380	16	396	18	8,105	12
Collier	5,189	336	5,525	1,461	16	1,477	42	7,044	16
Columbia	7,305	1,647	8,952	80	55	135	30	9,117	19
Dade	324,640	34,756	359,396	51,606	4,054	55,660	4,044	419,100	237
DeSoto	3,895	663	4,558	139	85	224	---	4,782	15
Dixie	2,526	291	2,817	13	2	15	6	2,838	12
Duval	118,104	29,156	147,260	7,890	1,636	9,526	1,139	157,925	148
Escambia	53,410	10,500	63,910	1,743	327	2,070	322	66,302	105
Flagler	1,683	181	1,864	35	1	36	5	1,905	8
Franklin	3,258	526	3,784	65	5	70	5	3,859	7
Gadsden	6,893	361	7,254	71	89	160	30	7,444	15
Gilchrist	1,449	65	1,514	5	1	6	2	1,522	9
Glades	909	239	1,148	7	---	7	---	1,155	7
Gulf	3,667	590	4,257	19	32	51	---	4,308	11
Hamilton	2,578	692	3,270	13	24	37	5	3,312	12
Hardee	5,049	289	5,338	152	13	165	13	5,516	11
Hendry	2,809	701	3,510	47	8	55	2	3,567	10
Hernando	4,603	615	5,218	519	6	525	30	5,773	14
Highlands	8,675	1,194	9,869	1,010	41	1,051	60	10,980	16
Hillsborough	122,507	16,635	139,142	13,453	950	14,403	840	154,385	104
Holmes	6,691	162	6,853	18	1	19	5	6,877	23
Indian River	7,701	1,033	8,734	2,663	83	2,746	248	11,728	17
Jackson	11,907	3,510	15,417	77	92	169	28	15,614	32
Jefferson	2,274	414	2,688	8	29	37	4	2,729	11
Lafayette	1,748	---	1,748	3	---	3	3	1,754	5
Lake	17,677	1,461	19,138	4,312	82	4,394	153	23,685	37
Lee	22,131	1,683	23,814	5,598	122	5,720	158	29,692	29
Leon	19,564	5,342	24,906	755	230	985	117	26,008	15
Levy	3,790	378	4,168	53	45	98	14	4,280	16
Liberty	1,976	---	1,976	3	---	3	2	1,981	6
Madison	4,301	1,083	5,384	22	64	86	---	5,470	15
Manatee	21,904	1,571	23,475	11,016	158	11,174	566	35,215	35
Marion	16,033	5,913	21,946	1,168	203	1,371	112	23,429	30
Martin	6,592	917	7,509	1,408	33	1,441	25	8,975	14
Monroe	16,409	2,359	18,768	627	19	646	149	19,563	21
Nassau	5,383	1,217	6,600	50	15	65	4	6,669	12
Okaloosa	20,337	887	21,224	703	12	715	175	22,114	26
Okeechobee	2,558	325	2,883	30	3	33	3	2,919	6
Orange	65,393	7,009	72,402	22,037	707	22,744	1,052	96,198	95
Osceola	7,444	428	7,872	1,936	26	1,962	132	9,966	14
Palm Beach	66,005	7,583	73,588	25,783	933	26,716	1,793	102,097	82
Pasco	14,421	925	15,346	4,035	17	4,052	183	19,581	29
Pinellas	99,670	6,546	106,216	94,910	1,387	96,297	5,212	207,725	157
Polk	60,488	6,222	66,710	9,240	479	9,719	651	77,080	47
Putnam	8,521	1,585	10,106	359	123	482	19	10,607	27
St. Johns	9,693	1,222	10,915	729	173	902	50	11,867	28
St. Lucie	12,439	2,181	14,620	2,274	137	2,411	181	17,212	18
Santa Rosa	11,316	651	11,967	277	9	286	114	12,367	22
Sarasota	17,250	983	18,233	19,396	247	19,643	724	38,600	26
Seminole	11,925	1,956	13,881	2,392	102	2,494	233	16,608	23
Sumter	4,797	765	5,562	93	38	131	15	5,708	12
Suwannee	6,596	543	7,139	30	67	97	14	7,250	24
Taylor	5,341	781	6,122	12	---	12	2	6,136	17
Union	1,899	4	1,903	2	1	3	---	1,906	5
Volusia	44,315	5,611	49,926	12,340	353	12,693	627	63,246	74
Wakulla	2,225	478	2,703	14	9	23	5	2,731	13
Walton	7,508	812	8,320	71	13	84	10	8,414	33
Washington	5,213	703	5,916	37	4	41	7	5,964	14
Total	1,531,558	197,536	1,729,094	367,875	15,592	383,467	25,240		2,214
	367,875	15,592							
	1,899,433	213,128							

Grand Total---------- 2,137,801

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 24, 1963

Atl Const - 5-3-64

Negro Vote May Hold Key To Sunshine State Elections

Atl. Const. 5-3-64

FLORIDA

By CHARLES F. HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., May 2 — The Negro vote may have a significant bearing upon the outcome of Florida's Democratic primaries this month and in the November general election.

Latest registration figures from Florida's 67 counties place Democratic Negro registration at 225,562, up 28,026 from last fall, and up 48,742 from the November, 1962, general election.

Republican Negro registration at 15,054 is down slightly.

While there are 1,576,668 white Democrats in Florida, the Negroes represent 14 per cent of the total Democrat vote.

Florida Negroes appear to be strongly in back of two candidates running in Tuesday's primary — Miami Mayor Robert King High for governor, and Brailey Odham for the U.S. Senate.

HIGH IS THE most liberal of the six Democratic gubernatorial hopefuls and Odham has the nod over his opponent, Sen. Spessard Holland, in this category.

The Negro vote doesn't appear to have solidified behind any other of the candidates seeking statewide office.

The Florida Voters League, assisted by the NAACP and CORE, is largely responsible for the increase in Negro registrants. This has been the primary program of the league for the past eight years.

"This will be a continuing program," said Elmer A. Ward, of Miami, a vice president of the league. "Registration is expected to accelerate leading up to the November election."

FLORIDA NOW has almost 46 per cent of eligible Negro voters on registration lists.

How many will vote in this month's primaries and again in November is not known. In the past, the percentage of Negroes going to the polls has been less than for the white voters.

But, new voters traditionally take more interest in balloting. In addition, racial unrest in Florida, plus the civil rights filibuster in Congress, will, no doubt, act as a magnet to draw the Negro to the polls.

While most Florida counties show substantial gains in Negro registrants, five are targets of the U.S. Department of Justice because of lack of Negro registrants.

They are Flagler, Gadsden, Lafayette, Liberty and Union.

LAFAYETTE and Liberty have no Negroes registered, Union only 127 Democrats, Flagler 293 and Gadsden 1,325.

As of last October, Gadsden had only 361 Negro Democrats registered.

Ward said:

"At Quincy (in Gadsden County) recently, more Negroes registered in one day than in the last 100 years put together."

The Florida drive to increase Negro registration is part of a Southwide program called The Voter Education Project. VEP has been conducting an intensive two-year campaign to get Negroes on the voter lists of 11 states below the Mason-Dixon Line.

States, in addition to Florida, include Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Atl Reg.

believe that time would have been saved, and that Senators would have received suggestions from the committee looking toward the drafting of a sounder bill if it had been referred to the committee for a limited time.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 561 AND 562

Mr. President, before I begin my remarks, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield, without losing the floor, to the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], who, I understand, wishes to submit certain amendments which are to follow the appropriate procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to submit two amendments to the pending bill, and that they may be printed in the RECORD preceding the speech of the Senator from Florida. I further ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments be waived under the provisions of rule XXII, and that they may be deemed to have been read for the purpose of satisfying the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hear none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 561

On page 25, line 22, insert the following: After the word "color", insert the word "religion".

AMENDMENT NO. 562

On page 27, beginning with line 21, strike out all through line 25 on page 50 (Title VIII of the Act).

Mr. ERVIN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is a pleasure to yield to my distinguished friend from North Carolina.

Mr. President, in my remarks today, I shall discuss the provision of title V of the pending civil rights bill, H.R. 7152, which proposes to extend the time of existence of the so-called Civil Rights Commission and also to give added powers to the Commission. I shall confine myself to the question of whether the Civil Rights Commission should be extended at all beyond the date of termination fixed by existing law, which is not later than 60 days after September 30, 1964. The pending legislation apparently seeks to extend the operations of the Commission through January 31, 1968, and possibly to 60 days after that date, though there is no clear provision in the bill to that effect. The applicable part of the bill is subsection (b) of section 104, which reads as follows:

> The Commission shall submit interim reports to the President and to the Congress at such times as the Commission, the Congress or the President shall deem desirable, and shall submit to the President and to the Congress a final report of its activities, findings, and recommendations not later than January 31, 1968.

Subsection (c) of section 104 of existing law would terminate the life of the Commission 60 days after its final report.

There is a question as to whether subsection (c) of section 104 would be continued or discontinued by the pending bill.

Other portions of the bill would eliminate the provisions of existing law which fixed an earlier termination date with the expectation, as stated in the report of the House committee, that the Civil Rights Commission would be extended to become a permanent body. This intention was defeated on the floor by an amendment which placed in the bill that portion of the provision quoted above which requires the Commission to "submit to the President and to Congress the final report of its activities, findings, and recommendations not later than January 31, 1968." During this debate various Senators have given notice of their intention to try to amend the bill as it passed the House so as to again provide that the Civil Rights Commission shall be a permanent body. The purpose of my remarks today will be to oppose any action to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, either to January 31, 1968, or to any fixed date in the future or to make it a permanent body.

Mr. President, both the Civil Rights Commission, as functioning in 1963, and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice as now existing, have been unfair to my State and to five counties therein which have been referred to adversely in several ways as follows:

In its 1963 report, the Civil Rights Commission, page 16, said:

> An examination of the 100 counties where denials of voting rights were indicated in the 1961 voting report compels the conclusion that racial discrimination persists and the policy of the Civil Rights Acts has been frustrated.

On page 17, the Civil Rights Commission continued as to Florida, as follows:

> Florida contained 5 of the 100 counties. No litigation has occurred in the State. Registration has increased in two counties and remained virtually unchanged in the other three. Though the number of voters in these counties has increased from 76 in 1956 to 512 in 1962, fewer than 5 percent of the voting-age Negroes are registered.

In its summary on page 26, the Civil Rights Commission said as follows:

> In seven States, the right to vote—the abridgment of which is clearly forbidden by the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States—is still denied to many citizens solely because of their race.

One of the seven States which was included in the blanket indictment of the Civil Rights Commission that "the right to vote is still denied to many citizens solely because of their race" was the State of Florida. That statement is simply untrue as to Florida.

Continuing, the Civil Rights Commission, on page 28, included its recommendation to Congress, which was followed by three specific recommendations, the third of which on page 29 reads as follows:

> That, if the steps previously recommended prove ineffective, Congress further act to assure the attainment of uniform suffrage qualifications as contemplated by section 2 of the 14th amendment, through enactment of legislation proportionately reducing the representation in the House of Representatives in those cases in which voter qualifications continue to be used as a device for denying the franchise to citizens on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.

In its listing of the 100 counties referred to by the Commission, the Civil Rights Commission includes the listings of 5 Florida counties.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed, at this point in the RECORD, table A, entitled "Voter Registration Statistics."

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE A.—*Voter registration statistics*

County	1956 registration				1962 registration			
	White		Negro		White		Negro	
	Number	Percent of voting age	Number	Percent of voting age	Number	Percent of voting age	Number	Percent of voting age
FLORIDA								
Flagler	1,465	115	64	7.5	1,718	96	133	15.8
Gadsden	6,391	57	5	.04	7,235	62	373	3.0
Lafayette	1,755	103	0	0	2,000	130	0	0
Liberty	1,593	107	1	.4	1,968	129	0	0
Union	2,501	66	6	.4	1,978	69	6	.6
Total	13,705	70	76	0.5	14,899	77	512	3.5

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I shall comment upon the salient points of the table just placed in the RECORD.

Flagler County, which had a registration of Negroes, in 1956, of 64 out of 1,465 persons of voting age, increased its 1962 Negro registration to 133, or 15.8 percent.

Gadsden County, which had only 5 Negroes registered in 1956, increased its Negro registration in 1962 to 373.

Lafayette and Liberty Counties, which had, respectively, no Negroes and one Negro registered in 1956, had none registered in 1962.

Union County, which had 6 Negroes registered in 1956 still had 6 registered in 1962.

The total number of Negroes registered in those 5 counties in 1956 was 76; but by 1962 the total registration of Negroes in those 5 counties had risen to 512.

But the Civil Rights Commission, in its 1963 report, specifically listed the five mentioned counties in Florida as being among those where "racial discrimination persists" and where "the right to vote is still denied to many citizens solely because of their race."

The report of the Civil Rights Commission contains no statement such as is included for the State of Tennessee to the effect that—"the State has no restrictive registration laws, the only requirements being age, residency, U.S. citizenship, and nonconviction of a felony"—though it is true in Florida there are no restrictive registration laws, no literacy tests, no poll tax requirements, and no other legislation of any sort which should hamper the registration of qualified Negro citizens to vote if they desire to do so.

I wonder why the Civil Rights Commission did not make any such fair statement about the Florida election laws as it did about the laws of Tennessee.

The vicious nature of such a list appears clearly in the statement of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations in January 1964, in which statement the Assistant Attorney General included the following words:

Included in the 100 counties and parishes listed in table A of the report of the Civil Rights Commission, Civil Rights 1963, in which the denials of voting rights were found.

I recently requested from Assistant Attorney General Marshall a written statement as to the reasons why the five Florida counties already mentioned were listed in his statement before the House subcommittee and in reply I received a lengthy letter from Mr. Marshall dated April 30, 1964, which I now ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1964.

Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This responds to your letter of April 25, 1964, and your recent inquiry as to the reasons five Florida counties were listed in my statement to the House Subcommittee on Appropriations last January.

There are two factors which have prompted the inclusion of these counties in the list given to the committee. The first was statistical. The following were the most recent registration statistics available to us at the time the list was compiled. The registration statistics are as of October 5, 1963, by the Florida Secretary of State and the population statistics are from the 1960 census report:

	Persons of voting age	Persons registered [1]	Percentage
Flagler:			
White	1,789	1,718	96.0
Negro	846	182	21.5
Gadsden:			
White	11,713	6,964	59.5
Negro	12,261	450	3.6
Lafayette:			
White	1,536	1,751	[2] 114.0
Negro	152	0	0
Liberty:			
White	1,525	1,979	[2] 129.8
Negro	240	0	0
Union:			
White	2,880	1,901	66.0
Negro	1,082	5	.004

[1] Additional persons registered whose race is not designated: Flagler, 5; Gadsden, 30; Lafayette, 3; Liberty, 2.
[2] One possible explanation of this discrepancy is that the census statistics are 1960 figures and the registration statistics are 1963 figures.

In two of these counties no Negroes are registered to vote. The letter which you transmitted to me from officials in Flagler County indicated that the statistical picture there has substantially improved, with an additional 112 Negroes registered.

The second reason that the counties were included in my report to the committee was that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights listed all 5 counties as among the 100 counties in which the Commission found voting denials.

For these reasons these five counties were included in my report. I am glad to be informed of the substantial increase in Negro registration in Flagler County, but I regret that the officials of that county did not have the benefit of reading the full statement which I gave the House Subcommittee on Appropriations. I believe the explanatory portions of that statement clear up the matter. This statement reads as follows:

"COUNTIES ALLEGED TO DENY VOTING RIGHTS TO NEGROES

"Statistical and other information available to this Division indicated that there was reason to believe that in the counties and parishes listed below, Negroes may have been denied their voting rights because of discrimination by private individuals or public officials. In some of the counties listed, no investigation has yet been made by the Department to determine whether this is so, or whether, if so, the discriminatory practices have ceased. In others, action has been taken, either by investigation, records analysis, negotiation, or litigation. Included are the 100 counties and parishes listed in table A of the report of the Civil Rights Commission, 1963, in which denials of voting rights were found."

While the Department of Justice has made no formal investigation in any of these five counties, with the exception of a preliminary records inspection in Union County, the information which we had at the time the report was compiled suggested that investigation might be needed. With the exception of Flagler County, the statistics still indicate that, in the absence of some other explanation for the very low Negro registration, some inquiry into its causes may be appropriate and necessary in the future.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL,
Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Rights Division.

Mr. HOLLAND. It will be noted that in the final paragraph of his letter, Mr. Marshall is frank enough to state:

While the Department of Justice has made no formal investigation in any of these five counties, with the exception of a preliminary records inspection in Union County, the information which we had at the time the report was compiled suggested that investigation might be needed. With the exception of Flagler County, the statistics will indicate that, in the absence of some other explanation for the very low Negro registration, some inquiry into its causes may be appropriate and necessary in the future.

In other words, Mr. Marshall's letter makes very clear that his adverse reference to the five counties in Florida was made because he was relying upon the list by the Civil Rights Commission, in table A of its 1963 report, of counties "in which denials of voting rights were found," and because he thought the investigation by the Department of Justice "might be needed" in said five counties. Senators will note that in his letter, Mr. Marshall indicates that he now excepts Flagler County from the list of five counties where he feels an investigation may be needed, but still feels that "in the absence of some other explanation for the very low Negro registration, some inquiry into its causes may be appropriate and necessary in the future." Mr. Marshall's exception of Flagler County is based, of course, upon a strong statement made by all of the elected courthouse officials of Flagler County, which was made to me in a letter dated April 23, 1964, which I had forwarded to Mr. Marshall, for his information. I think this letter is so important, as indicating the careless methods being followed by the Civil Rights Commission and the Department of Justice, that I shall read it into the RECORD in full, as follows:

BUNNELL, FLA.,
April 23, 1964.

Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: I am enclosing photostatic copy of a front page report which appeared in the Daytona Beach Evening News on April 22, 1964.

This report came as a complete surprise to the officials and citizens of Flagler County, particularly as there seems to be no basis of facts to substantiate it.

Our supervisor of registration, who has held that office for over 20 years, is ready to state under oath that no FBI or other Federal agents have investigated the voter lists in her custody during that period of time, or taken photographs of any of the voting records. Her statement is corroborated by other Flagler County officials who are equally ignorant of any such investigation. It is further substantiated by the fact that in September 1962 Flagler County had 140 registered Negro voters, and as of April 5, 1964, their number had increased to 294, out of a total of 2,157 registered voters in the entire county. In view of these figures, how can anyone assert that the colored citizens of Flagler County have been denied the right to vote?

It is unfortunate indeed that the head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division considered it unnecessary to give Flagler County an opportunity to present its side before releasing such an accusation to the press. It is particularly unfortunate as Flagler County, in contrast to some of its neighboring counties, has been singularly free of racial unrest up to now. If this state of affairs should change for the worse in the near future, as it very well may, I am sure that the citizens of Flagler County will "thank" Mr. Marshall for this blessing.

In view of the facts as presented above, the citizens of Flagler County feel that they have a right to know how and through whom Mr. Marshall received his information, and that he retract his statement publicly if he cannot substantiate it with irrefutable evidence.

Any help you can give us to this end will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. SMYTHE,
Clerk, Circuit Court,
Flagler County.

T. K. MCKNIGHT,
County Judge.

DALE B. BROWN, *Jr.,*
Tax Collector,
Flagler County.

D. D. MOODY,
Tax Assessor,
Flagler County.

HOMER BROOKS,
Sheriff,
Flagler County.

It thus appears that because of the careless methods followed by the Civil

Rights Commission and by the Department of Justice, Flagler County has been subjected to the adverse press reactions shown by the article from the Daytona Beach Evening News of April 22, 1964, which I ask to have included in the RECORD in full at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGOVERN in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Daytona Beach (Fla.) Evening News, Apr. 22, 1964]

VOTER RIGHTS DENIED IN FLAGLER?

Flagler County has been cited by a top U.S. Justice Department official as one of 189 counties in eight Southern States where "the right to vote is denied to thousands of Negroes."

Flagler officials, however, said they knew of no investiagtion by any Federal agency of the county's voting list.

The list of counties where voter discrimination allegedly is practiced was submitted to a U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee by Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

In testimony given January 28 to the subcommittee and released yesterday, Marshall said the FBI photographed 250,000 pages of voting records in southern counties last year in connection with Federal voting discrimination cases.

According to the Associated Press in Washington, Marshall said 58 cases were pending under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, which bars denial of voting rights for racial reasons.

Marshall said FBI agents photograph the records, which are obtained from local voter registrars, sometimes by court order. The records then are analyzed by the Civil Rights Division.

Flagler County Supervisor of Registration, Mrs. Gladys Dean, said she knew nothing of any such probe in Flagler. Similar denials came from Emil Smythe, county clerk, Julia Harvey, deputy clerk, and Sheriff Homer Brooks.

Brooks said he had checked with the district FBI agent, who told him there had been no investigation. The agent was not available for comment.

There were 126 Negroes on Flagler voter rolls in 1962. No current figures could be obtained today.

Other Florida counties charged with violating Negro voting rights were Gadsden, Lafayette, Liberty, and Union. Counties in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee also were cited.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it is quite clear, from the statement by the courthouse officials, that the Negro citizens in Flagler County have overcome their inertia and the previous indisposition to register as voters; and the number of those who have registered have increased by April 5, 1964, from the 140 who were registered in September 1962 to 294. I hardly think any additional comment is necessary, except to say again that I think that such careless practices as those disclosed on the part of the Civil Rights Commission and on the part of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice are inexcusable, and that it is wholly inappropriate to continue the existence and functioning of agencies which are so unfair to organized units of Government which are implicitly following the voters registration law, and are welcoming the registration of qualified Negro citizens who ask to be registered. It will be noted, from the correspondence and from the statement of Mr. Marshall, that no check of any kind had been made—prior to the finding of the Civil Rights Commission and prior to the appearance and statement by Assistant Attorney General Marshall before the House subcommittee—to determine the facts as to registration of Negroes in Flagler County or as to the truth or falsity of any of the adverse statements made by both the Civil Rights Commission and the Assistant Attorney General.

I call attention to the fact that in his letter, the learned Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Marshall, drops Flagler County from the list of counties which he says need to be investigated. I am only sorry that he did not advise himself in time to prevent him from making such false and unfair accusations against a county which is trying to make available to the members of the Negro race the provisions of Florida's most generous registration law, which, as I have said, does not impose any restriction of any kind on a citizen who has had an adequate length of residence, has attained an adequate age, and has shown that he has not been convicted of a serious offense, and is otherwise qualified as required by law.

Mr. Marshall's letter reached me the day before yesterday; and I have been unable to check with the remaining four Florida counties which were included within the list of the Civil Rights Commission and of the Assistant Attorney General as being counties in which "the right to vote is still denied to many citizens solely because of their race." I have, however, checked with Gadsden County, which is the largest of the four counties still remaining on the list after the name of Flagler has been stricken therefrom; and I find that, just as in the case of Flagler County, the long, continuing inertia of the Negro citizens to register for voting has apparently been discontinued, and the number of Negro registrants this year in Gadsden County has increased to 1425, from the 355 listed by the Civil Rights Commission report as of October 8, 1960, and from the 373 listed in its 1963 report as of October 5, 1963.

I am informed by officials in the courthouse in Gadsden County, that no inquiry has been made, either by the Department of Justice or by the Civil Rights Commission, or by any agent of of either of them, of the voting situation in Gadsden County. No photographs have been taken by FBI agents, and no investigation of any sort has been made by them in that county. So it is peculiarly unfortunate that the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice and the Civil Rights Commission have made such accusations, without having first informed themselves of all of the facts in the case of those particular counties.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Florida say that the statements by the Civil Rights Commission were incorrect as of the dates cited by the Commission?

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly do. The statement as to the number of registrants was correct, but the statement by the Assistant Attorney General that registration was being denied on the ground of race or color was completely incorrect and was not based on any investigation by either of the agencies referred to. It was not based on anything except perhaps the inertia of the colored citizens of that county—most of whom are agricultural workers, and most of whom own their own homes—and their indisposition to register as voters—until recently.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But of course there is always the possibility that there will exist a tacit unwillingness to register to vote, for fear of reprisals.

Mr. HOLLAND. I realize that that is a question. But I realize also that the Civil Rights Commission is a public agency and a public body. In making its written report, it had no right to include a conclusion in its report that the registration of citizens was being denied in a certain county because of race, when all that it relied upon was the number of registrants in the county, and when it had made no investigation. More particularly, it was not right for the Assistant Attorney General to testify—this year, mind you—upon those statements made in 1961 and 1963 by the Civil Rights Commission, to not certainly include the statement that registration was being denied on account of race, when it is not true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May not the increase in registration, since the dates on which the Civil Rights Commission reported, have been due in part, and perhaps entirely, to the publicity which was given to the very low percentage of Negro registrants in certain counties?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct in that there may be some such effect. The Senator from Florida thinks it would be very slight, if it exists at all, because the number of Negro registrants in the State of Florida has increased year after year somewhat in a regular curve. It began following my State's adoption of the poll tax ban in 1937. It has increased to the point where last year the total number of registrants was 213,000. This year the number of registrants has increased to 240,000, as I shall show in a later part of my statement. The statement will also show that there is a complete disparity in various parts of our State from other parts of the State as to the speed with which the Negro citizens have availed themselves of this privilege, or this duty—and I am inclined to regard it as a duty, rather than a privilege. The disparity between their inertia in some places and this aggressiveness in others is something that I do not think anyone could explain by examining the figures.

It probably results from greater aggressiveness on the part of Negro leadership in some places than in others. It may result from other causes, with which I am not familiar.

But the fact remains that the increase in registration has continued on a somewhat level basis. If the Senator will examine the figures, he will find that the number of registrants has been increasing in recent years—something like 20,000 a year. This year, it has gone up 27,000. There is not very much difference in the speed with which our Negro citizens qualified.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned—and the Senator from Illinois knows this—the Senator from Florida supported the repeal of the poll tax requirement in 1937, and has gone much further than that since that time in trying to repeal it on a national basis, and shed a considerable amount of legislative blood in doing so. The Senator from Florida has never done anything other than to encourage Negro citizens to register and to vote. That has been the prevailing sentiment in an increasing number of our counties beginning in 1937 with a large number of counties, but increasing year after year until now I think it is correct to say that there is hardly a spot in the State of Florida where that is not the sentiment.

That is the sentiment in the two counties of Flagler and Gadsden. It is shown by the registration figures in Flagler County over the past 4 or 5 years, and by the registration figures in Gadsden County over the past 3 years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I remind the distinguished Senator from Florida that Congress enacted a voting rights bill in 1957. The Civil Rights Commission has been at work on this problem for some years. The Negro community is becoming more conscious of this matter. I do not think it is quite "cricket" or just for the Senator from Florida to attack the Civil Rights Commission, which has been responsible for a large part of the improvement.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not think the Commission has been responsible for much of the improvement in our State—if any. It is very clear from the statement of the Attorney General that it has not made any investigation. It is also clear that no suits have been brought. The Commission has checked and has made a perfunctory inspection of a part of the records in one county alone—Union County.

I remind the Senator from Illinois that this stepping up of registrations has happened since a time long before the Civil Rights Commission was established. The Commission was established in 1957. The increase in registration began immediately after 1937. I have already stated twice in my remarks that the increase in the number of registrations of Negro people has been rather constant over that period of time.

I shall now continue with my prepared statement. I think this will be enlightening to the Senator from Illinois. Incidentally, this advice came from one of the leading lawyers of the particular county. He checked the entire matter of registration for me and reported to me by telegraph and telephone.

I am advised that a very active campaign for the registration of Negro citizens was carried on this year by some of the aggressive Negro civil rights groups and that as a result of same the substantial increase in the Negro registrants has occurred without any untoward incident or demonstration and without any semblance of denial to any Negro citizen to his right to register which brings the number of registrants in Gadsden County up to nearly 12 percent now as compared with just under 3 percent in 1960.

In spite of the freedom to register, in spite of efforts made by the aggressive civil rights leaders—and it is my understanding that the president of CORE went to Gadsden County and made an effort to persuade the Negro citizens to register—as of now, only 12 percent of the Negro citizens of qualified age have registered.

So the Senator must recognize that there is a resistance to registration, and an inertia which has been most difficult to overcome in agricultural, naval stores or forestry counties—as I shall indicate in a later part of my remarks—and which has been more quickly overcome in our urban communities, with the distinction that it has been more quickly overcome in the old, southern urban communities, and slower to yield in the urban counties populated by people from other parts of the Nation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not wish to engage in a prolonged discussion with the Senator from Florida. But surely the Senator must know that a very large proportion of the low registration of Negroes is due to the fear of Negroes as to what would happen if they did try to register. One should not cite the low percentage of Negro registrants in an effort to prove that only the percentage indicated wanted to register and vote. I am sure the Senator recognizes that in his own heart. I think that fact should be noted on the RECORD.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have suggested in the Senate before that the willingness of the whole community to follow strictly our new law banning the poll tax and giving the registration right to everyone—without any literacy test, by the way—has not come with equal speed to every part of our State. I call the attention of the distinguished Senator to the fact that in such areas as Duval County—Jacksonville—where the Negro registration has consisted of nearly 50 percent of their number for many years, even in this year, their total registration is up to only 50-odd percent of the total. Not only is there no restraint, but many of the local candidates for office go over and campaign in the Negro portion of the city. There are about 100,000 Negroes in Jacksonville. Many of them are fine people. There still seems to exist a feeling of inertia or unwillingness to register, which I do not explain as anything other than a feeling that has followed a long period of inexperience and nonparticipation in this field.

I regret that that has occurred, but I do not think it is fair for the Civil Rights Commission or the Attorney General to say what I know to be not true; namely, that Negroes are being denied the right to register in Florida counties because of their color. I think it is clearly shown that, with respect to the two counties mentioned, Flagler and Gadsden, that statement is not true, and does not apply to the present situation. The learned Attorney General withdrew his statement as to Flagler County, and retains it only as to four others.

Apparently the only limit which has existed in Gadsden County with reference to the registration of qualified Negro citizens has been of their own inertia, because they have been strongly urged by militant civil rights groups to register, and yet only 1,425 out of the total of 12,261 Negroes of voting age who are shown to be in Gadsden County by the 1960 census have seen fit to register. It is too bad that the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice have both seen fit to castigate Gadsden County in the way that they have when the facts are as I have just stated, and when their statements are not based upon investigation of the records and checking in the field. Undoubtedly in future years the Negro citizens of Gadsden County will register in greater and greater numbers until they catch up with the registration of Negroes in many other Florida counties, which has been continuing since we eliminated the poll tax requirement in 1927, just 27 years ago, but has not existed on a uniform rate and probably will never exist uniformly among the many counties any more than the registration of qualified white voters has been uniform in all parts of our State.

I refer at this time to the tabulation of voting age population and registration statistics for Florida as placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 6, 1964, pages 6808–6809, by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. McINTYRE], and I ask that said statistical list be republished in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Fla.

WB
JMV

Voting age population and registration statistics, State of Florida

County	Persons of voting age [1]	Persons registered [2]	Percent registered	Not designated [3]
Alachua:				
White	30,555	28,845	94.4	359
Negro	9,898	3,678	37.2	
Baker:				
White	3,203	3,148	98.3	----------
Negro	807	461	57.1	----------
Bay:				
White	31,940	23,031	72.1	74
Negro	4,964	3,246	65.4	
Bradford:				
White	5,580	4,578	82.0	----------
Negro	1,345	885	65.8	----------
Brevard:				
White	58,433	42,725	73.1	1,042
Negro	6,494	2,335	36.0	
Broward:				
White	189,517	143,799	75.9	4,159
Negro	27,009	12,413	46.0	
Calhoun:				
White	3,434	4,241	124.0	10
Negro	582	403	69.2	
Charlotte:				
White	8,659	8,496	98.1	150
Negro	427	297	69.6	
Citrus:				
White	5,174	4,989	96.4	63
Negro	829	470	56.7	
Clay:				
White	9,508	7,188	75.6	18
Negro	1,276	899	70.5	
Collier:				
White	8,163	6,650	81.5	42
Negro	1,364	352	25.8	
Columbia:				
White	8,092	7,385	91.3	30
Negro	3,122	1,702	54.5	
Dade:				
White	537,448	376,246	70.0	4,044
Negro	75,573	38,810	51.4	
De Soto:				
White	6,339	4,034	63.6	----------
Negro	1,343	748	55.7	----------
Dixie:				
White	2,138	2,539	118.8	6
Negro	363	293	80.7	
Duval:				
White	203,804	125,994	61.8	1,139
Negro	58,430	30,792	52.7	
Escambia:				
White	76,688	55,153	71.9	322
Negro	18,041	10,827	60.0	
Flagler:				
White	1,789	1,718	96.0	5
Negro	846	182	21.5	
Franklin:				
White	3,186	3,323	104.3	5
Negro	779	531	68.2	
Gadsden:				
White	11,711	6,964	59.5	30
Negro	12,261	450	3.6	
Gilchrist:				
White	1,513	1,454	96.1	2
Negro	154	66	42.9	
Glades:				
White	1,061	916	86.3	----------
Negro	741	239	32.3	----------
Gulf:				
White	4,196	3,686	87.8	----------
Negro	1,138	622	54.7	----------
Hamilton:				
White	2,486	2,591	104.2	5
Negro	1,621	716	44.2	
Hardee:				
White	6,734	5,201	77.0	13
Negro	552	302	54.7	
Hendry:				
White	3,430	2,856	83.3	2
Negro	1,180	709	60.1	
Hernando:				
White	5,689	5,122	90.0	30
Negro	1,151	621	54.0	
Highlands:				
White	10,997	9,685	88.1	60
Negro	2,251	1,235	54.9	
Hillsborough:				
White	213,950	135,960	63.5	840
Negro	31,114	17,585	56.5	
Holmes:				
White	6,131	6,709	109.4	5
Negro	249	163	65.5	
Indian River:				
White	13,182	10,364	78.6	248
Negro	2,637	1,116	42.3	
Jackson:				
White	14,087	11,984	85.1	28
Negro	5,390	3,602	66.8	
Jefferson:				
White	2,383	2,282	95.8	4
Negro	2,600	443	17.0	
Lafayette:				
White	1,536	1,751	114.0	3
Negro	152	0	0	
Lake:				
White	30,535	21,989	72.0	153
Negro	6,438	1,543	24.0	
Lee:				
White	30,363	27,729	91.3	158
Negro	4,677	1,805	38.6	
Leon:				
White	28,241	20,319	71.9	117
Negro	12,322	5,572	45.2	
Levy:				
White	4,483	3,843	85.7	14
Negro	1,568	423	27.0	
Liberty:				
White	1,525	1,979	129.8	2
Negro	240	0	0	
Madison:				
White	4,380	4,323	98.7	----------
Negro	3,067	1,147	37.4	----------
Manatee:				
White	42,291	32,920	77.8	566
Negro	5,278	1,729	32.8	
Marion:				
White	21,001	17,201	81.9	112
Negro	9,283	6,116	65.9	
Martin:				
White	9,291	8,000	86.1	25
Negro	1,753	950	54.2	
Monroe:				
White	25,512	17,036	66.8	149
Negro	2,919	2,378	81.5	
Nassau:				
White	7,054	5,433	77.0	4
Negro	2,076	1,232	59.3	
Okaloosa:				
White	30,816	21,040	68.3	175
Negro	2,097	899	42.9	
Okeechobee:				
White	2,870	2,588	90.2	3
Negro	533	328	61.5	
Orange:				
White	137,780	87,430	63.5	1,052
Negro	21,771	7,716	35.4	
Osceola:				
White	11,697	9,380	80.2	132
Negro	1,122	454	40.5	
Palm Beach:				
White	119,342	91,788	76.9	1,793
Negro	29,541	8,516	28.8	
Pasco:				
White	22,329	18,456	82.7	183
Negro	2,391	942	39.4	
Pinellas:				
White	255,369	194,580	76.2	5,212
Negro	18,121	7,933	43.8	
Polk:				
White	97,314	69,728	71.7	651
Negro	19,224	6,701	34.9	
Putnam:				
White	13,095	8,880	67.8	19
Negro	5,089	1,708	33.6	
St. Johns:				
White	13,771	10,422	75.7	50
Negro	4,331	1,395	32.2	
St. Lucie:				
White	17,238	14,713	85.4	181
Negro	6,527	2,318	35.5	
Santa Rosa:				
White	14,710	11,593	78.8	114
Negro	1,082	660	61.0	
Sarasota:				
White	49,533	36,646	74.0	724
Negro	4,125	1,230	29.8	
Seminole:				
White	24,372	14,317	58.7	233
Negro	7,050	2,058	29.2	
Sumter:				
White	5,396	4,890	90.6	15
Negro	1,523	807	53.0	
Suwanee:				
White	6,409	6,626	103.4	14
Negro	2,149	610	28.4	
Taylor:				
White	5,454	5,353	98.1	2
Negro	1,724	781	45.3	
Union:				
White	2,880	1,901	66.0	----------
Negro	1,082	5	.004	----------
Volusia:				
White	74,209	56,655	76.3	627
Negro	11,615	6,964	51.3	
Wakulla:				
White	2,120	2,239	105.6	5
Negro	753	487	64.7	
Walton:				
White	7,958	7,579	95.2	10
Negro	1,086	825	76.0	
Washington:				
White	5,364	5,250	97.9	7
Negro	1,021	707	69.2	
Total:				
White	2,617,438	1,899,433	72.5	----------
Negro	470,261	213,128	45.3	----------

[1] Official Bureau of Census figures, 1960 census, table 27.

[2] Those registration statistics are taken from a report of the secretary of state of the State of Florida dated Oct. 24, 1963. The statistics related to Oct. 5, 1963. A copy of the report of the secretary of state is attached.

[3] The report of the secretary of state of the State of Florida has a column designated "Others" which refers to registered voters who are neither Democrats nor Republicans. This column is not separated according to race. It is therefore not possible to include this group of persons in the percent registered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am sorry that there are not available sufficient copies of the table to circulate, but I am furnishing my own copy to the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] so that he may follow my statements.

It would appear from this list that, in spite of the fact that registration of qualified Negro citizens has been as free as air in our State for 27 years, out of the 470,261 Negro citizens of voting age in 1960, only 213,128—or 45.3 percent—had availed themselves of the privilege of registration up to October 5, 1963, the date covered by the table of statistics furnished by the Secretary of State.

It is quite apparent, Mr. President, that it has taken years to overcome the inertia which existed in 1937 and that the registration of Negroes in the 67 counties has by no means been uniform. Registration of Negroes began at once in some counties and proceeded at a rapid rate. In others, for unexplained reasons, it began slowly and proceeded ever more slowly. Neither I nor any other person can give a clear explanation as to why this nonuniformity occurred, but that it did occur and is still present among the several counties, without any indication whatever of any obstruction by officials or others of Negroes in their efforts to register, is shown clearly when we contrast the conditions existing as of October 5, 1963, in some of the counties in Florida.

For instance, on that date in Duval County—Jacksonville—which is primarily an "old South" county——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, that is Miami; is it not?

Mr. HOLLAND. It is Jacksonville—52.7 percent of the Negroes shown to be of qualified age by the 1960 census had registered to vote, whereas in Sarasota County—which is decidedly not an "old South" county, only 29.8 percent had registered.

I cannot explain the difference, and I do not think anybody else can, by any rule of logic.

Contrasting again, in Jackson County in west Florida—probably about as 100 percent an "Old South" county as we have—66.8 percent of their Negro citizens of qualified age had registered; whereas in Manatee County only 32.8 percent had registered, or less than half as many, proportionately in that fast-growing south Florida county. In Hillsborough County—Tampa—56.5 percent of the Negroes had registered, whereas in Palm Beach County only 28.8 percent had registered.

These figures show clearly the nonuniformity of registration of our Negro citizens of qualified age and also show rather clearly that in the "Old South" part of our State there has certainly been no obstinate resistance of any kind to Negro registration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the percentage of Negro registrants is low in counties where the ratio of Negroes to whites is high? For example, in the case of Gadsden, which county we have been discussing, the number of white persons of voting age was approximately 11,700, while the number of Negro registrants was 12,200.

In Union County, the number of whites of voting age was 2,880, and the number of Negroes was virtually 1,100.

Is it not true that the difficulty lies largely in the counties of northern Florida, running across the northern part of Florida, south of Georgia, which form a part of the "Black Belt"?

As I understand, the "Black Belt" starts in Prince Edward County, Va., runs down the Atlantic seaboard three or four counties deep in the East, cuts across northern Florida to the Mississippi, and goes up the Mississippi as far as Cairo in my State. It is in those counties, at least 200 in number, that the greatest difficulty arises; and some of that occurs in the State of Florida. Is that not true?

Mr. HOLLAND. No. It is true that there is great difficulty in some of the counties. It is not true that that situation prevails in my State.

If the Senator will look at the table which I handed him, he will see that in the two counties on two sides of Gadsden County, Leon and Jackson, which I have already mentioned, and which is one of the most "Old South" counties we have, the percentage of Negro registrants is high. It is 66.8 percent in Jackson. That is a large number.

The Senator has the table in front of him; I would appreciate it if the Senator would give us the number of qualified voters.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Approximately 14,100 white and 5,400 Negroes—about 3 to 1. That is a very high registration of Negroes.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is 66.8 percent, I believe.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator will look at the figures for Leon County, which is the capital county, and which is not an agricultural county like Gadsden and Jackson, he will find a high percentage of Negro registrants.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The number of white persons of voting age is approximately 28,200, and 12,300 Negroes—71.9 percent of the whites are registered, and 45.2 percent of the colored are registered.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator will look at the figures for Jefferson County, which is the only county, other than Gadsden, in our State where there is an excess of Negroes over whites, he will find a very different picture from Gadsden, indicating that there is no pattern anybody can follow in this matter. I do not remember the figures, but I remember that in Jefferson County, which is an agricultural county like Gadsden, there is an excess of the Negro population over the white population, and I remember that many more colored people are qualified to vote there than is the case in Gadsden County.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I read the figures?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In Jefferson County the number of white persons of voting age is approximately 2,400 and there are 2,600 Negroes of voting age—95.8 percent of the whites are registered and 17 percent of the Negroes are registered.

Mr. HOLLAND. The fact remains that there is no obstructionism. They are just emerging from the inertia which I have already described. Apparently, they are 2 or 3 years ahead of Gadsden County. If the Senator will look at the north Florida counties, he will find that his remarks are much too general. He spoke of counties along the Georgia and Alabama line. His remarks apply, after all, only to Gadsden County, because it so happens that the other counties on the list of the smallest percentage of registrants are, in two cases not border counties. They are the counties of Liberty and Lafayette—and Flagler, which has been stricken off the list, due to my recent correspondence with the Attorney General and the facts which have developed in the last 2 or 3 years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Liberty County figures are interesting.

Mr. HOLLAND. There are none, as I recall.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is indicated that in 1960 white persons of voting age numbered 1,525. The whites who were registered numbered 1,979. Thirty percent more people were registered than lived there in 1960. The Negroes on the other hand, numbered 240—not a large number—but none was registered. So the difference between 130 percent and zero percent is very interesting. I do not believe that the Senator from Florida has any right to complain about alleged voting practices in my own State of Illinois when in one county of his State there are 30 percent more people registered than the number of voting age.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Illinois makes a good case without having seen the situation on the ground. He has made the same error which our learned friends on the Civil Rights Commission and in the Department of Justice have made. That county is a very small forestry county, with 240 Negroes scattered over a large area. They live mostly in the woods. There are a relatively small number of whites. My recollection is 1,500.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is 1,525, but about 2,000 were registered.

Mr. HOLLAND. I was about to state the situation there. In the small counties, registration books are permanent registration books. Unfortunately, in several forestry counties—if the Senator will listen to me, because I wish him to have his mind open on this subject—the registration books are purged in the large counties every 2 years. There are special lists in the county in which I live, for example, where the registration lists are purged and brought up to a current basis every 2 years. In most of the small counties this does not happen. Unfortunately, in the large forestry counties, the population has been diminishing for the past 20 to 30 years, and the registration books have not been purged or brought up to date. That accounts for the dis-

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee
32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

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MAY 14 1964

May 11, 1964

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

In response to your request of May 6, we are enclosing a list of the registered voters as of the date the books closed.

If this office can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

With every good wish and warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/lb

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA

APRIL 4, 1964

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	TOTALS	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua	20,017	4,168	24,185	1,517	253	1,770	302	26,257	32
Baker	3,436	567	4,003	3	2	5	---	4,008	7
Bay	21,208	3,461	24,669	426	12	438	63	25,170	41
Bradford	4,676	765	5,441	38	7	45	---	5,486	17
Brevard	37,386	2,269	39,655	12,591	301	12,892	1,219	53,766	49
Broward	100,350	11,787	112,137	52,825	1,643	54,468	4,428	171,033	136
Calhoun	4,597	440	5,037	9	---	9	9	5,055	12
Charlotte	6,617	285	6,902	3,035	9	3,044	191	10,137	14
Citrus	5,261	516	5,777	337	32	369	76	6,222	17
Clay	7,657	1,000	8,657	427	8	435	27	9,119	12
Collier	5,438	465	5,903	1,532	24	1,556	44	7,503	16
Columbia	8,439	2,258	10,697	113	51	164	48	10,909	19
Dade	330,127	37,822	367,949	53,177	3,812	56,989	4,126	429,064	238
DeSoto	3,990	596	4,586	133	44	177	---	4,763	15
Dixie	2,849	373	3,222	12	2	14	7	3,243	12
Duval	121,598	35,356	156,954	8,687	1,616	10,303	1,298	168,555	148
Escambia	52,299	10,813	63,112	1,852	262	2,114	275	65,501	105
Flagler	1,820	293	2,113	40	1	41	3	2,157	8
Franklin	3,442	579	4,021	68	6	74	9	4,104	7
Gadsden	7,920	1,325	9,245	95	100	195	19	9,459	15
Gilchrist	1,714	95	1,809	7	2	9	14	1,832	9
Glades	1,137	287	1,424	5	---	5	---	1,429	7
Gulf	4,049	712	4,761	14	25	39	---	4,800	11
Hamilton	2,719	1,035	3,754	10	21	31	5	3,790	12
Hardee	5,498	338	5,836	137	10	147	11	5,994	11
Hendry	3,429	783	4,212	70	11	81	5	4,298	10
Hernando	4,825	666	5,491	562	13	575	43	6,109	14
Highlands	9,465	1,295	10,760	1,126	57	1,183	69	12,012	15
Hillsborough	132,231	18,048	150,279	15,039	828	15,867	943	167,089	104
Holmes	6,496	184	6,680	15	1	16	7	6,703	23
Indian River	7,951	1,209	9,160	2,721	83	2,804	238	12,202	17
Jackson	11,427	3,302	14,729	91	80	171	35	14,935	32
Jefferson	2,437	619	3,056	6	19	25	2	3,083	11
Lafayette	1,887	---	1,887	2	---	2	3	1,892	5
Lake	18,234	1,857	20,091	4,738	91	4,829	182	25,102	37
Lee	20,294	1,197	21,491	5,685	73	5,758	138	27,387	31
Leon	20,026	6,145	26,171	757	189	946	133	27,250	15
Levy	4,771	495	5,266	86	48	134	15	5,415	16
Liberty	2,100	---	2,100	4	---	4	2	2,106	6
Madison	4,601	1,544	6,145	31	58	89	---	6,234	15
Manatee	21,019	2,257	23,276	10,677	187	10,864	545	34,685	35
Marion	16,846	6,177	23,023	1,369	200	1,569	136	24,728	30
Martin	7,163	1,043	8,206	1,589	19	1,608	34	9,848	15
Monroe	15,529	2,172	17,701	393	17	410	79	18,190	21
Nassau	5,966	1,459	7,425	73	15	88	4	7,517	12
Okaloosa	22,727	1,131	23,858	607	7	614	162	24,634	26
Okeechobee	3,039	392	3,431	24	2	26	2	3,459	6
Orange	67,005	7,673	74,678	22,577	708	23,285	1,004	98,967	95
Osceola	7,806	470	8,276	2,030	38	2,068	119	10,463	14
Palm Beach	70,024	9,951	79,975	29,099	1,084	30,183	2,154	112,312	82
Pasco	16,268	1,035	17,303	4,552	17	4,569	180	22,052	29
Pinellas	96,026	7,128	103,154	93,108	1,334	94,442	4,596	202,192	157
Polk	59,075	8,509	67,584	8,287	501	8,788	497	76,869	91
Putnam	8,678	1,625	10,303	376	97	473	26	10,802	27
St. Johns	10,044	2,171	12,215	875	158	1,033	49	13,297	28
St. Lucie	11,558	2,218	13,776	2,233	120	2,353	181	16,310	17
Santa Rosa	12,022	779	12,801	300	10	310	86	13,197	22
Sarasota	16,816	953	17,769	19,804	208	20,012	726	38,507	26
Seminole	13,226	2,291	15,517	2,791	86	2,877	214	18,608	23
Sumter	5,070	865	5,935	98	24	122	16	6,073	12
Suwannee	6,921	984	7,905	49	62	111	10	8,026	23
Taylor	5,897	876	6,773	14	---	14	1	6,788	17
Union	2,251	127	2,378	3	1	4	5	2,387	8
Volusia	44,970	6,087	51,057	12,731	341	13,072	659	64,788	82
Wakulla	2,552	540	3,092	51	12	63	10	3,165	13
Walton	7,981	811	8,792	69	9	78	13	8,883	33
Washington	5,771	889	6,660	29	3	32	14	6,706	14
Total	1,576,668	225,562	1,802,230	381,831	15,054	396,885	25,511		2,279
	381831	15,054							
	1958499	240,617							

Grand Total---------- 2,224,626

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
April 20, 1964

B'ham World
5-16-64

Fla. Registration Drive Pays Off

TAMPA, Fla. — NAACP voter registration drives throughout the state, which have placed 240,550 Negroes on the voting lists, paid off in this week's primary, NAACP Florida Field Secretary Robert W. Saunders reported.

As a result of Negro voting support, Mayor Robert King High of Miami, the only one of six Democratic candidates for governor who has supported the civil rights bill, received sufficient votes to force a run - off election May 26.

Last month the NAACP Florida State Conference threw its support to Mayor High because of his work in Miami and Miami Beach in ending racial discrimination and his support of the civil rights bill.

Mayor High will oppose Mayor Haydon Burns of Jacksonville in the run -off election.

Following the May 26th election, the NAACP voter registration program will continue, Mr. Saunders said, with a goal of 300,000 registered Negro voters before the Presidential election in November.

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida
Tallahassee
32304

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

AUG 11 1964

August 10, 1964

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

In response to your request of August 5, we are enclosing lists showing the number of registered voters for the years 1960, 1962 and 1964.

If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/lb

Enclosures

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA

APRIL 3, 1960

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS		OTHERS
	WHITE	COLORED	WHITE	COLORED	
Alachua	16,453	2,582	727	249	88
Baker	3,840	558	1	3	---
Bay	18,568	2,431	273	11	31
Bradford	4,445	812	34	7	1
Brevard	21,733	1,607	6,058	232	904
Broward	70,019	7,630	31,516	1,325	2,533
Calhoun	4,290	360	14	---	16
Charlotte	3,894	213	778	7	8
Citrus	4,111	397	200	47	26
Clay	5,796	843	256	6	15
Collier	4,395	388	898	17	24
Columbia	6,963	1,663	62	69	30
Dade	282,910	19,190	40,838	3,277	2,423
DeSoto	3,622	797	135	158	2
Dixie	2,354	198	6	---	---
Duval	105,240	24,821	4,881	1,724	759
Escambia	48,138	7,898	972	274	182
Flagler	1,619	35	27	---	2
Franklin	3,019	576	84	5	8
Gadsden	6,835	254	44	80	24
Gilchrist	1,714	47	7	3	2
Glades	917	247	3	---	2
Gulf	3,477	529	9	31	---
Hamilton	2,557	615	9	37	---
Hardee	4,972	287	117	12	17
Hendry	3,729	728	32	7	7
Hernando	3,767	577	155	---	6
Highlands	8,871	1,144	800	33	14
Hillsborough	109,896	13,830	10,867	1,001	704
Holmes	6,144	152	14	1	9
Indian River	6,525	445	1,575	24	139
Jackson	11,474	2,851	41	83	21
Jefferson	2,189	290	11	25	---
Lafayette	1,986	---	4	---	2
Lake	19,726	1,199	2,619	59	108
Lee	17,604	469	2,956	30	127
Leon	17,106	5,137	399	235	16
Levy	3,733	309	36	41	9
Liberty	1,941	---	4	---	---
Madison	4,019	1,159	14	41	---
Manatee	18,291	1,427	5,831	156	407
Marion	14,056	3,526	487	145	54
Martin	4,632	670	710	10	2
Monroe	12,490	1,902	340	20	61
Nassau	5,900	1,200	56	17	4
Okaloosa	18,951	908	385	9	119
Okeechobee	2,611	330	18	6	---
Orange	52,388	2,994	12,437	389	671
Osceola	7,069	365	1,385	34	117
Palm Beach	61,738	6,719	17,413	689	688
Pasco	11,828	750	2,660	14	151
Pinellas	80,375	3,798	71,870	929	3,831
Polk	55,196	5,614	6,833	383	419
Putnam	8,300	1,545	240	124	14
St. Johns	9,191	1,614	624	152	3
St. Lucie	11,410	2,082	1,565	64	124
Santa Rosa	10,450	692	229	11	83

(over)

(Continued)

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS		OTHERS
	WHITE	COLORED	WHITE	COLORED	
Sarasota	12,419	528	11,794	139	380
Seminole	10,910	1,996	1,317	117	162
Sumter	4,602	633	141	15	---
Suwannee	5,981	472	28	49	10
Taylor	5,263	77	28	2	9
Union	1,752	2	3	1	2
Volusia	39,380	5,005	9,010	330	390
Wakulla	2,288	404	15	12	7
Walton	7,312	756	67	14	6
Washington	5,946	858	37	8	6
TOTAL	1,331,320	150,135	252,999	12,993	15,979

GRAND TOTAL ---------- 1,763,426

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRECINCTS IN EACH COUNTY

Alachua	30	Hamilton	12	Okeechobee	6
Baker	7	Hardee	11	Orange	58
Bay	59	Hendry	10	Osceola	14
Bradford	8	Hernando	14	Palm Beach	47
Brevard	36	Highlands	18	Pasco	28
Broward	102	Hillsborough	101	Pinellas	114
Calhoun	15	Holmes	23	Polk	47
Charlotte	9	Indian River	11	Putnam	27
Citrus	17	Jackson	32	St. Johns	42
Clay	11	Jefferson	11	St. Lucie	15
Collier	14	Lafayette	5	Santa Rosa	21
Columbia	19	Lake	37	Sarasota	24
Dade	210	Lee	27	Seminole	16
DeSoto	15	Leon	11	Sumter	12
Dixie	12	Levy	16	Suwannee	24
Duval	131	Liberty	6	Taylor	17
Escambia	97	Madison	15	Union	5
Flagler	8	Manatee	32	Volusia	67
Franklin	6	Marion	30	Wakulla	13
Gadsden	15	Martin	13	Walton	33
Gilchrist	7	Monroe	19	Washington	10
Glades	7	Nassau	12		
Gulf	10	Okaloosa	20		

TOTAL ------ 1,971

Compiled by
R. A. Gray
Secretary of State
April 19, 1960

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA

OCTOBER 8, 1960

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS		OTHERS
	WHITE	COLORED	WHITE	COLORED	
Alachua	19,678	2,612	1,300	274	261
Baker	3,888	564	5	---	---
Bay	20,044	2,558	506	14	64
Bradford	4,539	835	34	7	---
Brevard	27,755	1,743	8,116	259	1,084
Broward	83,530	8,173	42,436	1,497	3,557
Calhoun	4,697	281	8	---	16
Charlotte	4,612	223	1,148	6	23
Citrus	4,397	452	262	53	42
Clay	6,312	853	350	8	17
Collier	4,609	391	1,107	17	31
Columbia	7,036	1,642	69	62	37
Dade	325,120	23,656	51,257	4,042	3,813
DeSoto	3,785	807	152	147	1
Dixie	2,393	198	5	4	4
Duval	120,228	28,488	7,952	2,178	1,151
Escambia	51,950	8,789	1,590	344	350
Flagler	1,688	50	41	---	3
Franklin	3,195	566	82	5	8
Gadsden	7,035	269	62	86	31
Gilchrist	1,697	49	7	2	1
Glades	919	253	6	---	---
Gulf	3,515	527	18	34	1
Hamilton	2,588	625	11	37	---
Hardee	5,070	295	140	13	17
Hendry	2,750	783	30	9	4
Hernando	4,148	580	307	---	9
Highlands	9,298	1,171	956	33	27
Hillsborough	120,274	14,721	13,427	1,046	801
Holmes	6,548	156	14	1	9
Indian River	7,425	548	2,088	38	188
Jackson	11,819	2,858	81	101	50
Jefferson	2,213	294	12	25	4
Lafayette	1,989	---	6	---	2
Lake	19,436	1,199	3,223	66	5
Lee	17,942	1,478	3,491	106	143
Leon	19,613	5,541	733	252	35
Levy	3,804	315	49	41	13
Liberty	1,943	---	5	---	1
Madison	4,178	1,084	22	40	---
Manatee	20,828	1,499	8,337	155	542
Marion	14,770	3,653	672	154	61
Martin	6,271	690	921	12	6
Monroe	13,468	1,939	495	21	104
Nassau	5,679	1,280	63	20	4
Okaloosa	20,331	924	709	9	160
Okeechobee	2,660	417	25	6	---
Orange	61,353	3,445	17,091	472	995
Osceola	7,404	384	1,638	39	135
Palm Beach	69,336	8,159	21,828	901	1,120
Pasco	13,817	888	3,044	7	90
Pinellas	92,768	4,501	85,636	1,162	4,998
Polk	59,234	6,224	8,326	514	530
Putnam	9,240	1,665	351	145	20
St. Johns	9,862	1,704	704	183	52
St. Lucie	12,179	2,218	1,882	106	131
Santa Rosa	10,627	684	352	12	96

(OVER)

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS WHITE	DEMOCRATS COLORED	REPUBLICANS WHITE	REPUBLICANS COLORED	OTHERS
Sarasota	15,598	717	16,010	220	545
Seminole	12,467	2,112	2,111	134	272
Sumter	4,887	674	156	15	15
Suwannee	6,170	470	3	45	10
Taylor	5,049	72	22	5	6
Union	1,838	5	3	1	---
Volusia	43,430	5,468	11,116	390	505
Wakulla	2,288	404	14	13	7
Walton	7,366	781	70	18	9
Washington	5,977	862	39	8	7
TOTAL	1,488,557	167,466	322,726	15,614	22,223

GRAND TOTAL---------- 2,016,586

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRECINCTS IN EACH COUNTY

Alachua	30	Hamilton	12	Okeechobee	6
Baker	7	Hardee	11	Orange	58
Bay	59	Hendry	10	Osceola	14
Bradford	8	Hernando	14	Palm Beach	47
Brevard	36	Highlands	17	Pasco	28
Broward	102	Hillsborough	101	Pinellas	114
Calhoun	14	Holmes	23	Polk	47
Charlotte	9	Indian River	11	Putnam	27
Citrus	17	Jackson	32	St. Johns	42
Clay	11	Jefferson	11	St. Lucie	15
Collier	14	Lafayette	5	Santa Rosa	21
Columbia	19	Lake	37	Sarasota	24
Dade	210	Lee	27	Seminole	16
DeSoto	15	Leon	11	Sumter	12
Dixie	12	Levy	16	Suwannee	24
Duval	131	Liberty	6	Taylor	17
Escambia	97	Madison	15	Union	5
Flagler	8	Manatee	32	Volusia	67
Franklin	6	Marion	30	Wakulla	13
Gadsden	15	Martin	13	Walton	33
Gilchrist	7	Monroe	19	Washington	10
Glades	7	Nassau	12		
Gulf	10	Okaloosa	20		

TOTAL--------- 1969

Compiled by
R. A. Gray
Secretary of State
October 24, 1960

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
APRIL 7, 1962

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	GRAND TOTAL	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua	21,169	2,931	24,100	1,524	358	1,882	221	26,203	31
Baker	3,174	494	3,668	2	4	6	---	3,674	7
Bay	22,167	3,161	25,328	514	16	530	65	25,923	59
Bradford	4,519	841	5,360	22	8	30	---	5,390	8
Brevard	28,358	1,721	30,079	8,654	250	8,904	971	39,954	37
Broward	90,637	9,849	100,486	45,436	1,612	47,048	3,792	151,326	130
Calhoun	4,293	366	4,659	9	---	9	11	4,679	15
Charlotte	5,474	280	5,754	1,886	12	1,898	94	7,746	14
Citrus	4,574	432	5,006	252	36	288	33	5,327	17
Clay	6,519	782	7,301	365	16	381	19	7,701	12
Collier	4,632	345	4,977	1,223	14	1,237	35	6,249	14
Columbia	7,353	1,681	9,034	82	58	140	29	9,203	19
Dade	314,744	26,716	341,460	48,864	3,803	52,667	3,701	397,828	211
DeSoto	3,849	631	4,480	151	101	252	1	4,733	15
Dixie	2,508	182	2,690	11	2	13	6	2,709	12
Duval	107,313	25,379	132,692	6,303	1,495	7,798	816	141,306	146
Escambia	51,471	8,911	60,382	1,573	290	1,863	309	62,554	105
Flagler	1,685	132	1,817	33	1	34	7	1,858	8
Franklin	3,196	528	3,724	68	4	72	5	3,801	7
Gadsden	7,174	287	7,461	61	86	147	30	7,638	15
Gilchrist	1,658	55	1,713	2	2	4	4	1,721	7
Glades	939	237	1,176	8	---	8	---	1,184	7
Gulf	3,517	472	3,989	17	31	48	---	4,037	11
Hamilton	2,526	672	3,198	14	29	43	6	3,247	12
Hardee	5,138	292	5,430	152	142	294	12	5,736	11
Hendry	3,008	790	3,798	47	9	56	4	3,858	10
Hernando	4,376	557	4,933	414	3	417	20	5,370	14
Highlands	8,682	1,047	9,729	951	32	983	38	10,750	16
Hillsborough	115,490	15,256	130,746	12,477	919	13,396	718	144,860	104
Holmes	6,639	139	6,778	21	1	22	10	6,810	23
Indian River	7,237	611	7,848	2,256	55	2,311	238	10,397	15
Jackson	11,839	2,788	14,627	90	97	187	30	14,844	32
Jefferson	2,266	290	2,556	8	25	33	2	2,591	11
Lafayette	1,842	---	1,842	7	---	7	2	1,851	5
Lake	17,216	1,267	18,483	3,821	77	3,898	146	22,527	37
Lee	21,503	1,704	23,207	4,689	117	4,806	169	28,182	29
Leon	18,001	4,713	22,714	572	193	765	32	23,511	11
Levy	3,802	315	4,117	34	47	81	10	4,208	16
Liberty	1,965	---	1,965	2	---	2	1	1,968	6
Madison	4,336	1,013	5,349	26	66	92	---	5,441	15
Manatee	20,840	1,399	22,239	9,638	147	9,785	510	32,534	35
Marion	15,046	3,627	18,673	806	122	928	66	19,667	30
Martin	6,225	701	6,926	1,239	20	1,259	8	8,193	14
Monroe	15,193	2,173	17,366	537	19	556	132	18,054	20
Nassau	5,531	1,188	6,719	59	16	75	4	6,798	12
Okaloosa	20,337	872	21,209	683	9	692	148	22,049	26
Okeechobee	2,444	313	2,757	24	4	28	3	2,788	6
Orange	60,985	3,841	64,826	18,409	487	18,896	950	84,672	90
Osceola	7,405	413	7,818	1,813	38	1,851	128	9,797	14
Palm Beach	60,802	7,607	68,409	20,212	1,027	21,239	1,386	91,034	80
Pasco	13,278	728	14,006	3,567	7	3,574	161	17,741	29
Pinellas	94,258	4,845	99,103	87,882	1,164	89,046	4,863	193,012	147
Polk	57,024	5,685	62,709	8,181	428	8,609	517	71,835	47
Putnam	8,327	1,409	9,736	318	113	431	18	10,185	27
St. Johns	9,382	1,674	11,056	650	189	839	31	11,926	28
St. Lucie	11,801	1,786	13,587	1,980	97	2,077	148	15,812	16
Santa Rosa	10,948	615	11,563	243	10	253	98	11,914	22
Sarasota	15,628	759	16,387	16,904	214	17,118	571	34,076	26
Seminole	11,065	1,813	12,878	1,909	88	1,997	208	15,083	23
Sumter	4,752	685	5,437	94	41	135	15	5,587	12
Suwannee	6,674	555	7,229	43	59	102	12	7,343	24
Taylor	5,263	204	5,467	14	6	20	3	5,490	17
Union	1,975	6	1,981	3	---	3	4	1,988	5
Volusia	41,785	5,072	46,857	11,125	323	11,448	499	58,804	74
Wakulla	2,205	468	2,673	14	9	23	5	2,701	13
Walton	7,479	777	8,256	52	13	65	10	8,331	33
Washington	5,177	710	5,887	37	3	40	5	5,932	14
Total	1,458,618	167,792	1,626,410	329,077	14,664	343,741	22,090		2,158

Grand Total---------- 1,992,241

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
April 19, 1962

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA
OCTOBER 6, 1962

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	Grand	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total		Total	
Alachua	20,185	2,951	23,136	1,336	265	1,601	225	24,962	31
Baker	3,191	491	3,682	2	3	5	---	3,687	7
Bay	22,281	3,200	25,481	534	16	550	69	26,100	59
Bradford	4,571	855	5,426	24	8	32	---	5,458	8
Brevard	29,958	1,838	31,796	9,401	262	9,663	1,010	42,469	37
Broward	93,475	10,670	104,145	47,537	1,642	49,179	4,024	157,348	130
Calhoun	4,292	365	4,657	8	---	8	9	4,674	15
Charlotte	5,907	276	6,183	2,252	13	2,265	119	8,567	14
Citrus	4,756	351	5,107	279	34	313	51	5,471	17
Clay	6,608	850	7,458	357	15	372	15	7,845	12
Collier	4,808	350	5,158	1,316	13	1,329	37	6,524	14
Columbia	7,378	1,682	9,060	83	58	141	29	9,230	19
Dade	322,101	28,177	350,278	50,653	3,975	54,628	3,996	408,902	211
DeSoto	3,888	649	4,537	142	95	237	1	4,775	15
Dixie	2,508	182	2,690	15	2	17	6	2,713	12
Duval	111,787	26,455	138,242	6,682	1,533	8,215	912	147,369	146
Escambia	52,012	9,091	61,103	1,640	319	1,959	306	63,368	105
Flagler	1,707	172	1,879	33	1	34	5	1,918	8
Franklin	3,190	515	3,705	63	5	68	4	3,777	7
Gadsden	7,182	290	7,472	62	86	148	28	7,648	15
Gilchrist	1,624	60	1,684	8	2	10	2	1,696	7
Glades	906	236	1,142	8	---	8	---	1,150	7
Gulf	3,510	593	4,103	13	29	42	---	4,145	11
Hamilton	2,516	672	3,188	14	29	43	6	3,237	12
Hardee	5,001	291	5,292	158	13	171	14	5,477	11
Hendry	2,834	706	3,540	48	8	56	2	3,598	10
Hernando	4,444	569	5,013	450	3	453	26	5,492	14
Highlands	8,886	1,116	10,002	979	35	1,014	42	11,058	16
Hillsborough	117,410	15,719	133,129	12,921	839	13,760	751	147,640	104
Holmes	6,596	135	6,731	19	1	20	8	6,759	23
Indian River	7,457	801	8,258	2,410	72	2,482	220	10,960	15
Jackson	11,851	2,785	14,636	90	98	188	31	14,855	32
Jefferson	2,283	305	2,588	8	25	33	2	2,623	11
Lafayette	1,846	---	1,846	6	---	6	3	1,855	5
Lake	17,464	1,344	18,808	4,066	84	4,150	149	23,107	37
Lee	22,070	1,716	23,786	4,965	119	5,084	174	29,044	29
Leon	18,503	4,850	23,353	523	199	722	51	24,126	11
Levy	3,790	368	4,158	50	46	96	12	4,266	16
Liberty	1,963	---	1,963	4	---	4	1	1,968	6
Madison	4,281	1,097	5,378	25	50	75	---	5,453	15
Manatee	21,361	1,434	22,795	10,131	148	10,279	533	33,607	35
Marion	15,295	3,646	18,941	899	129	1,028	78	20,047	30
Martin	6,488	750	7,238	1,310	28	1,338	12	8,588	14
Monroe	15,565	2,206	17,771	597	21	618	134	18,523	20
Nassau	5,349	1,275	6,624	53	19	72	3	6,699	12
Okaloosa	20,337	871	21,208	683	9	692	149	22,049	26
Okeechobee	2,522	325	2,847	28	3	31	3	2,881	6
Orange	62,175	5,991	68,166	19,454	685	20,139	1,018	89,323	90
Osceola	7,432	411	7,843	1,849	37	1,886	135	9,864	14
Palm Beach	64,259	7,893	72,152	23,332	979	24,311	1,684	98,147	80
Pasco	14,449	834	15,283	3,788	14	3,802	141	19,226	29
Pinellas	96,425	5,108	101,533	90,672	1,159	91,831	5,092	198,456	147
Polk	57,176	5,710	62,886	8,285	434	8,719	529	72,134	47
Putnam	8,268	1,400	9,668	327	113	440	19	10,127	27
St. Johns	9,220	1,656	10,876	683	154	837	59	11,772	28
St. Lucie	12,275	2,045	14,320	2,097	118	2,215	159	16,694	16
Santa Rosa	11,012	646	11,658	241	9	250	100	12,008	22
Sarasota	16,489	830	17,319	17,940	223	18,163	629	36,111	26
Seminole	11,544	1,903	13,447	2,092	100	2,192	233	15,872	23
Sumter	4,778	702	5,480	98	41	139	15	5,634	12
Suwannee	7,283	589	7,872	42	58	100	19	7,991	24
Taylor	5,315	650	5,965	10	---	10	2	5,977	17
Union	1,982	4	1,986	4	1	5	2	1,993	5
Volusia	42,455	5,209	47,664	11,520	337	11,857	545	60,066	74
Wakulla	2,215	475	2,690	15	10	25	5	2,720	13
Walton	7,486	777	8,263	57	14	71	9	8,343	33
Washington	5,211	707	5,918	40	3	43	7	5,968	14
Total	1,491,386	176,820	1,668,206	345,431	14,843	360,274	23,654		2,158

Grand Total---------- 2,052,134

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
October 17, 1962

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA

APRIL 4, 1964

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	TOTALS	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua	20,017	4,168	24,185	1,517	253	1,770	302	26,257	32
Baker	3,436	567	4,003	3	2	5	---	4,008	7
Bay	21,208	3,461	24,669	426	12	438	63	25,170	41
Bradford	4,676	765	5,441	38	7	45	---	5,486	17
Brevard	37,386	2,269	39,655	12,591	301	12,892	1,219	53,766	49
Broward	100,350	11,787	112,137	52,825	1,643	54,468	4,428	171,033	136
Calhoun	4,597	440	5,037	9	---	9	9	5,055	12
Charlotte	6,617	285	6,902	3,035	9	3,044	191	10,137	14
Citrus	5,261	516	5,777	337	32	369	76	6,222	17
Clay	7,657	1,000	8,657	427	8	435	27	9,119	12
Collier	5,438	465	5,903	1,532	24	1,556	44	7,503	16
Columbia	8,439	2,258	10,697	113	51	164	48	10,909	19
Dade	330,127	37,822	367,949	53,177	3,812	56,989	4,126	429,064	238
DeSoto	3,990	596	4,586	133	44	177	---	4,763	15
Dixie	2,849	373	3,222	12	2	14	7	3,243	12
Duval	121,598	35,356	156,954	8,687	1,616	10,303	1,298	168,555	148
Escambia	52,299	10,813	63,112	1,852	262	2,114	275	65,501	105
Flagler	1,820	293	2,113	40	1	41	3	2,157	8
Franklin	3,442	579	4,021	68	6	74	9	4,104	7
Gadsden	7,920	1,325	9,245	95	100	195	19	9,459	15
Gilchrist	1,714	95	1,809	7	2	9	14	1,832	9
Glades	1,137	287	1,424	5	---	5	---	1,429	7
Gulf	4,049	712	4,761	14	25	39	---	4,800	11
Hamilton	2,719	1,035	3,754	10	21	31	5	3,790	12
Hardee	5,498	338	5,836	137	10	147	11	5,994	11
Hendry	3,429	783	4,212	70	11	81	5	4,298	10
Hernando	4,825	666	5,491	562	13	575	43	6,109	14
Highlands	9,465	1,295	10,760	1,126	57	1,183	69	12,012	15
Hillsborough	132,231	18,048	150,279	15,039	828	15,867	943	167,089	104
Holmes	6,496	184	6,680	15	1	16	7	6,703	23
Indian River	7,951	1,209	9,160	2,721	83	2,804	238	12,202	17
Jackson	11,427	3,302	14,729	91	80	171	35	14,935	32
Jefferson	2,437	619	3,056	6	19	25	2	3,083	11
Lafayette	1,887	---	1,887	2	---	2	3	1,892	5
Lake	18,234	1,857	20,091	4,738	91	4,829	182	25,102	37
Lee	20,294	1,197	21,491	5,685	73	5,758	138	27,387	31
Leon	20,026	6,145	26,171	757	189	946	133	27,250	15
Levy	4,771	495	5,266	86	48	134	15	5,415	16
Liberty	2,100	---	2,100	4	---	4	2	2,106	6
Madison	4,601	1,544	6,145	31	58	89	---	6,234	15
Manatee	21,019	2,257	23,276	10,677	187	10,864	545	34,685	35
Marion	16,846	6,177	23,023	1,369	200	1,569	136	24,728	30
Martin	7,163	1,043	8,206	1,589	19	1,608	34	9,848	15
Monroe	15,529	2,172	17,701	393	17	410	79	18,190	21
Nassau	5,966	1,459	7,425	73	15	88	4	7,517	12
Okaloosa	22,727	1,131	23,858	607	7	614	162	24,634	26
Okeechobee	3,039	392	3,431	24	2	26	2	3,459	6
Orange	67,005	7,673	74,678	22,577	708	23,285	1,004	98,967	95
Osceola	7,806	470	8,276	2,030	38	2,068	119	10,463	14
Palm Beach	70,024	9,951	79,975	29,099	1,084	30,183	2,154	112,312	82
Pasco	16,268	1,035	17,303	4,552	17	4,569	180	22,052	29
Pinellas	96,026	7,128	103,154	93,108	1,334	94,442	4,596	202,192	157
Polk	59,075	8,509	67,584	8,287	501	8,788	497	76,869	91
Putnam	8,678	1,625	10,303	376	97	473	26	10,802	27
St. Johns	10,044	2,171	12,215	875	158	1,033	49	13,297	28
St. Lucie	11,558	2,218	13,776	2,233	120	2,353	181	16,310	17
Santa Rosa	12,022	779	12,801	300	10	310	86	13,197	22
Sarasota	16,816	953	17,769	19,804	208	20,012	726	38,507	26
Seminole	13,226	2,291	15,517	2,791	86	2,877	214	18,608	23
Sumter	5,070	865	5,935	98	24	122	16	6,073	12
Suwannee	6,921	984	7,905	49	62	111	10	8,026	23
Taylor	5,897	876	6,773	14	---	14	1	6,788	17
Union	2,251	127	2,378	3	1	4	5	2,387	8
Volusia	44,970	6,087	51,057	12,731	341	13,072	659	64,788	82
Wakulla	2,552	540	3,092	51	12	63	10	3,165	13
Walton	7,981	811	8,792	69	9	78	13	8,883	33
Washington	5,771	889	6,660	29	3	32	14	6,706	14
Total	1,576,668	225,562	1,802,230	381,831	15,054	396,885	25,511		2,279

Grand Total---------- 2,224,626

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
April 20, 1964

9/21/64 recorded

SPECIAL REPORT

Hugh T. Love

RE: Political Action August, 1964

Lake City, Columbia County, Florida, a northeast Florida town located about 60 miles southwest of Jacksonville. It has a population of about 13,600 people of which approximately 26 or 30% are Negroes. Unlike most cities and towns in the state of Florida, Lake City and Columbia County thrive on farming, and not tourist trade. Tobacco is the principle crop.

Employment for Negroes in this area is one of the greatest plights of the Negro. Skilled and unskilled labor is practically non-existent. Common labor includes pulp wooding, farming (in season) and domestic work. Governmental employment represents the most achieved area of employment for the Negro. Aerospace, government supported, employs the lesser percentage of Negro labor, while the V.A. Hospital employs the greatest percentage of Negro labor in governmental employment.

Public employment opportunities for Negroes are few. Negroes are employed only in the Sanitation and Police Dept. No elective or appointive positions are held by Negroes.

The housing conditions for Negroes in Lake City and Columbia County can be rated as substandard. This is not in terms of Negro dwellings in other cities and towns, but rather in relation to what is generally accepted as decent living conditions, regardless to race. The greatest percentage of the houses occupied by Negroes in this area are quite insufficient in providing ample conveniences and living area for the family.

4-26

Fla - Reg.
(gen files)

Office of the
Secretary of State
State of Florida

SEP 29 19

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE

Tallahassee
32304

September 28, 1964

Mrs. Jane Bond Moore
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Moore:

In response to your request we are sending you a copy of the latest list showing the number of registered voters in the State of Florida. Your name is also being placed on the mailing list to receive this information after the books close on October 3.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to accord us the privilege.

With every good wish and warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

TOM ADAMS
Secretary of State

By Dorothy W. Glisson
(Mrs.) Dorothy W. Glisson
Director, Election Division

DG/jm

Enclosure

1.

Legend: Sec of State, Fla as of Apr 4, '64 + U.S. Census - 1960

WVAP	NVAP	WR	NR	
30,555	9,898	21,534	4,423	Alachua
3,203	807	3,439	569	Baker
31,940	4,964	21,634	3473	Bay
5,580	1,345	4,714	772	Bradford
58,433	6,494	49,977	2,570	Brevard
189,517	27,009	153,175	13430	Broward
3,434	582	4606	44	Calhoun
8,659	427	9652	294	Charlotte
5,174	829	5598	548	Citrus
9,508	1,276	8084	1008	Clay
8,163	1,364	6970	489	Collier
8,092	3,122	8552	2309	Columbia
537,448	75,573	383,304	41,634	Dade
6,339	1,343	4,123	640	DeSoto
2,138	363	2861	375	Dixie
203,804	58,430	130,285	36 972	Duval
76,688	18,041	54,151	11075	Escambia
1,789	846	1860	294	Flagler
3,186	779	3510	585	Franklin
11,711	12,961	8015	1425	Gadsden
1,513	154	1721	97	Gilchrist
1,061	741	1142	287	Glades
4,196	1,138	4063	937	Gulf

2.

WVAP	NVAP	WR	NR
2,486	1,621	2729	Hamilton 056
6,734	552	5635	Hardin 348
3,430	1,180	2479	Henry 794
5,689	1,151	5387	Henrietta 679
10,997	2,251	10,591	Highland 1352
213,950	21,114	147270	Hillsboro 18876
6,131	249	6511	Holmes 185
13,182	2,637	10,672	Jr. High 1292
14,087	5,390	11,518	Jackson 3382
2,383	2,600	2443	Jefferson 638
1,536	152	1889	Lafayette 0
30,535	6,438	22,972	Lake 1948
30,363	4,677	25,979	Lee 1270
28,241	12,322	20,783	Lima 6334
4,483	1,568	4857	Lucas 543
1,525	240	2104	Lafayette 0
4,380	3,067	4632	Madison 1575 1602
42,291	5,278	31,696	Marietta 2444
21,001	9,283	18,215	Marion 6377
9,291	1,753	8752	Morton 1062
25,512	2,919	15,922	Monroe 2189
7,054	2,076	6039	Morgan 1474
30,816	2,097	23,334	Muskingum 1138

3

WVAP	NVAP	WR	NR
2,870	533	3,063	Okeech. 394
137,780	21,771	89,582	Orange 8,381
11,697	1,122	9,836	Osceola 508
119,342	29,541	99,123	Palm B. 11,035
22,329	2,391	20,820	Pasco 1,052
255,369	18,121	189,~~244~~ 134	Pinellas 8,462
97,314	19,224	67,362	Polk 9,010
13,095	5,089	9,054	Putnam 1,722
13,771	4,331	10,919	St Johns 2,329
17,238	6,527	13,791	St Lucie 2,338
14,710	1,082	12,322	Santa Rosa 789
49,533	4,125	36,620	Sarasota 1,161
24,372	7,050	16,017	Seminole 2,377
5,396	1,523	5,168	Sumter 889
6,409	2,149	6,970	Suwannee 1,046
5,454	1,724	5,911	Taylor 876
2,880	1,082	2,254	Union 128
74,209	11,615	57,701	Volusia 6,428
2,120	753	2,603	Wakulla 552
7,958	1,086	8,050	Walton 820
5,364	1,021	5,800	Wash. 892
2,617,438	470,261	1,958,499	240,616

REGISTERED VOTERS, STATE OF FLORIDA

APRIL 4, 1964

COUNTY	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS			OTHERS	TOTALS	PRECINCTS
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total			
Alachua	20,017	4,168	24,185	1,517	253	1,770	302	26,257	32
Baker	3,436	567	4,003	3	2	5	---	4,008	7
Bay	21,208	3,461	24,669	426	12	438	63	25,170	41
Bradford	4,676	765	5,441	38	7	45	---	5,486	17
Brevard	37,386	2,269	39,655	12,591	301	12,892	1,219	53,766	49
Broward	100,350	11,787	112,137	52,825	1,643	54,468	4,428	171,033	136
Calhoun	4,597	440	5,037	9	---	9	9	5,055	12
Charlotte	6,617	285	6,902	3,035	9	3,044	191	10,137	14
Citrus	5,261	516	5,777	337	32	369	76	6,222	17
Clay	7,657	1,000	8,657	427	8	435	27	9,119	12
Collier	5,438	465	5,903	1,532	24	1,556	44	7,503	16
Columbia	8,439	2,258	10,697	113	51	164	48	10,909	19
Dade	330,127	37,822	367,949	53,177	3,812	56,989	4,126	429,064	238
DeSoto	3,990	596	4,586	133	44	177	---	4,763	15
Dixie	2,849	373	3,222	12	2	14	7	3,243	12
Duval	121,598	35,356	156,954	8,687	1,616	10,303	1,298	168,555	148
Escambia	52,299	10,813	63,112	1,852	262	2,114	275	65,501	105
Flagler	1,820	293	2,113	40	1	41	3	2,157	8
Franklin	3,442	579	4,021	68	6	74	9	4,104	7
Gadsden	7,920	1,325	9,245	95	100	195	19	9,459	15
Gilchrist	1,714	95	1,809	7	2	9	14	1,832	9
Glades	1,137	287	1,424	5	---	5	---	1,429	7
Gulf	4,049	712	4,761	14	25	39	---	4,800	11
Hamilton	2,719	1,035	3,754	10	21	31	5	3,790	12
Hardee	5,498	338	5,836	137	10	147	11	5,994	11
Hendry	3,429	783	4,212	70	11	81	5	4,298	10
Hernando	4,825	666	5,491	562	13	575	43	6,109	14
Highlands	9,465	1,295	10,760	1,126	57	1,183	69	12,012	15
Hillsborough	132,231	18,048	150,279	15,039	828	15,867	943	167,089	104
Holmes	6,496	184	6,680	15	1	16	7	6,703	23
Indian River	7,951	1,209	9,160	2,721	83	2,804	238	12,202	17
Jackson	11,427	3,302	14,729	91	80	171	35	14,935	32
Jefferson	2,437	619	3,056	6	19	25	2	3,083	11
Lafayette	1,887	---	1,887	2	---	2	3	1,892	5
Lake	18,234	1,857	20,091	4,738	91	4,829	182	25,102	37
Lee	20,294	1,197	21,491	5,685	73	5,758	138	27,387	31
Leon	20,026	6,145	26,171	757	189	946	133	27,250	15
Levy	4,771	495	5,266	86	48	134	15	5,415	16
Liberty	2,100	---	2,100	4	---	4	2	2,106	6
Madison	4,601	1,544	6,145	31	58	89	---	6,234	15
Manatee	21,019	2,257	23,276	10,677	187	10,864	545	34,685	35
Marion	16,846	6,177	23,023	1,369	200	1,569	136	24,728	30
Martin	7,163	1,043	8,206	1,589	19	1,608	34	9,848	15
Monroe	15,529	2,172	17,701	393	17	410	79	18,190	21
Nassau	5,966	1,459	7,425	73	15	88	4	7,517	12
Okaloosa	22,727	1,131	23,858	607	7	614	162	24,634	26
Okeechobee	3,039	392	3,431	24	2	26	2	3,459	6
Orange	67,005	7,673	74,678	22,577	708	23,285	1,004	98,967	95
Osceola	7,806	470	8,276	2,030	38	2,068	119	10,463	14
Palm Beach	70,024	9,951	79,975	29,099	1,084	30,183	2,154	112,312	82
Pasco	16,268	1,035	17,303	4,552	17	4,569	180	22,052	29
Pinellas	96,026	7,128	103,154	93,108	1,334	94,442	4,596	202,192	157
Polk	59,075	8,509	67,584	8,287	501	8,788	497	76,869	91
Putnam	8,678	1,625	10,303	376	97	473	26	10,802	27
St. Johns	10,044	2,171	12,215	875	158	1,033	49	13,297	28
St. Lucie	11,558	2,218	13,776	2,233	120	2,353	181	16,310	17
Santa Rosa	12,022	779	12,801	300	10	310	86	13,197	22
Sarasota	16,816	953	17,769	19,804	208	20,012	726	38,507	26
Seminole	13,226	2,291	15,517	2,791	86	2,877	214	18,608	23
Sumter	5,070	865	5,935	98	24	122	16	6,073	12
Suwannee	6,921	984	7,905	49	62	111	10	8,026	23
Taylor	5,897	876	6,773	14	---	14	1	6,788	17
Union	2,251	127	2,378	3	1	4	5	2,387	8
Volusia	44,970	6,087	51,057	12,731	341	13,072	659	64,788	82
Wakulla	2,552	540	3,092	51	12	63	10	3,165	13
Walton	7,981	811	8,792	69	9	78	13	8,883	33
Washington	5,771	889	6,660	29	3	32	14	6,706	14
Total	1,576,668	225,562	1,802,230	381,831	15,054	396,885	25,511		2,279

Grand Total---------- 2,224,626

Compiled by -
Tom Adams, Secretary of State
April 20, 1964

State Vote Record Is Expected

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 22 (UPI)—A record 1,955,000 voters will go to the polls in Florida Nov. 3 to choose a president, governor and other officials, Secretary of State Tom Adams predicted today.

Adams' forecast of more than 1.9 million voters represents 78 percent of the 2,500,465 Democrats, Republicans and independents eligible to cast ballots in the state.

In 1960, in the Kennedy-Nixon race, 76.5 percent of the registered voters participated in Florida.

"Probably no election in recent history has attracted so much interest and attention in Florida as this year's presidential race" between Lyndon Johnson and Barry Goldwater, said Adams, who is the state's chief election official.

It should produce a record turnout, he said.

Adams added that it is entirely conceivable the final vote will exceed 2 million if the pace of the campaign quickens in the closing days and voter interest is increased further.

"Enthusiasm in both camps is high and a record amount of money is being spent by the two presidential candidates in Florida," he said. Other facts contributing to an anticipated large turnout included heightened interest in the heated race for governor between Haydon Burns and Charles Holley and congressional contests in several areas.

"Candidates in these contests are going all-out to bring voters to the polls," Adams said, "and their teams of supporters seem to be better organized than ever."

Adams, a Democrat, urged everyone to get out and vote.

"Every vote counts," he said, recalling the extremely close statewide contests in the May primary election just past, including the squeaker for attorney general in which incumbent James Kynes was nosed out by Rep. Earl Faircloth of Miami by less than 600 votes.

NOV. 3 ELECTION

Savanah Morning News 10-23-64

Registered Voters Listed by Counties

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 22 (AP)—Here is the official list by party and by county of the number of those registered in Florida to vote in the Nov. 3 general election:

	DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN	
County	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alachua	23,659	6,027	2,261	353
Baker	3,477	574	3	2
Bay	23,172	3,724	837	17
Bradford	4,809	861	50	8
Brevard	44,854	3,484	15,897	346
Broward	110,907	16,348	61,022	1,763
Calhoun	4,625	443	18	0
Charlotte	7,348	311	3,464	5
Citrus	5,785	554	344	20
Clay	8,071	1,023	547	12
Collier	6,031	587	1,777	30
Columbia	8,689	2,562	170	58
Dade	350,797	50,062	58,129	4,033
DeSoto	4,152	734	137	47
Dixie	2,705	358	10	2
Duval	137,770	40,508	12,461	1,827
Escambia	56,984	12,898	2,979	346
Flagler	1,863	368	47	4
Franklin	3,485	611	69	6
Gadsden	8,143	4,304	186	143
Gilchrist	1,777	97	8	1
Glades	1,166	290	7	0
Gulf	4,129	822	24	288
Hamilton	2,742	1,059	10	21
Hardee	5,598	345	150	12
Hendry	3,211	788	76	10
Hernando	4,995	717	632	14
Highlands	9,876	1,590	1,258	71
Hillsborough	142,812	20,483	17,615	1,040
Holmes	6,518	217	17	1
Indian River	8,833	1,484	3,104	93
Jackson	11,819	3,617	143	87
Jefferson	2,500	1,436	8	57
Lafayette	1,852	0	3	0
Lake	20,140	2,513	5,528	107
Lee	22,451	1,665	6,653	89
Leon	23,338	7,130	1,395	251
Levy	4,692	635	90	41
Liberty	1,025	0	6	0
Madison	4,557	2,123	46	78
Manatee	23,083	3,260	11,876	203
Marion	18,249	6,338	1,878	210
Martin	7,815	1,243	1,864	25
Monroe	16,946	2,239	663	8
Nassau	6,134	1,597	118	15
Okaloosa	24,719	1,289	883	12
Okeechobee	3,122	408	39	3
Orange	78,040	10,374	28,033	775
Osceola	8,018	559	2,122	42
Palm Beach	82,296	13,111	35,712	1,144
Pasco	17,419	1,297	4,789	20
Pinellas	107,228	9,557	100,554	1,442
Polk	63,530	9,552	9,725	556
Putnam	9,371	2,175	531	113
St. Johns	10,827	2,814	1,116	171
St. Lucie	12,551	3,860	2,562	150
Santa Rosa	12,748	799	468	11
Sarasota	19,657	1,936	22,699	271
Seminole	15,475	3,696	3,731	122
Sumter	5,296	938	131	33
Suwanee	8,418	1,855	66	87
Taylor	5,729	925	15	0
Union	2,219	138	2	1
Volusia	49,371	7,008	14,413	383
Wakulla	2,571	553	53	12
Walton	8,071	905	57	8
Washington	5,824	899	32	3
Totals	1,726,085	282,678	441,313	16,843

W 2,162,398 N 299,521

33,547 = Ind. or other parties of both races

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	* Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	% N ~~VAP~~ Reg	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Source ~~Remarks~~
Alachua	40453	30555	9898	24.5	32300	25920	6380	79.8	19.8	84.8	64.4	Sun Morn. News 10/23/64
* Baker	4010	3203	807	20.1	4056	3480	576	101.2	14.2	108.6	71.4	"
Bay	36904	31940	4964	13.4	27750	24009	3741	75.2	12.5	75.2	75.4	"
Bradford	6925	5580	1345	19.4	5728	4859	869	82.7	15.2	87.1	64.6	"
Brevard	64927	58433	6494	10.0	64572	60241	3531	99.5	6	104	59	"
Broward	216526	189517	27009	12.5	190033	171922	18111	87.8	10	90.7	67	"
* Calhoun	4016	3434	582	14.5	5086	4643	443	126.6	8.7	135.2	76.1	"
* Charlotte	9086	8659	427	4.7	11128	10812	316	122.5	2.0	125	74	"
* Citrus	6003	5174	829	12.8	6703	6129	574	111.7	8.0	118.5	69.2	"
Clay	10784	9508	1276	11.8	9653	8615	1038	89.5	10.7	90.6	81.1	"
Collier	9527	8163	1364	14.3	8425	7808	617	88.4	7.3	95.6	45.2	"
* Columbia	11214	8092	3122	27.8	11479	8859	2620	102.4	22.8	110	84	"
Dade	613021	537448	75573	12.3	463 021	408926	54095	75.5	11.7	76.1	71.6	"
DeSoto	7682	6339	1343	17.5	5070	4289	781	66	15.4	67.7	58.2	"
* Dixie	2501	2138	363	15	3075	2715	360	123	11.7	127	99.2	"
Duval	362234	203804	158430	22.3	194555	152132	42423	74.2	21.8	74.6	72.6	Supt. of Reg. 10/26
Jacksonville	124452	77837	46615	37.4	82144	49700	32444	66	40	63.8	69.6	"
Escambia	94729	76688	18041	19	72207	59963	13244	77.3	18.1	78.2	73.4	Sun Morn. News 10/23/64
* Flagler	2635	1789	846	32.1	2282	1910	372	86.6	16.3	106.8	44	"
* Franklin	3965	3186	777	19.6	4171	3554	617	105.2	19.8	111.5	99.4	"
Gadsden	23972	11711	12261	51.2	12776	8329	4447	53.3	34.8	71.1	36.3	"
* Gilchrist	1667	1513	154	9.0	1883	1785	98	113	5.2	118	63.6	"
* Glades	1802	1061	741	41.1	1463	1173	290	81.2	19.8	110.5	39.1	"
Gulf	5334	4196	1138	21.3	5263	4153	1110	98.7	21.1	99	98	"
* Hamilton	4107	2482	1621	39.5	3832	2752	1080	93.3	28.2	111	66.6	"
Hardee	7286	6734	552	8.0	6105	5748	357	83.8	5.8	85.4	64.7	"
Hendry	4610	3430	1180	25.6	4085	3287	798	88.6	20	95.8	67.6	"
Hernando	6840	5689	1151	16.8	6358	5627	731	93	12	99	64	"

* All Reg, WReg & NReg figures come from Swannah Morn News 10/23/64

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	VAP Reg	%.W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Source ~~Remarks~~
St. Lucie	23165	17238	6527	27.5								
Santa Rosa												
Sarasota	53658	49533	4125	7.7								
Seminole	31422	24372	7050	22.4								
Sumter												
Suwanee	8558	6409	2149	25.1								
Taylor	7178	5454	1724	24.0								
Union	3962	2880	1082	27.3								
Volusia	85824	74209	11615	13.5								
Wakulla												
Walton												
Washington												
Total												

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	VAP Reg	%.W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Source ~~Remarks~~
Highlands	13348	10997	2251	17.0		11134	1661					
Hillsborough	94506	71380	31114	12.7		160427	2523					
Holmes	6380	6131	249			6535	218					
Indian River	15819	13182	2637	16.7		11937	1577					
Jackson	19477	14087	5390			11962	3704					
Jefferson	4983	2383	2600			2508	1493					
Lafayette	1688	1436	152		1852	1852	0					
Lake	36963	30525	6438	17.4		25668	2620					
Lee	35040	30363	4677	13.3		29104	1754					
Leon	40563	28241	12322	30.4		24733	7381					
Levy	6051	4483	1589	25.9		4782	676					
Liberty	1765	1525	240		1025	1025	0					
Madison	7447	4380	3067	41.2		4603	2201					
Manatee	47569	42291	5278	11.1		34959	3463					
Marion	30384	21001	9283	30.6		20127	6548					
Martin	11044	9291	1753	15.9		9679	1268					
Monroe	28431	25512	2919			17609	2247					
Nassau	9130	7054	2076			6252	1612					
Okaloosa	32913	30816	2097	6.4		25602	1301					
Okeechobee	3403	2870	533			3161	411					
Orange	159551	137780	21771	13.6		106073	11149					
Osceola	12819	11697	1122			16140	601					
Palm Beach	148883	119342	29541	19.8		118608	14255					
Pasco	24720	22329	2391	9.7		22208	1317					
Pinellas	273490	255369	18121	6.6		207782	10999					
Polk	116538	97314	19224	16.5		73255	10108					
Putnam	18184	13095	5089	28.0		9902	2288					
St. Johns	18102	13771	4331	23.9		11943	2985					

October 26, 1964

Mr. Louis Martin
Deputy Chairman
Democratic National Committee
1730 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Louis:

We are all very excited over the final registration results in Florida, where the books closed on October 3.

Negro registration in Florida is now 299,960, an increase of 59,344 since the report of April 1, which I previously furnished you with. On April 1, 51.6% of all Negroes of voting age (1960 Census) were registered in Florida, and it has now reached 63.7%.

I am enclosing a couple of news articles which you might find of interest, together with a list showing the registration by county.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js
Encls. 2

1964

State of Florida

Election Data

TOM ADAMS, SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICES TO BE FILLED IN THE 1964 GENERAL ELECTION

United States Senator

12 Representatives in Congress (1 from each Congressional District)

2 Justices of the Supreme Court

Judges of the District Courts of Appeal (1 Judge in First District, 2 in second and 2 in third)

Circuit Judges (where vacancy has occurred since 1962 general election)

Governor

Secretary of State

Attorney General

Comptroller

State Treasurer

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Commissioner of Agriculture

1 Member, Railroad and Public Utilities Commission

State Attorneys (one in each of the 16 Judicial Circuits)

Public Defenders (one in each of the 16 Judicial Circuits)

State Senators (odd numbered districts)

Members of the House of Representatives

National Committeeman and Committeewoman (Democratic and Republican) elected in the second primary election.

Delegates to the National Convention (Democratic and Republican) elected in the second primary election.

County offices to be filled are not the same in each county.

Each County, however, will elect the following:

County Judge

Clerk of the Circuit Court

Sheriff

Tax Assessor

Tax Collector

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Supervisor of Registration

County Surveyor

County Commissioners — Districts 1, 3 and 5
School Board — Districts 2 and 4

Justices of the Peace

Constables

Some counties will elect a Judge of the Small Claims Court, Prosecuting Attorney; Judge, Solicitor, Clerk of the Criminal Court of Record, Civil Court of Record, Court of Record; Members of Mosquito Control Boards, Fire Control Boards, Civil Service Boards and various other boards and commissions.

ELECTION DATES — 1964

First Primary	May 5, 1964
Second Primary	May 26, 1964
General Election	November 3, 1964

DATES FOR CANDIDATES TO QUALIFY

Candidates for the offices of United States Senator, Representatives in Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the District Courts of Appeal, Circuit Judges, Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, State Attorney, Public Defenders, State Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, National Committeeman and Committeewoman and Delegates to the National Conventions are required to qualify with the Secretary of State at any time after Noon February 18, 1964 but not later than Noon March 3, 1964.

Candidates for a County Office are required to qualify with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County at any time after Noon March 3, 1964 but not later than Noon March 17, 1964.

DATES REGISTRATION BOOKS CLOSE

All registration books close on the thirtieth day preceding the day on which there is a primary or general election and remain closed five days following the election.

Registration Books close April 4, 1964 for the primaries and open again on June 1, 1964. Registration books close October 3, 1964 for the general elcetion and open again on November 9, 1964.

REQUIREMENTS TO REGISTER

Section 97.031 F.S. No person whose name is not on the registration books is permitted to vote any primary or election.

Section 97.041 F.S. Any person twenty-one years of age or any person who will attain age twenty-one prior to the next succeeding primary or general election, upon proof of his birth date who is a citizen of the United States, a permanent resident living in Florida for one year and residing in the county where he wishes to register for six months, is eligible to register with the Supervisor when the registration books are open; provided however, that a person who has not attained the age of twenty-one years at the time the registration books close, but who will attain such age prior to the next succeeding primary or general election may not register sooner than thirty days prior to the closing of the registration books next preceding his twenty-first birthday. Naturalized citizens must present to the registration officer a certificate of naturalization or certified copy thereof. The following persons are not entitled to vote:

1. Persons not registered; 2. Persons under guardianship or confined in any state prison; 3. Persons insane or idiotic; 4. Persons convicted of any felony by any court of record and whose civil rights have not been restored; 5. Persons convicted of bribery, perjury, larceny or any infamous crime in this or other states, or interested in any wager depending on the result of any election; 6. Persons not registered to vote in the precinct in which they have their permanent place of residence.

Section 97.062 F.S. Any citizen of Florida under the age of twenty-one, about to enlist or be inducted into the armed services or who is already in the armed services may pre-register for voting. (Form P & G 200-363)

Section 97.121 F.S. A person in military service is exempt from any law requiring re-registration as a pre requisite to voting if he has been previously registered without having had his name removed from the registration lists before entering military service. (The Supervisor of Registration may require reasonable proof of military service as grounds for exemption).

Section 97.131 F.S. Anyone holding a position with the United States Government or in military service who is unable to re-register when the registration books are open may have his name placed on the new registration lists by forwarding to the Supervisor of Registration of his county of legal residence an affidavit stating the above conditions and an affirmation that the applicant is still a qualified elector under the Florida Law. (Form P & G 200-364). This form will be furnished by the Supervisor of Registration upon request.

Section 101.694 F.S. Upon receipt of a duly executed federal post card application as provided for by Section 101.693 F.S. from members of the armed forces and their spouses living outside the territorial limits of Florida who have never registered, the Supervisor of Registration shall send an application for absentee registration. This provides for absentee registration of electors who are members of the armed forces and their spouses living outside the territorial limits of the State.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Section 101.61 F.S. Defines an absentee elector as a registered and qualified elector who is physically unable without another's assistance to go to the polls, or who on account of the tenents, of his religion cannot attend the polls or one who will not be in the county of his residence during the hours the polls are open for voting on the day of any general, special or primary election.

Section 101.62 F.S. An absentee elector may apply to the Supervisor of Registration for an official ballot at any time during the 45 days preceding any election, but not later than 5:00 P.M. on the 5th day preceding such election. Application for the ballot may be made on a form furnished by the Supervisor of Registration. Instructions as to how an absentee ballot shall be marked are prescribed by law and are sent to the absent elector with the ballot. The ballot must be mailed or delivered in person so that it will reach the Supervisor of Registration not later than 5:00 P.M. in the afternoon of the day preceding a primary or general election. Envelopes with instructions on back and other forms are furnished by the Supervisor of Registration.

Section 101.69 F.S. An absentee elector who has not voted the absentee ballot and who returns the ballot to the Supervisor of Registration, may cast his vote in person, should the circumstances allow him to go to the polls.

Section 101.691 F.S. Members of the armed forces while in active service, Service Academy Cadets, members of the Merchant Marine of the United States, civilian employees of the United States, members of Religious Groups or Welfare Agencies assisting members of the armed forces who are officially attached to and serving with the armed forces and their spouses and dependents are entitled to cast an absentee ballot provided they are otherwise eligible to vote.

Section 101.692 F.S. Upon receipt of the federal post card application the Supervisor of Registration may send to the applicant in the same envelope containing the absentee ballot, a blank form to permit the reinstatement of his registration where he had previously registered and his registration has lapsed because of failure to re-register or because of his failure to return a notice mailed by the Supervisor in compliance with the provisions of the permanent registration system. (This section relates to Armed services and federal personnel absentee voting.)

Section 101.693 F.S. The federal post card application, as provided for by any federal law, shall be accepted as an application for absentee ballot when executed by residents of Florida who are otherwise entitled to vote who are Members of the armed forces and their spouses living outside the territorial limits of the State. The Federal post card application shall also be accepted as an application for absentee registration when duly executed by residents of Florida who are otherwise entitled to vote who are members of the armed forces and their spouses living outside the territorial limits of the State. The federal post card application shall also be accepted as an application for an absentee ballot when duly executed by any one of the persons covered in Section 101.691 F.S.

VOTING AT THE POLLS

Where voting machines are used the elector desiring to vote is required to identify himself to the clerk and inspectors of the

election by signing his signature in ink or indelible pencil to an identification blank. Before entering the voting machine the elector is required to deliver his identification slip to the clerk or inspector operating the machine. The elector is then admitted to the voting machine compartment where he is allowed five minutes to vote.

Where hand ballots are used, before any ballot is delivered to an elector, one of the inspectors is required to affix his initials on the line provided on each of the two stubs and the elector shall sign his name on the line on the top stub. After the inspector determines that the elector is entitled to vote he detaches and retains the upper stub. The elector shall then go to the booth and mark his ballot. After he has marked his ballot, he shall fold it so as to leave the stub visible so that it can be detached without unfolding the ballot. The inspector compares this stub with the stub he retained and if it is the ballot he delivered to the elector, he will detach and retain the remaining stub and the elector then deposits the folded ballot in the ballot box. The elector is allowed five minutes for voting.

Any elector who may by mistake spoil a ballot may return it to the inspectors and obtain another.

If an elector needs assistance in any election he may present a special registration crtificate (if he has been issued one under the provisions of Section 97.061 F.S.) or submit to an examination required by Section 101.051 or 101.48 F.S., and request assistance of two inspectors of his choice or some other person of his choice who has not previously so acted for any other person during the election.

Constitutional Amendments

Subject To The November 3 General Election

DISTRIBUTED BY

TOM ADAMS
SECRETARY OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Following is a brief summary of the proposed amendments to the Florida Constitution to be voted on by the people in the November 3 General Election. The amendments will be placed on the ballot in the order listed.

AMENDMENT #1–
LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

gives constitutional sanction to the existing apportionment formula of the Florida Legislature. It provides for creation of forty-two Senatorial districts on the basis of economic affinity, geographic area and population. There would be a total of forty-three Senators, one from each district with the most populous county having two Senators.

The House of Representatives would be composed of 112 members. Each of the 67 counties would have at least one representative with the remaining 45 representatives assigned to the larger counties in proportion to their population. This amendment provides for reapportionment of the Legislature in 1971 and every ten years thereafter.

In view of recent United States Supreme Court decisions on apportionment, there are indications that this amendment may be declared unconstitutional and removed from the ballot.

AMENDMENT #2–
BOARD OF REGENTS

allows the Legislature to establish nine-year terms of office for the members of the board which oversees state colleges and universities (Board of Regents). The present Constitutional provision prohibits the creation of any office having a term of membership longer than four years.

AMENDMENT #3–
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BONDS

extends to the year 2,000 the bond program providing funds for public school construction. The amendment would continue the present method of repaying the bonds through revenues derived from the licensing of motor vehicles. It increases the maximum bond interest rate from 4% to 4½% and provides an additional method of determining instruction units for the purpose of distributing the fund.

AMENDMENT #4–
STATE SCHOOL FUND

provides that the principal as well as the interest of the State School Fund may be used for construction of public schools, including junior colleges and universities. The Constitution now permits only the interest from the Fund to be distributed.

AMENDMENT #5–

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

permits a local option election in certain counties as to whether the County Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by popular vote or appointed by the County Board of Public Instruction. Counties involved are Escambia, Lake, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, Putnam and Seminole.

AMENDMENT #6–

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, TAYLOR COUNTY

permits a local option election in Taylor County only as to whether the County Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by popular vote or whether he shall be appointed by the County Board of Public Instruction.

AMENDMENT #7–

EMERGENCY SUCCESSION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

gives the Legislature authority to provide for a line of succession for public officers to insure continuity of governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy attack. It further authorizes the Legislature to fill vacancies in office as a result of enemy attack. This amendment would permit the moving of the State Capitol from Tallahassee to a safer location in such emergencies.

AMENDMENT #8–

DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

deletes reference to the Commissioner of Agriculture's supervision over matters pertaining to public lands and the Bureau of Immigration. The amendment removes from the Constitution reference to matte·s over which the Commissioner of Agriculture no longer exercises responsibility.

AMENDMENT #9–

CIVIL JURY TRIALS, DADE COUNTY

allows civil jury trials in branch courthouses in Dade County. The amendment modifies the requirement that all county offices be in the county seat. It does require, however, that the principal office of the clerks or other officers be maintained in the county seat.

AMENDMENT #10–

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

increases from 16 to 20 the maximum number of judicial circuits that may be established by the Legislature. It requires that each judicial circuit be composed of a county or contiguous counties having not less than fifty thousand inhabitants except that Monroe County may constitute one circuit irrespective of population. It further provides that there shall be no reduction in the number of circuit judges residing in any county as a result of any future changes in a judicial circuit.

AMENDMENT #11–

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

provides that either branch of the Legislature may propose a revision of all or part of the State Constitution subject to approval of the people. Under existing law, the Legislature cannot itself draft a revision of the entire Constitution but rather must leave the details up to a Constitutional Convention which does not submit its revision to the people.

AMENDMENT #12–

EXTENSION OF GAS TAX FOR ROADS

extends to the year 2018 the allocation of the two cents "Second Gas Tax" to the State Road Distribution Trust Fund. Presently this money, derived from sale of gasoline, is earmarked through the year 1993.

AMENDMENT #13–

SARASOTA COUNTY HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION

provides that the first $2,000 of the assessed valuation of tax exempt homestead property in Sarasota County shall be taxable for school purposes only and that the next $5,000 of assessed valuation (from $2,000 to $7,000) shall be exempt from taxation for school purposes. The amendment does not seek to change the $5,000 Homestead Exemption from taxation for other than school purposes.

FLORIDA POPULATION AND REGISTRATION STATISTICS BY RACE

(Northern District)

County	Whites of Vot. Age.	Reg.	Negroes of Vot. Age	Reg.
Alachua	30,555	20,978	9,898	2,886
Bay	31,940	21,450	4,964	2,572
Calhoun	3,434	4,700	582	281
Dixie	2,138	2,398	363	202
Escambia	76,688	53,540	18,041	9,133
Franklin	3,186	3,277	779	571
Gadsden	11,711	7,097	12,261	355
Gilchrist	1,513	1,704	154	51
Gulf	4,196	3,533	1,138	561
Holmes	6,131	6,562	249	157
Jackson	14,087	11,900	5,390	2,959
Jefferson	2,383	2,230	2,600	329
Lafayette	1,536	1,995	152	0
Leon	28,241	20,346	12,322	5,793
Levy	4,483	3,853	1,568	356
Liberty	1,525	1,948	240	0
Okaloosa	30,816	21,040	2,097	933
Santa Rosa	14,710	10,979	1,082	696
Taylor	5,454	5,071	1,724	77
Wakulla	2,120	2,302	753	417
Walton	7,958	7,436	1,086	799
Washington	5,364	6,016	1,021	840

{Compiled report under Rule 1 complete set}

FLORIDA POPULATION AND REGISTRATION STATISTICS BY RACE

(Southern District)

County	Whites of Vot. Age	Reg.	Negroes of Vot. Age	Reg.
Brevard	58,433	35,921	6,494	2,002
Collier	8,163	5,716	1,364	408
Dade	537,448	376,377	75,573	27,698
Flagler	1,789	1,727	846	50
Glades	1,061	925	741	253
Indian River	13,182	9,513	2,637	581
Lake	30,535	22,659	6,438	1,265
Lee	30,363	21,433	4,677	1,584
Orange	137,780	78,444	21,771	3,917
Palm Beach	119,342	91,164	29,541	m 9,060
Pinellas	255,369	178,404	18,121	5,663
Sarasota	49,533	31,608	4,125	937
Seminole	24,372	14,578	7,050	2,246
Suwannee	6,409	6,173	2,149	515
Union	2,880	1,841	1,082	6

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	I %N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	II VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	III % N VAP Reg	QUOTAS ~~Remarks~~
Alachua	40,453	30,555	9898	24.5	26,203	22,693	3289	64.8	6609	74.3	33.2	1322
Bay	36904	31940	4964	13.4	25923	22681	3177	61.4	1787	71.0	36.0	357
Brevard	64,927	58,433	6494	10.0	39954	37012	1971	61.5	4528	63.3	30.3	905
Broward	216,526	189,517	27009	12.5	151326	136073	11461	69.9	15548	71.8	42.4	3110
Collier	9527	8163	1364	14.3	6249	5855	359	65.6	1005	71.7	26.3	201
Dade	613021	537448	75573	12.3	397828	363608	30519	64.9	45054	67.6	40.4	9011
Duval	262234	203804	58430	22.3	141,306	113616	26874	53.9	31556	55.7	46.0	6311
Highlands	13248	10997	2251	17.0	10750	9633	1079	81.1	1172	82.6	47.9	2344
Hillsborough	245,064	213,950	31114	12.7	144860	127967	16175	59.1	14939	59.8	52.0	2988
Indian River	15819	13182	2637	16.7	10397	9493	666	65.7	1971	72.0	25.2	394
Lake	36973	30535	6438	17.4	22529	21037	1349	60.9	5094	68.9	20.9	1019
Lee	35040	30363	4677	13.3	28182	26192	1821	80.4	2856	86.3	38.9	571
Leon	40563	28241	12322	30.4	23511	18573	4906	58.0	7416	65.8	39.8	1483
Levy	6051	4483	1568	25.9	4208	3836	362	69.5	1206	85.6	23.1	241
Madison	7449	4380	3067	41.2	5441	4362	1079	73.1	1988	99.6	35.2	398
Manatee	47569	42291	5278	11.1	32534	30478	1546	68.4	3732	72.1	29.3	746
Marion	30284	21001	9283	30.6	19667	15852	3749	64.9	5534	75.5	40.4	1107
Martin	11044	9291	1753	15.9	8193	7464	721	74.2	1052	80.3	41.1	206
Okaloosa	32913	30816	2097	06.4	23049	21020	881	67.0	1216	68.2	42.0	243
Orange	159551	137280	21771	13.6	84672	79394	4328	53.1	17445	57.6	19.9	3489
Palm Beach	148883	119342	29541	19.8	91034	81014	8634	61.1	20907	67.9	29.2	4181
Pasco	24720	22329	2391	09.7	17741	16845	735	71.8	1656	75.4	30.7	331
Pinellas	273440	255319	18121	06.6	193012	182140	6009	70.6	12112	71.3	33.2	2422
Polk	116538	97314	19224	16.5	71835	65205	6113	61.6	13111	67.0	31.8	2622
Putnam	18184	13095	5059	280	10185	8645	1522	56.0	3567	66.0	29.9	713
St. Johns	18102	13771	4331	23.9	11926	10032	1863	65.9	2468	72.8	43.0	494
St. Lucie	23765	17238	6527	27.5	15812	13781	1883	58.0	4644	79.9	28.8	929
Sarasota	53653	49533	4125	07.7	34076	32532	923	63.5	3152	65.7	23.6	630

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Remarks
Seminole	31422	24372	7050	22.4	15083	12974	1901	48.0	5149	53.2	27.0	1030
Suwanee	8558	6409	2149	25.1	7343	6717	614	85.8	1535	1048	28.6	307
Taylor	7178	5454	1724	24.0	5490	5277	210	76.5	1514	96.7	12.2	303
Union	3962	2880	1082	27.3	1988	1978	6	50.2	1076	68.7	00.5	215
Volusia	85824	74209	11615	13.5	58804	52910	5395	68.5	6220	71.3	46.4	1244
												51867

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	I %N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	II UN VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	III % N VAP Reg	Remarks
ALACHUA	40,453	30555	9898	24.5	26,203	22693	3289	64.8	6609	74.3	33.2	See State - 4/1/62
BAKER	4010	3203	807	20.1	3674	3176	498	91.6	309	99.1	61.7	"
BAY	36904	31940	4964	13.4	25933	22681	3177	61.4	1787	71.0	36.0	"
BRADFORD	6925	5580	1345	19.4	5390	4541	849	77.8	496	81.4	63.1	"
BREVARD	64927	58433	6494	10.0	39954	37012	1971	61.5	4523	63.3	30.3	"
BROWARD	216526	189517	27009	12.5	151326	136073	11461	69.9	15548	71.8	42.4	"
CALHOUN	4016	3434	582	14.5	4679	4302	366	116.5	216	125.3	62.9	"
CHARLOTTE	9086	8659	427	04.7	7746	7360	292	85.2	135	85.0	68.4	"
CITRUS	6003	5174	829	13.8	5327	4826	468	88.7	361	93.3	56.4	"
CLAY	10784	9508	1276	11.8	7701	6884	798	71.4	478	72.4	62.5	"
COLLIER	9527	8163	1364	14.3	6249	5855	359	65.6	1005	71.7	26.3	"
✓ COLUMBIA	11214	8092	3122	27.8	9203	7435	1739	82.1	1383	91.9	55.7	"
DADE	613021	537448	75573	12.3	391828	363608	30519	64.9	45054	67.6	40.4	"
DESOTO	7682	6339	1343	17.5	4732	4000	732	61.6	611	63.1	54.5	"
DIXIE	2501	2138	363	14.5	2709	2519	184	108.3	179	117.8	50.7	"
DUVAL	262234	203804	58430	22.3	141,306	113616	26874	53.9	31556	55.7	46.0	"
ESCAMBIA	94729	76,688	18041	19.0	62554	53044	9201	66.0	8840	69.2	51.0	"
FLAGLER	2635	1789	846	32.1	1858	1718	133	70.5	713	96.0	15.7	"
FRANKLIN	3965	3186	779	19.6	3801	3264	532	95.9	247	102.4	68.3	"
GADSDEN	23972	11711	12261	51.1	7638	7235	373	31.9	11888	61.8	03.0	"
GILCHRIST	1667	1513	154	9.2	1721	1660	57	103.2	97	99.6	37.0	"
GLADES	1802	1061	741	41.1	1184	947	237	65.7	504	89.2	32.0	"
GULF	5334	4196	1138	21.3	4037	3534	503	75.7	635	84.2	44.2	"
HAMILTON	4107	2486	1621	39.5	3247	2540	701	79.1	920	102.2	43.2	"
HARDEE	7286	6734	552	7.6	5736	5290	434	78.7	118	78.5	78.6	"
HENDRY	4610	3430	1180	25.6	3858	3055	799	83.7	381	89.1	67.7	"

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	I %N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	II UN VAP [redacted]	% W VAP Reg	III % N VAP Reg	Remarks
HERNANDO	6840	5689	1151	16.8	5370	4790	560	78.5	591	84.2	48.6	See State - 4/1/62
HIGHLANDS	13248	10997	2251	17.0	10250	9633	1079	81.1	1172	87.6	47.9	"
HILLSBOROUGH	245064	213950	31114	12.7	144860	127967	16175	59.1	14939	59.8	52.0	"
HOLMES	6380	6131	249	03.9	6810	6660	140	106.7	109	108.6	56.2	"
INDIAN RIVER	15819	13182	2637	16.7	10397	9493	666	65.7	1971	72.0	25.2	"
JACKSON	19477	14087	5390	27.7	14844	11929	2885	76.2	2505	84.7	53.5	"
JEFFERSON	4983	2383	2600	52.3	2591	2274	315	52.0	2285	95.4	12.1	"
LAFAYETTE	1688	1536	152	09.0	1851	1849	0	109.6	152	120.4	0	"
LAKE	36973	30535	6438	17.4	22527	21037	1344	60.9	5094	68.9	20.9	"
LEE	35040	30363	4677	13.3	28182	26192	1821	80.4	2856	86.3	38.9	"
LEON	40563	28241	12322	30.4	23511	18573	4906	58.0	7416	65.8	39.8	"
LEVY	6051	4483	1568	25.9	4208	3836	362	69.5	1206	85.6	23.1	"
LIBERTY	1765	1525	240	13.6	1968	1965	0	111.5	240	128.8	0	"
MADISON	7447	4380	3067	41.2	5441	4362	1079	73.1	1988	99.6	35.2	"
MANATEE	47569	42291	5278	11.1	32534	30478	1546	68.4	3732	72.1	29.3	"
MARION	30284	21001	9283	30.6	19667	15852	3749	64.9	5534	75.5	40.4	"
MARTIN	11044	9291	1753	15.9	8193	7464	721	74.2	1032	80.3	41.1	"
MONROE	28431	25512	2919	10.3	18054	15730	2192	63.5	727	61.6	75.1	"
NASSAU	9130	7054	2076	22.7	6798	5590	1204	74.4	872	79.2	58.0	"
OKALOOSA	32913	30816	2097	06.4	22049	21020	881	67.0	1216	68.2	42.0	"
OKEECHOBEE	3403	2870	533	15.7	2788	2468	317	81.9	216	86.0	59.5	"
ORANGE	159551	137780	21771	13.6	84672	79394	4328	53.1	17443	57.6	19.9	"
OSCEOLA	12819	11697	1122	08.7	9797	9218	451	76.4	671	78.8	40.2	"
PALM BEACH	148883	119342	29541	19.8	91034	81014	8634	61.1	20907	67.9	29.2	"
PASCO	24720	22329	2391.	09.7	17741	16845	735	71.8	1656	75.4	30.7	"
PINELLAS	273486	255369	18121	06.6	193012	182140	6009	70.6	12112	71.3	33.2	"
POLK	116538	97314	19224	16.5	71835	65205	6113	61.6	13111	67.0	31.8	"
PUTNAM	18184	13095	5089	28.0	10185	8645	1522	56.0	3567	66.0	29.9	"

State Florida

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	UN VAP [redacted]	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Remarks
ST. JOHNS	18102	13771	4331	23.9	11926	10032	1863	65.9	2468	72.8	43.0	See State 4-1-62
ST. LUCIE	23765	17238	6527	27.5	15812	13781	1883	58.0	4644	79.9	28.8	"
SANTA ROSA	15792	14710	1082	06.8	11914	11191	625	75.4	457	76.1	57.8	"
SARASOTA	53658	49533	4125	07.7	34076	32532	973	63.5	3152	65.7	23.6	"
SEMINOLE	31422	24372	7050	22.4	15083	12974	1901	48.0	5149	53.2	27.0	"
SUMTER	6919	5396	1523	22.0	5587	4846	726	80.7	797	89.8	42.7	"
SUWANEE	8558	6409	2149	25.1	7343	6717	614	85.8	1535	104.8	28.6	"
TAYLOR	7178	5454	1724	24.0	5490	5277	210	76.5	1514	96.7	12.2	"
UNION	3962	2880	1082	27.3	1988	1978	6	50.2	1076	68.7	00.5	"
VOLUSIA	85824	74209	11615	13.5	58804	52910	5395	68.5	6220	71.3	46.4	"
WAKULLA	2873	2120	753	26.2	2701	2219	477	94.0	276	104.7	63.3	"
WALTON	9044	7958	1086	12.0	8331	7531	790	92.1	296	94.6	72.7	"
WASHINGTON	6385	5364	1021	16.0	5932	5214	713	92.9	308	97.2	69.8	"
	3,087,699	2,617,438	470,261	15.2	*1,492,210	1,187,693	187,456	64.5	287,805	68.2	38.8	

* THERE ARE 22091 MINOR PARTY REGISTRANTS WHOSE RACIAL BREAKDOWN IS NOT AVAILABLE

8400
~~5000~~
~~$13,400~~
$12,900 (500 going to CORE in S.C. area)

SCLC - Jacksonville - ~~Duval Ct, City~~ Benefit Union.
34,324

CORE - Dade, Pinellas, Leon — 13122
48,940 13122 8764 (70826)

24.6	Dade	3296.40	(3800)
8.2	Hillsboro	1098.80	
6.5	Pinellas	871.00	
4.4	Leon	589.60	
17.2	Duval	2304.80	
3.4	Volusia	455.60	
9.3	Orange	1246.20	
3.5	Alachua	469.00	
1.0	Bay	134.00	
4.9	Escambia	656.00	
8.6	Brevard	1152.40	
.7	Columbia	93.80	
7.0	Polk	938.00	
		13,305.60	

NAACP - Duval — 34324
Daytona, Volusia — 6853
Orlando, Orange — 18512
Gainesville, Alachua — 7141
Tampa, Hillsborough — 16405
Tallahassee, Leon — 8764
Panama City, Bay — 2104
Pensacola, Escambia — 9923
Dade — 48940
Ft. Lauderdale, Broward — 17208
Lake City, Columbia — 1543
Winter Haven, Polk — 14027
93716 198866

Gadsden 12565
Jefferson 2422
14987

Final approval

SCLC - Leon - $600

CORE - Dade - $2800
NAA - DADE - $500
NAA - rest of the as above - $9500

State Voters League Gains Stature

Those who formerly followed the meetings of the State Voters League and attended the session on last Saturday in Macon, not only saw in contrast new emphasis, but, as well new vistas for such a vigorous movement taking on younger minds as it rolled on.

This was an encouraging aspect, for where there is the interest of youth, there are excellent signs of renewed life and the promise of health in our political action front.

The harmony which prevailed all through the session was indicative of the determination of the body to use its energies and influences in working for a constructive program rather than wasting efforts at petty bickering.

Representatives from some portions of Georgia's 10 congressional districts, betrayed the fact that at last a cross-section of voters were participating in the State League. The roll call of counties showing the increase in registration, was also an interesting feature as well as a distinct contribution to the objectives sought by the League since its organization.

The battle cry was more voters with independent voting. With these two outstanding features and the intensity of the interest of the young voting public at the session, there should be renewed vigor in the ranks of our political action groups. There should be such a wide attraction that the whole state should be allerted in the area of justice and equal opportunity for those whose heavy vote is bound to be something to be reckoned with in the future.

The Macon meeting showed health; it proved that those state workers have interested the youthful school groups and through them we are going to continue gains on our registration and voting fronts.

Atlanta Daily World 3-26-62

file
Ga. Ky. data

Rec'd 7-24-63
Sec. State says (as of that date)
This is latest.

COMPILED BY
BEN W. FORTSON JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962
JEFFERSON	Louisville	6,253	6,251	4,384	4,333	4,807
JENKINS	Millen	3,260	3,769	3,196	3,541	3,359
JOHNSON	Wrightsville	5,309	5,852	3,923	3,710	3,470
JONES	Gray	2,419	2,379	2,659	3,013	3,493
LAMAR	Barnesville	3,646	3,785	3,700	4,278	4,582
LANIER	Lakeland	2,274	2,479	2,344	2,468	2,153
LAURENS	Dublin	14,431	16,972	16,725	11,679	11,821
LEE	Leesburg	1,203	1,273	1,310	1,239	1,417
LIBERTY	Hinesville	3,919	4,529	4,600	4,014	4,758
LINCOLN	Lincolnton	2,292	1,661	2,440	2,225	2,250
LONG	Ludowici	2,602	3,262		3,470	1,650
LOWNDES	Valdosta	13,222	15,001	14,564	14,969	10,580
LUMPKIN	Dahlonega	4,033	4,204	3,995	2,747	2,927
MACON	Oglethorpe	3,124	3,551	3,202	3,480	3,544
MADISON	Danielsville	5,528	4,731	4,643	4,807	4,172
MARION	Buena Vista	1,396	1,406	1,382	1,563	1,427
McDUFFIE	Thomson	4,200	4,336	4,468	4,297	4,381
McINTOSH	Darien	2,785	2,667	2,615	2,890	3,079
MERIWETHER	Greenville	8,013	8,574	6,384	5,458	5,806
MILLER	Colquitt	3,277	3,499	3,363	3,193	3,226
MITCHELL	Camilla	8,835	7,781	7,673	5,326	5,478
MONROE	Forsyth	4,311	3,796	4,086	3,805	3,938
MONTGOMERY	Mt. Vernon	3,435	4,163	4,320	3,908	3,100
MORGAN	Madison	4,212	3,354	3,353	3,820	3,697
MURRAY	Chatsworth	4,658	4,831	4,997	3,812	4,704
MUSCOGEE	Columbus	35,000	29,962	26,588	26,549	32,396
NEWTON	Covington	9,463	10,263	10,963	6,042	7,275
OCONEE	Watkinsville	3,348	3,730	3,596	2,275	2,317
OGLETHORPE	Lexington	2,810	3,206	3,157	3,059	3,022
PAULDING	Dallas	8,068	8,149	8,286	8,169	7,089
PEACH	Ft. Valley	3,056	3,124	3,218	3,198	3,511
PICKENS	Jasper	3,953	5,338	4,494	4,840	5,264
PIERCE	Blackshear	5,500	5,501	3,769	4,256	4,212
PIKE	Zebulon	2,540	3,048	3,016	3,320	3,412
POLK	Cedartown	14,192	15,840	11,006	11,571	11,885
PULASKI	Hawkinsville	2,869	3,323	3,088	3,255	3,408
PUTNAM	Eatonton	2,737	3,056	2,936	3,173	2,866
QUITMAN	Georgetown	722	808	764	804	831
RABUN	Clayton	4,195	4,766	4,878	5,243	5,116
RANDOLPH	Cuthbert	3,216	3,046	3,078	2,856	2,918
RICHMOND	Augusta	26,588	28,620	29,080	28,867	32,844
ROCKDALE	Conyers	3,622	4,064	4,064	4,662	5,372
SCHLEY	Ellaville	1,058	1,114	1,164	1,027	1,064
SCREVEN	Sylvania	3,606	3,950	3,562	4,027	4,393
SEMINOLE	Donalsonville	3,212	3,364	3,201	3,500	3,034
SPALDING	Griffin	10,742			10,284	10,761
STEPHENS	Toccoa	7,224	8,228	8,869	10,289	9,492
STEWART	Lumpkin	2,156	2,262	1,662	1,808	1,792
SUMTER	Americus	6,667	6,068	5,647	6,035	6,279
TALBOT	Talbotton	1,477	1,632	1,667	1,799	1,706
TALIAFERRO	Crawfordville	1,603	2,007	1,669	1,840	1,774
TATTNALL	Reidsville	8,794	10,004	9,904	8,417	7,940
TAYLOR	Butler	3,180	3,449	3,450	3,294	3,329
TELFAIR	McRae	6,920		7,558	7,576	4,284
TERRELL	Dawson	3,776	3,591	2,858	2,945	3,063
THOMAS	Thomasville	9,982	10,544	10,001	9,536	10,347
TIFT	Tifton	7,600	6,768	7,794	8,123	8,306
TOOMBS	Lyons	5,528	6,517	5,713	6,511	6,393
TOWNS	Hiawassee	2,600	2,123		3,514	3,161
TREUTLEN	Soperton	3,200	3,559	2,552	2,683	3,156
TROUP	LaGrange	16,704	14,845	15,940	13,491	14,154
TURNER	Ashburn	3,807	4,467	4,367	3,994	2,901
TWIGGS	Jeffersonville	2,667	2,940	2,865	1,936	1,944
UNION	Blairsville	4,695	4,822	4,944	5,662	4,346
UPSON	Thomaston	7,523	6,467	5,903	6,153	7,059
WALKER	LaFayette	22,802	25,356	24,451	25,061	25,947
WALTON	Monroe	7,310	8,130	7,678	6,595	6,839
WARE	Waycross	17,746	13,338	13,736	14,756	15,870
WARREN	Warrenton	2,076	2,304	2,201	1,931	1,828
WASHINGTON	Sandersville	7,417	7,543	8,400	7,941	6,811
WAYNE	Jesup	6,950	8,789	9,370	7,705	7,980
WEBSTER	Preston	1,293	908	934	800	775
WHEELER	Alamo	3,469	3,492	3,592	2,776	2,575
WHITE	Cleveland	3,965	4,119	4,121	4,462	4,552
WHITFIELD	Dalton	21,000	16,339	16,777	17,756	18,511
WILCOX	Abbeville	4,383	3,470	3,289	3,667	3,732
WILKES	Washington	3,229	3,700	3,654	3,779	4,022
WILKINSON	Irwinton	3,171	3,472	3,452	3,637	3,406
WORTH	Sylvester	5,903	6,118	6,151	6,311	5,146
	TOTAL	1,273,793	1,310,586	1,286,021	1,302,139	1,364,988

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS BY YEARS

COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962
APPLING	Baxley	8,283	8,519	7,752	9,064	8,803
ATKINSON	Pearson	5,335	6,461	4,961	2,951	3,190
BACON	Alma	5,379	5,997	6,127	6,285	3,890
BAKER	Newton	1,511	1,727	1,670	1,740	1,655
BALDWIN	Milledgeville	9,181	9,981	10,293	10,293	6,830
BANKS	Homer	3,148	4,460	4,464	3,713	3,726
BARROW	Winder	6,142	6,980	6,160	6,760	7,003
BARTOW	Cartersville	12,034	13,144	12,442	13,108	13,485
BEN HILL	Fitzgerald	4,702	5,061	4,727	3,916	4,032
BERRIEN	Nashville	6,334	7,005	4,580	4,804	5,639
BIBB	Macon	32,076	32,864	31,037	31,869	46,720
BLECKLEY	Cochran	5,239	6,121	3,391	4,161	3,928
BRANTLEY	Nahunta	3,860	3,427	3,993	3,786	3,765
BROOKS	Quitman	4,525	4,906	5,016	3,716	3,802
BRYAN	Pembroke	2,657	3,034	2,789	3,551	3,626
BULLOCH	Statesboro	10,056	11,178	9,289	9,183	9,353
BURKE	Waynesboro	4,184	3,968	4,091	3,711	4,377
BUTTS	Jackson	4,397	5,419	5,247	5,668	4,040
CALHOUN	Morgan	1,951	2,084	1,814	1,816	1,830
CAMDEN	Woodbine	3,228	4,372	3,991	3,861	3,604
CANDLER	Metter	3,688	4,369	4,369	4,185	4,055
CARROLL	Carrollton	16,750	18,044	14,605	12,451	13,409
CATOOSA	Ringgold	9,217	9,620	10,008	11,508	7,885
CHARLTON	Folkston	2,500	2,315	2,333	1,893	2,108
CHATHAM	Savannah	45,120	46,798	46,193	46,139	51,183
CHATTAHOOCHEE	Cusseta	288	318	292	335	355
CHATTOOGA	Summerville	11,637	12,712	12,261	9,639	10,201
CHEROKEE	Canton	10,593	10,652	13,069	13,762	11,823
CLARKE	Athens	14,493	15,555	17,391	10,703	11,473
CLAY	Ft. Gaines	1,040	1,081	1,107	1,121	1,141
CLAYTON	Jonesboro	10,450	13,736	11,918	14,304	15,638
CLINCH	Homerville	2,622	2,963	2,748	2,796	2,632
COBB	Marietta	26,663	29,342	30,042	30,376	33,375
COFFEE	Douglas	9,108	11,928	11,000	11,744	11,340
COLQUITT	Moultrie	11,436	12,150	13,965	15,293	12,479
COLUMBIA	Appling	3,321	3,718	3,933	4,720	3,763
COOK	Adel	4,750	6,877	6,500	6,745	6,924
COWETA	Newnan	5,375	13,925	13,244	11,776	10,702
CRAWFORD	Knoxville	1,570	1,897	1,651	1,595	1,563
CRISP	Cordele	5,311	5,746	5,506	6,100	6,069
DADE	Trenton	3,691	3,883	3,718	4,329	4,326
DAWSON	Dawsonville	2,099	2,018	2,172	2,183	1,835
DECATUR	Bainbridge	8,330	7,930	8,490	8,857	9,262
DEKALB	Decatur	54,679	61,424	66,603	70,636	84,143
DODGE	Eastman	10,486	10,866	10,756	12,075	10,974
DOOLY	Vienna	4,741	5,149	4,974	5,067	5,312
DOUGHERTY	Albany	22,400	12,182	13,443	14,405	16,729
DOUGLAS	Douglasville	6,268	7,576	7,778	9,405	8,257
EARLY	Blakely	4,661	4,561	4,017	4,151	3,990
ECHOLS	Statenville	926	870	819	745	857
EFFINGHAM	Springfield	2,978	3,134	2,806	3,068	3,398
ELBERT	Elberton	8,178	10,011	10,116	9,658	9,721
EMANUEL	Swainsboro	6,829	8,661	9,014	9,650	9,962
EVANS	Claxton	2,684	2,903	2,689	2,806	2,953
FANNIN	Blue Ridge	8,433	8,334	8,522	8,452	8,667
FAYETTE	Fayetteville	3,002	3,752	3,229	2,766	2,809
FLOYD	Rome	28,041	31,071	20,767	22,698	21,016
FORSYTH	Cumming	3,948	5,020	4,148	5,419	5,418
FRANKLIN	Carnesville	10,068	7,300	5,800	12,319	10,561
FULTON	Atlanta	124,978	124,808	133,291	145,096	177,497
GILMER	Ellijay	5,384	4,564	4,460	4,041	4,110
GLASCOCK	Gibson	1,543	1,615	1,358	1,385	1,284
GLYNN	Brunswick	10,563	10,159	9,464	9,834	10,868
GORDON	Calhoun	7,665	7,578	7,702	8,744	8,713
GRADY	Cairo	7,389	5,267	5,907	4,709	4,788
GREENE	Greensboro	5,948	7,508	7,781	7,501	4,203
GWINNETT	Lawrenceville	16,546	16,500	17,500	20,579	21,929
HABERSHAM	Clarkesville	7,706	8,423	8,423	6,000	7,302
HALL	Gainesville	17,377	20,745	18,751	14,010	14,573
HANCOCK	Sparta	3,551	4,097	3,794	3,045	2,262
HARALSON	Buchanan	11,443	8,757	12,194	6,401	7,546
HARRIS	Hamilton	3,689	3,675	3,850	4,021	3,603
HART	Hartwell	6,823	6,535	6,238	7,312	6,259
HEARD	Franklin	2,750	3,061	2,849	3,190	2,646
HENRY	McDonough	6,198	7,008	7,104	8,239	9,602
HOUSTON	Perry	5,175	7,386	7,739	7,653	9,662
IRWIN	Ocilla	4,500	5,000	5,200	4,800	5,600
JACKSON	Jefferson	6,800	7,588	7,659	7,114	7,087
JASPER	Monticello	3,349	3,225	3,334	2,548	2,697
JEFF DAVIS	Hazlehurst	5,869	4,239	6,190	4,282	4,922

Atlanta Daily World

Published Every Morning Except Monday

ANTA (3), GEORGIA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1963 (Two Sections) — PRICE TEN CENTS

CITY EDITION

"NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS"

"Easier To Buy Destructive Weapon, Than To Vote"

VOTE BAR END URGED

Presidential Commission, Johnson Note Ballot Lag

WASHINGTON — The 11-member Presidential Commission on Registration and Voting Participation Friday urged that literacy tests, poll taxes and other legal barriers to voting be abolished.

"The United States, leader of the free world, lags behind many other free countries in voter participation," the commission said.

The commission was established last March 30 by the late President John F. Kennedy to study reasons for low voter turnout in the United States.

President Johnson accepted the 21 recommendations made by the commission and stated: "I am told that it is easier today to buy a destructive weapon, a gun, in a hardware store, than it is to vote."

COMMISSION EXTENDED

Johnson extended the life of the commission until next March 30 in order to assist states and localities to put some of the suggested reforms into practice.

Many Negro and white organizations throughout the United States have called for the abolition of literacy tests and poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting.

The commission noted that during the 1960 presidential election, only 63.8 per cent of Americans of voting age cast ballots. Voting participation in off-year congressional elections has ranged as low as 30.1 per cent during the last 40 years.

In their sweeping recommendations, the commissioners noted that many election laws and administrative practices are "unreasonable, unfair and outmoded. They obstruct the path to the ballot box, disfranchising millions who want to vote."

The President called upon "both political partites Republicans and Democrats, the governors and officials of each state in the union, and all citizens" to join in the effort to secure the right to vote for all who wish it. He asked: "Why should we make it difficult for people to vote? It is easier now to register and enlist in the service in many cases than it is to vote. Why should a man have an easy path provided for him to go and fight, but a difficult path for him to go and voté?' - He said he hoped that in the presidential election next year "three out of every three eligible voters will vote for their president instead of only two out of every three."

Atlanta Daily World

President Johnson Comes Out With The Proposition Of A Powerful Memorial

12-22-63

In extending the life of the Commission set up to protect the registration of voters, President Lyndon B. Johnson strictly emphasized this right. He went all out in his declaration of the principles underlying this right and well said that it is far easier for an individual to purchase a deadly firearm than to qualify for the right to vote.

The President castigated the practice of making it so hard for an individual to get to the polls for the expression of his version in the country's political arena.

The President went further in declaring that it is still made easier for men to qualify for the military service than to get the ballot. He also made the inference that a man who is able to qualify for the defense of his country in battle, should also be able to vote in the commonwealth he is called upon to defend.

It is hoped that those whose cause the President is espousing on this voter front, will not default this earnest vouchsafe of the head of this nation, who follows a great President, who for a portion of the same cause, poured out the last full measure of his devotion and went on to an untimely grave as a part of that price.

Herein lies the greatest memorial tribute within the grasp of mankind — the qualifying for the right to vote.

State of Georgia

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

I, Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the five pages of photographed matter hereto attached contains a true and correct copy of an Act approved by the Governor on February 21st, 1964, numbered Act No. 593 (Senate Bill No. 278) and entitled; "An Act to amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874 (Ga. L. 1874, p. 116), and the several Acts amendatory thereof; to repeal fonflicting laws; and for other purposes"; as the same appears of file and record in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at the Capitol, in the City of Atlanta, this 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty- four and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Eighty- eighth.

Ben W. Fortson Jr.
SECRETARY OF STATE.

Act #
593

S. B. No. 278

ENROLLMENT

Feb. 21, 1964

The Committee of the Senate on Senate Administrative Affairs has examined the within and finds the same properly enrolled.

Glenn Pelham
Chairman

Peter Zack Geer
President of the Senate

George D. Stevens
Secretary of the Senate

Geo. L. Smith
Speaker of the House

Glenn Ellard
Clerk of the House

Received D. D. Barnard
Secretary, Executive Department

This 24 day of Feb. 1964

Approved Carl E. Sanders
Governor

This 21st day of February 1964

General Assembly

AN ACT

To amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874 (Ga. L. 1874, p. 116), and the several Acts amendatory thereof; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

IN SENATE

Read 1st time February 5, 1964
Read 2nd time February 6, 1964
Read 3rd time February 12, 1964
And Passed

Ayes 36 Nays 0

George D. Stevens
Secretary of the Senate

IN HOUSE

Read 1st time February 13, 1964
Read 2nd time February 14, 1964
Read 3rd time February 21, 1964
And Passed

Ayes 120 Nays 0

Glenn Ellard
Clerk of the House

By: Senators Johnson of the 38th, MacIntyre of the 40th, Coggins of the 35th, Salome of the 36th and others.

AN ACT

To amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same that the Act entitled an Act establishing a new charter for the City of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874 (Ga. Laws 1874, p. 116), and the several Acts amendatory thereof, be further amended as follows:

Section 1. A copy of notice of intention to apply for this local legislation and an affidavit showing the publication of such notice as required by law are attached hereto and made a part of this bill, and it is hereby declared that all the requirements of the Constitution of the State of Georgia of 1945 relating to publication of notice of intention to apply for the passage of this local legislation have been complied with for the enactment of this law.

Section 2. Vacancies in any offices, whether elected by the people or by the Board of Aldermen with the exception of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen shall be filled by a vote of the Board of Aldermen and the person so elected shall serve the remainder of the term.

Section 3. All vacancies in the membership of the Board

of Aldermen occurring within 15 calendar months or less of the expiration of their term of office shall be filled by the Mayor from a list of three qualified nominees submitted by the Board of Aldermen. All vacancies occurring in the membership of the Board of Aldermen more than 15 months prior to the expiration of their term of office shall be filled by a majority of the votes cast in a special election called by the Board of Aldermen on the same day as the next General Election in which members of the House of Representatives of Fulton County are elected. If no one person voted on in such special election receives a majority of the votes cast, a run-over election shall be called by the Board of Aldermen and said election shall be held not less than 10 nor more than 30 days thereafter, and, in such election only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the special election shall be accepted as candidates in such run-over election. All electors or voters, from that part of Atlanta that is in DeKalb County, voting in any special election as herein provided shall vote at the precincts that are established in DeKalb County for the holding of State General Elections. All electors or voters, from that part of Atlanta that is in DeKalb County, voting in any run-over election as herein provided shall vote at the precincts that are established in DeKalb County for the holding of City General Elections for the City of Atlanta. In the event the election herein provided will not be held within sixty (60) days after the occurrence of such vacancy, the Mayor shall fill such vacancy from a list of three qualified nominees submitted by the Board of Aldermen for the interim from the time of the occurrence

of such vacancy until the person elected at such special election enters upon the duties of the office as a member of the Board of Aldermen. The persons so appointed or elected and qualified shall hold office until the expiration of said unexpired term and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 4. Section 2 of an amendatory Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of Atlanta, approved February 28th, 1874, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.", approved February 26, 1941 (Ga. Laws 1941, p. 1057), relating to the filling of vacancies, is hereby stricken in its entirety.

Section 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given that the City of Atlanta intends to apply for the passage of local legislation at the 1964 session of the General Assembly of Georgia, which convenes on Monday, January 13, 1964, to amend the charter of the City of Atlanta, the title to such bill or bills to be as follows:

"An Act to amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes."

This 20th day of December, 1963.

HENRY L. BOWDEN,
City Attorney
City of Atlanta

Dec 23 30, 1963, Jan 6 13 20 27, Feb 3 10, 1964

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, duly authorized to administer oaths, LEROY R. JOHNSON, who, on oath, deposes and says that he is Senator from the 38th District, and that the attached copy of Notice of Intention to Introduce Local Legislation was published in the FULTON COUNTY DAILY REPORT, which is the official organ of Fulton County, on the following dates: January 13, 20 & 27, 1964.

Leroy R. Johnson
Senator, 38th District

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 4th day
of February, 1964

Frank E. Blankenship
Notary Public

FRANK E. BLANKENSHIP
Notary Public, Georgia State at Large
My Commission Expires July 15, 1966

May 19, 1964

MEMORANDUM

To: Leslie W. Dunbar
From: Barbara I. Whitaker
Re: REGISTRATION IN ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, AND STATE OF GEORGIA

MAYORALTY RACE, ATLANTA, 1961:

	Total	White	Negro
All Wards Except 2nd	132,123	91,873	40,250
2nd Ward - DeKalb Cty.	12,432	11,446	986
	144,555	103,319	41,236

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION, 1962:

	Total	White	Negro
Georgia	1,364,988	1,119,453	165,535
Fulton County	177,935	131,323	46,612
Atlanta	143,249	98,183	45,056

1964 ESTIMATES*:

	Total	White	Negro
Georgia	1,575,000	1,300,000	275,000
Fulton County	210,184	150,184	60,000
Atlanta	169,000	111,000	58,000

* These are statistical estimates based on best available information. The Secretary of State will not make an official release until early next month. The total for Fulton County is official. The breakdown is estimated from reports in the VEP files. Mr. Hay, Chief Registrar, is preparing an official release on breakdown which should be completed within a "few weeks." The Atlanta figure is the total eligible to vote in the referendum on May 6, and includes only those persons registered through April 13, 1964. This cut-off date came during massive neighborhood registration. It also includes 13,486 voters in the Second Ward in DeKalb County, approximately 5,000 of whom are Negroes.

Barbara I. Whitaker
Research Assistant

BIW:js

Registration Data
BW

NEWS RELEASE

Rec'd 5/22/64 WB

Georgia's only Negro Senator, Leroy R. Johnson of the 38th District Atlanta, Georgia made an effort yesterday (5-20-64) to revolutionize the State's Political Arena by moving to Amend Senate Bill 1 by striking Section 34-618 in its Entirety and inserting a New Section.

Section 34-618 in the State's Old Constitution made it mandatory for a prospective voter to answer 20 of 30 difficult questions if he was unable to read and interpret the United States Constitution.

Senator Johnson's Amendment seeks to replace the asking of the 30 difficult questions with 6 easy ones.

Johnson's Amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 35-2.

In speaking in support of his Amendment, Johnson declared, "A good, honest person of good character ought to be able to vote without having to answer 20 of the present 30 questions."

The six questions that Johnson offered and were approved by the Senate are:

1. Who is President of the United States?
2. Who is Vice President of the United States?
3. Who are the two United States Senators from Georgia?
4. Who is Governor of Georgia?
5. Who are the members of the General Assembly who represent you?
6. Who is Sheriff of your County?

An illiterate person could be registered to vote if he correctly answered four of the six questions.

It is predicted that this Amendment would aid thousands of Potential Negro Voters.

Ga statewide

New Provision Adopted

Senator Johnson of the 38th moves to amend S. B. 1 (Comm. Sub.) by striking Section 34-618 in its entirety and inserting a new Section 34-618 as follows:

"Section 34-618. Oral examination of applicants on standard questions. -- The examination which the registration officers shall submit to an applicant who claims the right to register on the basis of good character and understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, shall be based upon the following list of standard questions, and the questions on this list and no others shall be submitted to such applicant:

1. Who is the President of the United States?
2. Who is the Vice President of the United States?
3. Who are the two United States Senators from Georgia?
4. Who is the Governor of Georgia?
5. Who are the members of the General Assembly who represent you?
6. Who is the sheriff of your county?

If the applicant can give correct answers to four of the six questions propounded to him, possesses the other necessary qualifications and is not disqualified in any other way, the card shall be marked 'approved' and the applicant shall be considered an elector; otherwise the applicant is rejected."

Old Provision

SECTION 19.

The standard list of questions which shall be propounded to each applicant is as follows:

1. What is a republican form of government?

2. What are the names of the three branches of the United States government?

3. In what State Senatorial District do you live and what are the names of the county or counties in such District?

4. What is the name of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such Circuit?

5. What is the definition of a felony in Georgia?

6. How many Representatives are there in the Georgia House of Representatives and how does the Constitution of Georgia provide that they be apportioned among the several counties?

7. What does the Constitution of Georgia prescribe as the qualifications of Representatives in the Georgia House of Representatives?

8. How does the Constitution of the United States provide that it may be amended?

9. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and who is the Presiding Justice of that Court?

10. Who may grant pardons and paroles in Georgia?

11. Who is the Solicitor General of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live and who is the Judge of such Circuit? (If such Circuit has more than one Judge, name them all.)

12. If the Governor of Georgia dies, who exercises the executive power, and if both the Governor and the person who succeeds him die, who exercises the executive power?

13. (a) What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus?

    (b) What does the Constitution of Georgia provide regarding the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus?

14. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following State offices in Georgia?

    (1) Governor

    (2) Lieutenant Governor

    (3) Secretary of State

    (4) Attorney General

    (5) Comptroller General

    (6) State Treasurer

    (7) Commissioner of Agriculture

    (8) State School Superintendent

    (9) Commissioner of Labor

15. How many Congressional Districts in Georgia are there and in which one do you live?

16. What is the term of office of a United States Senator?

17. What is the term of office of a State Senator?

18. What is the county site of your county?

19. How does the Constitution of Georgia provide that a county site may be changed?

20. What are the qualifications for jury service in Georgia?

21. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following offices in your county?

    (1) Clerk of the Superior Court

    (2) Ordinary

    (3) Sheriff

22. How may a new state be admitted into the Union?

23. On what day and how often is the general election held in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly of Georgia are elected?

24. What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the right of citizens to vote?

25. In what Federal Court District do you live?

26. What are the names of the Federal District Judges of Georgia?

27. Who are citizens of Georgia?

28. What is trason against the State of Georgia?

29. In what body does the Constitution of the United States declare that the legislative powers granted in such Constitution shall be vested?

30. How many electoral votes does Georgia have in the electoral college?

MADDOX, MATTHEWS LASH AT SANDERS

Atl. Const. 5-30-64

United Press International

A state legislator and an Atlanta restaurant operator, both outspoken supporters of Gov. George C. Wallace, took Gov. Carl E. Sanders to task Friday for opposing a visit here by the Alabama governor.

Rep. Dorsey Matthews of Colquitt County said Sanders catered to a mob element in blocking the visit.

The restaurant owner, Lester Maddox, called a news conference and charged that Sanders "slapped the faces of all patriotic citizens of Alabama and Georgia."

A bloc of rural voters in the Georgia House, generally allied with former Gov. Marvin Griffin, invited the Alabama segregationist governor to address the House next Tuesday.

Sanders objected to the speech saying no one should make political talk in the legislature while it is busy trying to revise the state constitution in a special session costing taxpayers $18,000 a day.

The Wallace supporters moved to meet Sanders objections and get Wallace off the taxpayers' time by scheduling him for a breakfast talk at a downtown hotel.

Wallace then called off the trip. His cancellation Thursday came after Dr. C. Miles Smith, president of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent Wallace a telegram warning that the governor's visit might provoke "massive and uncontrollable" demonstrations.

Wallace said that if state leaders didn't want him he wouldn't come. But he plans to appear here July 4 at a segregationist rally.

Matthews, one of the lawmakers who issued the invitation to Wallace, charged that if Sanders "did not call out the National Guard and protect any man .... against a mob he's not a governor of the white people of this state — he's taking sides with a mob element."

Madox, who worked to arrange Wallace's visit, called Sanders "arrogant, rude, senseless and vindictive."

Ga.

Ga. Statewide

June 29, 1964

Honorable Carl Sanders, Governor
State of Georgia
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Sanders:

You were quoted in the April 30, 1964 issue of the Atlanta Journal as having urged all citizens to register and vote. The article stated that you refuted a belief by some that racial restrictions prevented some people from registering in Georgia.

We commend you for your interest in voter registration for all people and wish that our findings would support your statement that there are no racial restrictions in Georgia regarding voters. Unfortunately, our reports indicate that there are still several counties in Georgia where Negroes are discriminated against in their efforts to register. We are happy to report that some counties which have had a record for racial discrimination against Negro registrants now have a sizable number of Negro voters.

We honestly believe that the only way to show what has actually taken place in Georgia is to make public the number of registered voters by race in each county, and this information is not always easy to come by. Your office could render a great service to the cause of voter registration if you would take steps to request of each county registrar that he make available to you for publication the number of registered voters by race in his respective county. With this kind of information, we will not

only be able to measure how far Georgia has come in the area of non-discriminatory voter registration, but it will also let us know where we still must work.

Will you please let me hear from you regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:bs

Atl Journal 4/30/64

Governor Urges Everybody to Vote

Special to The Atlanta Journal

MONROE, Ga., April 30—Gov. Sanders Wednesday defended Georgia's voter registration as a whole and urged all citizens to get on the eligible lists and go to the polls during this election year.

Georgia's chief executive discussed politics and farm growth in general and the duty of all citizens in particular as principal speaker at Walton County's Governor's Day.

A crowd of approximately 3,000 attended the festivities here arranged by the Walton County Farm Bureau and Monroe and Walton County public officials.

The governor's prepared text refuted a belief in some places that Georgia's voters constitute a closed society and that registration is on a restrictive basis.

"This is simply not so," the text said. "I challenge those citizens who have not yet let their presence be felt to register and find out for themselves."

ACTUALLY, the governor departed from his prepared text which made an obvious reference to charges that Negroes are prevented from registering in Georgia. He skipped over the "registration on a restrictive basis," and appealed to all citizens to get themselves eligible.

The governor said that there are about a million persons who could be eligible to vote in Georgia who have not registered to take part in elections.

"We face a grave political crisis each time a citizen neglects the public and private duty to register and vote," he told his listeners.

Gov. Sanders said it was his official hope that all citizens would register and go to the polls by challenging the Walton County Farm Bureau to help lead the way in a new registration crusade.

"The right to vote is one of the proudest heritages we have made available to our young people and it is our sacred duty, therefore, to see to it that each young person is made aware of this right," the governor said.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE described the state's agriculture as being "on the move." He gave figures which showed that gross farm income had a healthy 7 per cent increase from 1962 to 1963.

Other festivities included an exhibition by three members of the Georgia Sky Divers' Club.

Miller-Gray (Outlook)

Everyone's Duty to Register And Vote, Sanders Tells 3,000

By TED SIMMONS
Constitution Staff Writer

MONROE, Ga. — Gov. Carl Sanders appealed Wednesday to every individual in the state, "no matter who he may be," to register and vote.

He omitted from his speech a section of his prepared text which replied to criticism of restricted registration.

The governor made his get out and vote appeal before some 3,000 celebrants of Walton County's Governors Day.

Sanders told the crowd gathered at American Legion Field here that the time has come for every citizen "to stand up and be counted" in government.

CHALLENGES CHARGES

In his prepared text Sanders made an obvious reference to charges that Negroes are prevented from registering in some parts of Georgia.

"This is simply not so, and I hereby challenge those citizens who have not yet let their presence be felt in our government to register and find out for themselves," the text said.

In his speech Sanders made no reference to "registration . . . on a restrictive basis," but directed his appeal for all citizens to push for bigger vote registration.

Sanders also departed from his prepared text to describe Georgia as a state which is "looked on as a progressive state . . . no longer looked on as just a leader in the South" but in the nation as well.

He said Georgia is growing on all fronts "because our people are united." There is no longer division in the state between north and south or east and west, or between the cities and the rural areas.

EDUCATION SUPPORT

An example of this new unity was the "overwhelming" support his education program received from the Legislature during its last session, Sanders said.

The governor also described the state's agriculture as being "on the move."

"In 1962, for example, the gross farm income in our state totaled $831,022,000 while the latest preliminary estimates on farm income for 1963 amount to about $899 million, or in other words, a very healthy seven per cent increase in a year's time," Sanders said.

"What makes this continuing increase even more remarkable is the fact that there are now actually fewer farmers taking in more income," he said.

Sanders was honored with ceremonies that attracted citizens from all over the county, and which were climaxed by an outdoor barbecue chicken dinner.

SKY DIVING

The festivities included a spectacular sky diving exhibition by three members of the Georgia Sky Divers' Club, which created some excitement in the crowd when all three divers were blown considerably off target by high winds.

The female member of the team, Miss Pat Hollins, landed in a tree, a considerable distance from American Legion field, but was uninjured.

The ceremony also included music and marching by the Monroe Girls' Corps, the Loganville Glee Club, and the Morgan County High School Band.

In a brief address preceding that of Gov. Sanders, Dr. Harry Brown, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau told the crowd that agriculture is now "more important than it has ever been before," because of ever increasing population.

Gov. Sanders responded by giving his assurance "that there will be a strong agricultural program in Georgia as long as I am governor."

Staff Photo—Dwight Ross

GUESTS AT WALTON COUNTY CELEBRATION
3,000 Persons Hear Address By Governor, Shown with Wife

Board of Registrars
DeKALB BUILDING ANNEX
Decatur, Georgia

JM

NOV 6 1964

DATE	PRECINCT TRANSFERS	REMOVALS	NEW REGIST.	TOTAL
Avondale				2876
Briarcliff				4660
Brookhaven				4624
Brownings				3288
Chamblee				2276
Clarkston				2151
College Heights	A			892
	B			1060
Decatur-Glenwood				2870
Diamonds				320
Doraville				3561
East Atlanta				3008
East Lake	A			191
	B			1021
Edgewood A				1899
Edgewood B				2976
Edgewood C				310
Emory				2558
Evans	A			870
	B			1771
Fernbank	A			1934
	B			32
Hooper-Alexander				1320
Jim Cherry				3306
Johnson Estates A				2875
Johnson Estates B				999
North Kirkwood	A			245
	B			1399
South Kirkwood A				2441
South Kirkwood B				388
Kittredge				2604
Knollwood				2349

DATE	PRECINCT TRANSFERS	REMOVALS	NEW REGIST.	TOTAL
Laurel Ridge				1444
Leslie J. Steele			=	2338
Lithonia				1790
McWilliams				400
Medlock				3671
Midway Heights				3613
Mills				3282
Oakhurst				1549
Phillips				175
Pine Lake				965
Ponce de Leon				3107
Redan				737
Rehoboth				3228
Sagamore				31655
Scottdale				2322
Shallowford				734
Skyhaven				1942
Skyland				4213
S. W. DeKalb				1283
Stone Mountain				1438
Terry Mill				1410
Toney				3773
Wadsworth				3197
W. D. Thomson				3422
Winnona				1468

TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED VOTERS 10-1-64 117740
DEKALB COUNTY
117, 740

COMPILED BY
BEN W. FORTSON JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964 Negroes
JEFFERSON	Louisville	6,253	6,251	4,384	4,333	4,807	
JENKINS	Millen	3,260	3,769	3,196	3,541	3,359	
JOHNSON	Wrightsville	5,309	5,852	3,923	3,710	3,470	
JONES	Gray	2,419	2,379	2,659	3,013	3,493	
LAMAR	Barnesville	3,646	3,785	3,700	4,278	4,582	
LANIER	Lakeland	2,274	2,479	2,344	2,468	2,153	
LAURENS	Dublin	14,431	16,972	16,725	11,679	11,821	
LEE	Leesburg	1,203	1,273	1,310	1,239	1,417	
LIBERTY	Hinesville	3,919	4,529	4,600	4,014	4,758	
LINCOLN	Lincolnton	2,292	1,661	2,440	2,225	2,250	
LONG	Ludowici	2,602	3,262		3,470	1,650	
LOWNDES	Valdosta	13,222	15,001	14,564	14,969	10,580	
LUMPKIN	Dahlonega	4,033	4,204	3,995	2,747	2,927	
MACON	Oglethorpe	3,124	3,551	3,202	3,480	3,544	
MADISON	Danielsville	5,528	4,731	4,643	4,807	4,172	
MARION	Buena Vista	1,396	1,406	1,382	1,563	1,427	
McDUFFIE	Thomson	4,200	4,336	4,468	4,297	4,381	
McINTOSH	Darien	2,785	2,667	2,615	2,890	3,079	
MERIWETHER	Greenville	8,013	8,574	6,384	5,458	5,806	
MILLER	Colquitt	3,277	3,499	3,363	3,193	3,226	
MITCHELL	Camilla	8,835	7,781	7,673	5,326	5,478	
MONROE	Forsyth	4,311	3,796	4,086	3,805	3,938	
MONTGOMERY	Mt. Vernon	3,435	4,163	4,320	3,908	3,100	
MORGAN	Madison	4,212	3,354	3,353	3,820	3,697	
MURRAY	Chatsworth	4,658	4,831	4,997	3,812	4,704	
MUSCOGEE	Columbus	35,000	29,962	26,588	26,549	32,396	43895 (8/5/64)
NEWTON	Covington	9,463	10,263	10,963	6,042	7,275	
OCONEE	Watkinsville	3,348	3,730	3,596	2,275	2,317	
OGLETHORPE	Lexington	2,810	3,206	3,157	3,059	3,022	
PAULDING	Dallas	8,068	8,149	8,286	8,169	7,089	
PEACH	Ft. Valley	3,056	3,124	3,218	3,198	3,511	
PICKENS	Jasper	3,953	5,338	4,494	4,840	5,264	
PIERCE	Blackshear	5,500	5,501	3,769	4,256	4,212	
PIKE	Zebulon	2,540	3,048	3,016	3,320	3,412	
POLK	Cedartown	14,192	15,840	11,006	11,571	11,885	
PULASKI	Hawkinsville	2,869	3,323	3,088	3,255	3,408	
PUTNAM	Eatonton	2,737	3,056	2,936	3,173	2,866	
QUITMAN	Georgetown	722	808	764	804	831	
RABUN	Clayton	4,195	4,766	4,878	5,243	5,116	
RANDOLPH	Cuthbert	3,216	3,046	3,078	2,856	2,918	
RICHMOND	Augusta	26,588	28,620	29,080	28,867	32,844	40859 (7/20/64)
ROCKDALE	Conyers	3,622	4,064	4,064	4,662	5,372	
SCHLEY	Ellaville	1,058	1,114	1,164	1,027	1,064	
SCREVEN	Sylvania	3,606	3,950	3,562	4,027	4,393	
SEMINOLE	Donalsonville	3,212	3,364	3,201	3,500	3,034	
SPALDING	Griffin	10,742			10,284	10,761	
STEPHENS	Toccoa	7,224	8,228	8,869	10,289	9,492	
STEWART	Lumpkin	2,156	2,262	1,662	1,808	1,792	
SUMTER	Americus	6,667	6,068	5,647	6,035	6,279	
TALBOT	Talbotton	1,477	1,632	1,667	1,799	1,706	
TALIAFERRO	Crawfordville	1,603	2,007	1,669	1,840	1,774	
TATTNALL	Reidsville	8,794	10,004	9,904	8,417	7,940	
TAYLOR	Butler	3,180	3,449	3,450	3,294	3,329	
TELFAIR	McRae	6,920		7,558	7,576	4,284	
TERRELL	Dawson	3,776	3,591	2,858	2,945	3,063	
THOMAS	Thomasville	9,982	10,544	10,001	9,536	10,347	
TIFT	Tifton	7,600	6,768	7,794	8,123	8,306	
TOOMBS	Lyons	5,528	6,517	5,713	6,511	6,393	
TOWNS	Hiawassee	2,600	2,123		3,514	3,161	
TREUTLEN	Soperton	3,200	3,559	2,552	2,683	3,156	
TROUP	LaGrange	16,704	14,845	15,940	13,491	14,154	
TURNER	Ashburn	3,807	4,467	4,367	3,994	2,901	
TWIGGS	Jeffersonville	2,667	2,940	2,865	1,936	1,944	
UNION	Blairsville	4,695	4,822	4,944	5,662	4,346	
UPSON	Thomaston	7,523	6,467	5,903	6,153	7,059	
WALKER	LaFayette	22,802	25,356	24,451	25,061	25,947	
WALTON	Monroe	7,310	8,130	7,678	6,595	6,839	
WARE	Waycross	17,746	13,338	13,736	14,756	15,870	
WARREN	Warrenton	2,076	2,304	2,201	1,931	1,828	
WASHINGTON	Sandersville	7,417	7,543	8,400	7,941	6,811	
WAYNE	Jesup	6,950	8,789	9,370	7,705	7,980	
WEBSTER	Preston	1,293	908	934	800	775	
WHEELER	Alamo	3,469	3,492	3,592	2,776	2,575	
WHITE	Cleveland	3,965	4,119	4,121	4,462	4,552	
WHITFIELD	Dalton	21,000	16,339	16,777	17,756	18,511	
WILCOX	Abbeville	4,383	3,470	3,289	3,667	3,732	
WILKES	Washington	3,229	3,700	3,654	3,779	4,022	
WILKINSON	Irwinton	3,171	3,472	3,452	3,637	3,406	
WORTH	Sylvester	5,903	6,118	6,151	6,311	5,146	
	TOTAL	1,273,793	1,310,586	1,286,021	1,302,139	1,364,988	

SMV

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS BY YEARS

COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964	NEGROES
APPLING	Baxley	8,283	8,519	7,752	9,064	8,803		
ATKINSON	Pearson	5,335	6,461	4,961	2,951	3,190		
BACON	Alma	5,379	5,997	6,127	6,285	3,890		
BAKER	Newton	1,511	1,727	1,670	1,740	1,655		
BALDWIN	Milledgeville	9,181	9,981	10,293	10,293	6,830		
BANKS	Homer	3,148	4,460	4,464	3,713	3,726		
BARROW	Winder	6,142	6,980	6,160	6,760	7,003		
BARTOW	Cartersville	12,034	13,144	12,442	13,108	13,485		
BEN HILL	Fitzgerald	4,702	5,061	4,727	3,916	4,032		
BERRIEN	Nashville	6,334	7,005	4,580	4,804	5,639		
BIBB	Macon	32,076	32,864	31,037	31,869	46,720		
BLECKLEY	Cochran	5,239	6,121	3,391	4,161	3,928		
BRANTLEY	Nahunta	3,860	3,427	3,993	3,786	3,765		
BROOKS	Quitman	4,525	4,906	5,016	3,716	3,802		
BRYAN	Pembroke	2,657	3,034	2,789	3,551	3,626		
BULLOCH	Statesboro	10,056	11,178	9,289	9,183	9,353		
BURKE	Waynesboro	4,184	3,968	4,091	3,711	4,377		
BUTTS	Jackson	4,397	5,419	5,247	5,668	4,040		
CALHOUN	Morgan	1,951	2,084	1,814	1,816	1,830		
CAMDEN	Woodbine	3,228	4,372	3,991	3,861	3,604		
CANDLER	Metter	3,688	4,369	4,369	4,185	4,055		
CARROLL	Carrollton	16,750	18,044	14,605	12,451	13,409		
CATOOSA	Ringgold	9,217	9,620	10,008	11,508	7,885		
CHARLTON	Folkston	2,500	2,315	2,333	1,893	2,108		
CHATHAM	Savannah	45,120	46,798	46,193	46,139	51,183		
CHATTAHOOCHEE	Cusseta	288	318	292	335	355		
CHATTOOGA	Summerville	11,637	12,712	12,261	9,639	10,201		
CHEROKEE	Canton	10,593	10,652	13,069	13,762	11,823		
CLARKE	Athens	14,493	15,555	17,391	10,703	11,473		
CLAY	Ft. Gaines	1,040	1,081	1,107	1,121	1,141		
CLAYTON	Jonesboro	10,450	13,736	11,918	14,304	15,638		
CLINCH	Homerville	2,622	2,963	2,748	2,796	2,632		
COBB	Marietta	26,663	29,342	30,042	30,376	33,375		
COFFEE	Douglas	9,108	11,928	11,000	11,744	11,340		
COLQUITT	Moultrie	11,436	12,150	13,965	15,293	12,479		
COLUMBIA	Appling	3,321	3,718	3,933	4,720	3,763		
COOK	Adel	4,750	6,877	6,500	6,745	6,924		
COWETA	Newnan	5,375	13,925	13,244	11,776	10,702		
CRAWFORD	Knoxville	1,570	1,897	1,651	1,595	1,563		
CRISP	Cordele	5,311	5,746	5,506	6,100	6,069		
DADE	Trenton	3,691	3,883	3,718	4,329	4,326		
DAWSON	Dawsonville	2,099	2,018	2,172	2,183	1,835		
DECATUR	Bainbridge	8,330	7,930	8,490	8,857	9,262		
DEKALB	Decatur	54,679	61,424	66,603	70,636	84,143		
DODGE	Eastman	10,486	10,866	10,756	12,075	10,974		
DOOLY	Vienna	4,741	5,149	4,974	5,067	5,312		
DOUGHERTY	Albany	22,400	12,182	13,443	14,405	16,729		
DOUGLAS	Douglasville	6,268	7,576	7,778	9,405	8,257		
EARLY	Blakely	4,661	4,561	4,017	4,151	3,990		
ECHOLS	Statenville	926	870	819	745	857		
EFFINGHAM	Springfield	2,978	3,134	2,806	3,068	3,398		
ELBERT	Elberton	8,178	10,011	10,116	9,658	9,721		
EMANUEL	Swainsboro	6,829	8,661	9,014	9,650	9,962		
EVANS	Claxton	2,684	2,903	2,689	2,806	2,953		
FANNIN	Blue Ridge	8,433	8,334	8,522	8,452	8,667		
FAYETTE	Fayetteville	3,002	3,752	3,229	2,766	2,809		
FLOYD	Rome	28,041	31,071	20,767	22,698	21,016		
FORSYTH	Cumming	3,948	5,020	4,148	5,419	5,418		
FRANKLIN	Carnesville	10,068	7,300	5,800	12,319	10,561		
FULTON	Atlanta	124,978	124,808	133,291	145,096	177,497	224031	61,692 (10/6/64)
GILMER	Ellijay	5,384	4,564	4,460	4,041	4,110		
GLASCOCK	Gibson	1,543	1,615	1,358	1,385	1,284		
GLYNN	Brunswick	10,563	10,159	9,464	9,834	10,868		6000
GORDON	Calhoun	7,665	7,578	7,702	8,744	8,713		
GRADY	Cairo	7,389	5,267	5,907	4,709	4,788		
GREENE	Greensboro	5,948	7,508	7,781	7,501	4,203		
GWINNETT	Lawrenceville	16,546	16,500	17,500	20,579	21,929		
HABERSHAM	Clarkesville	7,706	8,423	8,423	6,000	7,302		
HALL	Gainesville	17,377	20,745	18,751	14,010	14,573		
HANCOCK	Sparta	3,551	4,097	3,794	3,045	2,262		
HARALSON	Buchanan	11,443	8,757	12,194	6,401	7,546		
HARRIS	Hamilton	3,689	3,675	3,850	4,021	3,603		
HART	Hartwell	6,823	6,535	6,238	7,312	6,259		
HEARD	Franklin	2,750	3,061	2,849	3,190	2,646		
HENRY	McDonough	6,198	7,008	7,104	8,239	9,602		
HOUSTON	Perry	5,175	7,386	7,739	7,653	9,662		
IRWIN	Ocilla	4,500	5,000	5,200	4,800	5,600		
JACKSON	Jefferson	6,800	7,588	7,659	7,114	7,087		
JASPER	Monticello	3,349	3,225	3,334	2,548	2,697		
JEFF DAVIS	Hazlehurst	5,869	4,239	6,190	4,282	4,922		

Georgia Statewide

State Voters League Hears Report On Meet With Governor

By Thomas Jefferson Flanagan

The Georgia Voters League in its semi-annual conclave in Steward Chapel A. M. E. church at Macon, on last Saturday scored new gains on many fronts.

In the first place, the sudden upsurge of young people, unprecedented in numbers, reflected the impact that state workers have been vigorously carrying on for the last few months.

One of the highlights of the gathering was a report made by a committee which met last month with Governor Carl Sanders to present certain views and formal requests in behalf of our people. The report, printed in bulletin form, was distributed to those in attendance. J. H. Calhoun, William Randall and Q. V. Williamson made the report on the meeting with Gov. Sanders.

Of interest among the citations in the report were the topics of state employment, the appeal for better educational opportunities, housing, health, welfare, recreation, justice and political action.

The following were named District Leaders of the Voters League:

(Continued on Page 6, Col.)

1st District, Leroy Wilson, Savannah.

2nd District, J. H. Robinson, Moultrie.

3rd District, R. J. Reynolds, Columbus.

4th District, A. C. Touchstone, Griffin.

5th District, Franklin P. O'Neal.

6th District, J. L. King.

8th District, J. F. Mann, Brunswick.

10th District, Ray B. Ware, Athens.

One emphasis of the Voters League and the Registration committee was placed on political action through independent voting. It was stressed that such a procedure would enhance the opportunities of a two-party system which is badly needed in the state.

The following persons were named to head certain districts of the State-Wide Registration Committee:

1st District, Leroy Wilson, Savannah.

2nd District, Mrs. Marie Dixon, Bainbridge.

3rd District, Samuel Sapp, Columbus.

4th District, Warren Bush, Barnesville.

5th District, Rev. Fred Bennett, Atlanta.

6th District, Rev. V. J. Malone, Macon.

8th District, Rev. J. F. Mann, Brunswick.

10th District, Livingston B. Wallace, Augusta.

The meeting was opened in the afternoon by Republican co-chairman J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, and attended by a large number of young people who had held a state-wide registration meeting in conjunction with the Southern Leadership Conference voter registration committee. Several hundred persons were present, representing one of the largest gatherings held by the League.

Two of the principal resolutions adopted by the group were: 1. One which requests Gov. Carl Sanders and members of the General Assembly to repeal the statute which requires a separate listing of the tax-payers by race on the grounds that this law makes possible the discrimination against Negroes in serving on juries. The jury lists over the state are taken from the tax-payers lists. 2. It adopted, among other resolutions, a request that the governor and Director of State Parks take what action is necessary to improve Lake Altoona as a recreational place near the Atlanta metropolitan area.

C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World emphasized the importance of seeking the repeal of this statute which requires a separation of the tax-payers by race.

ASKS FOR MORE VOTERS

J. M. Atkinson, vice-co-chairman of the league, shared in the presiding and joined with Mr. Calhoun in urging the organization to keep up its action for unity among our racial group in political action when necessary. They both urged increased action to get more names on the voters rolls.

On motion of Mrs. Ocelia Ellis, secretary, the group expressed appreciation for the contribution Rod Harris of Atlanta had made to the league and hope for him a speedy recovery from his illness. Many other Atlantans who were present, joined in supporting the motion.

Rev. T. J. Flanagan of the Daily World staff, was chairman of the resolution committee.

Memo. ... FROM THE DESK OF

W. A. BRANTON

DATE

Fulton Co. Registration

white — 151,949
Negro — 59,602 — 61.2%
211,551

21 & over — white 108,019
123,026
2653
2554
2653
2972
2854
3161
247,892

age 18 & over white

Negroes — 47,881
60,132
1447
1383
1363
1561
1649
1633
117,049

50.9

age 18 & over Negro

COMPLIMENTS OF DARBY PRINTING COMPANY

GEORGIA POPULATION AND REGISTRATION* STATISTICS

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
1. APPLING	5,862	1,401	6,612	1,140
2. ATKINSON	2,486	812	4,168	797
3. BACON	4,203	536	6,105	22
4. BAKER	1,139	1,285	1,670	0
5. BALDWIN	16,109	9,233	7,675	2,618
6. BANKS	3,850	213	4,420	44
7. BARROW	7,865	1,332	5,848	312
8. BARTOW	14,942	2,393	11,239	1,208
9. BEN HILL	5,931	2,436	3,797	930
10. BERRIEN	6,179	964	4,177	403
11. BIBB	60,429	26,812	26,124	4,913
12. BLECKLEY	4,528	1,380	3,346	45
13. BRANTLEY	2,854	384	3,767	226
14. BROOKS	5,059	3,711	4,321	695
15. BRYAN	2,289	1,111	1,972	817
16. BULLOCH	10,101	4,337	7,899	1,390
17. BURKE	4,358	6,600	3,664	427
18. BUTTS	3,195	2,099	3,810	1,437
19. CALHOUN	1,654	2,393	1,682	132
20. CAMDEN	3,447	2,059	2,606	1,385
21. CANDLER	2,714	1,200	3,195	1,174
22. CARROLL	19,234	3,595	13,680	925

*1958 Registration figures, [illegible]

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
23. CATOOSA	12,370	172	9,938	70
24. CHARLTON	2,077	810	2,293	40
25. CHATHAM	78,118	37,563	36,943	9,250
26. CHATTAHOOCHEE	8,061	1,830	284	8
27. CHATTOOGA	11,460	1,025	11,250	1,011
28. CHEROKEE	13,964	517	12,874	195
29. CLARKE	23,895	6,740	14,255	3,136
30. CLAY	1,130	1,441	1,013	94
31. CLAYTON	23,996	2,456	11,441	477
32. CLINCH	2,373	1,256	2,429	319
33. COBB	63,291	4,568	28,134	1,908
34. COFFEE	9,682	2,977	10,058	942
35. COLQUITT	15,982	4,081	13,000	965
36. COLUMBIA	5,096	2,364	3,423	510
37. COOK	5,213	1,755	6,000	500
38. COWETA	11,891	5,579	11,597	1,647
39. CRAWFORD	1,596	1,611	1,496	155
40. CRISP	6,451	3,858	4,785	721
41. DADE	4,803	70	3,678	40
42. DAWSON	2,148	1	2,172	0
43. DECATUR	9,069	5,515	7,530	960
44. DE KALB	148,167	12,407	64,450	2,153

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
45. DODGE	7,392	2,328	8,728	2,028
46. DOOLY	3,581	2,866	4,252	722
47. DOUGHERTY	29,897	14,163	10,815	2,628
48. DOUGLAS	8,595	1,268	6,946	832
49. EARLY	4,013	3,277	4,335*	226*
50. ECHOLS	832	246	804	15
51. EFFINGHAM	4,008	1,756	2,618	188
52. ELBERT	7,752	3,127	9,012	1,104
53. EMANUEL	7,627	3,005	7,252	1,762
54. EVANS	2,738	1,308	2,206	483
55. FANNIN	8,111	31	8,503	19
56. FAYETTE	3,585	1,190	3,402	25
57. FLOYD	38,230	5,949	19,244	1,523
58. FORSYTH	7,328	4	4,148	0
59. FRANKLIN	7,611	776	5,500	300
60. FULTON	247,892	117,049	104,877	28,414
61. GILMER	5,431	7	4,454	6
62. GLASCOCK	1,281	351	1,339	19
63. GLYNN	18,750	6,762	7,425	2,039
64. GORDON	11,441	669	7,130	527
65. GRADY	7,205	3,364	5,076	831
66. GREENE	3,565	2,998	5,053	2,728
67. GWINNETT	24,299	1,841	16,498	1,002
68. HABERSHAM	10,676	518	8,223	200

* 1956 figures

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
69. HALL	27,726	2,789	17,542	1,209
70. HANCOCK	1,727	3,576	2,064	1,730
71. HARALSON	8,571	642	11,443	751
72. HARRIS	3,310	3,102	3,635	215
73. HART	7,382	1,832	5,944	294
74. HEARD	2,661	590	2,475	374
75. HENRY	6,429	3,539	5,442	1,662
76. HOUSTON	17,742	4,228	6,943 *	443 *
77. IRWIN	3,759	1,602	4,500	700
78. JACKSON	10,228	1,309	7,209	450
79. JASPER	1,925	1,705	2,530	804
80. JEFF DAVIS	4,116	909	6,130	56
81. JEFFERSON	4,937	4,780	4,120	264
82. JENKINS	2,985	2,210	2,502	694
83. JOHNSON	3,455	1,261	3,655	268
84. JONES	2,655	2,185	2,048	611
85. LAMAR	4,078	2,118	2,801	899
86. LANIER	2,158	756	1,892	452
87. LAURENS	13,178	6,284	13,218	3,507
88. LEE	1,427	1,795	1,281	29
89. LIBERTY	5,310	3,176	3,128	2,472
90. LINCOLN	1,974	1,336	2,437	3[illegible]
91. LONG	1,527	635	2,201 *	1,061 *
92. LOWNDES	20,746	8,459	11,860	2,704

* 1956 figures

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
93. LUMPKIN	4,500	79	3,912	83
94. McDUFFIE	4,625	2,740	4,089	379
95. McINTOSH	1,643	1,823	1,396	1,219
96. MACON	3,171	4,077	3,024	178
97. MADISON	5,962	989	4,588	55
98. MARION	1,353	1,609	1,330	52
99. MERIWETHER	6,547	4,990	5,457	927
100. MILLER	3,095	946	3,357	6
101. MITCHELL	6,055	4,971	7,298	375
102. MONROE	3,607	2,652	3,333	753
103. MONTGOMERY	2,520	1,288	3,315	1,005
104. MORGAN	3,415	2,469	2,615	738
105. MURRAY	6,209	51	4,962	35
106. MUSCOGEE	74,662	22,549	22,859	3,729
107. NEWTON	9,045	3,767	9,058	1,905
108. OCONEE	3,228	681	3,224	372
109. OGLETHORPE	2,964	1,709	2,958	199
110. PAULDING	7,353	603	7,851	435
111. PEACH	3,650	4,562	2,539	679
112. PICKENS	5,264	251	4,393	101
113. PIERCE	4,432	1,135	3,388	381
114. PIKE	2,593	1,643	2,520	496
115. POLK	15,065	2,442	9,852	1,154
116. PULASKI	3,018	1,843	2,853	235
117. PUTNAM	2,297	2,204	2,366	570

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
118. QUITMAN	581	707	721	43
119. Rabun	4,392	43	4,867	11
120. Randolph	2,878	3,663	2,585	493
121. RICHMOND	61,315	24,785	23,260	5,820
122. ROCKDALE	4,708	1,512	3,501	563
123. SCHLEY	961	903	1,006	158
124. SCREVEN	4,557	3,729	3,027	335
125. SEMINOLE	2,648	1,255	3,172	29
126. SPALDING	16,657	5,252		
127. STEPHENS	9,975	1,355	8,242	627
128. STEWART	1,465	2,681	1,555	107
129. SUMTER	7,730	6,710	5,164	483
130. TALBOT	1,437	2,507	1,448	219
131. TALIAFERRO	917	1,073	913	756
132. TATTNALL	7,377	3,135	8,224	1,680
133. TAYLOR	2,767	2,004	3,103	347
134. TELFAIR	4,938	2,087	7,389	169
135. TERRELL	3,038	4,057	2,810	48
136. THOMAS	13,179	7,644	8,422	1,579
137. TIFT	10,211	3,513	6,681	1,113
138. TOOMBS	7,513	2,444	5,543	170
139. TOWNS	2,942	1		
140. TREUTLEN	2,473	968	3,541 *	18 *
141. TROUP	20,579	8,577	13,836	2,104
142. TURNER	3,422	1,535	3,893	474

* 956 figures

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
143. TWIGGS	1,969	2,255	2,517	348
144. UNION	3,957	1	4,944	0
145. UPSON	11,159	3,615	5,437	466
146. WALKER	26,511	1,388	23,324	1,127
147. WALTON	9,392	3,076	6,873	805
148. WARE	15,671	4,763	11,418	2,318
149. WARREN	1,911	2,224	2,006	195
150. WASHINGTON	5,373	5,451	6,696	1,704
151. WAYNE	8,204	1,878	7,931	1,439
152. WEBSTER	775	975	934	0
153. WHEELER	2,236	824	3,157	435
154. WHITE	4,047	169	3,932	189
155. WHITFIELD	24,437	1,085	15,920	857
156. WILCOX	3,309	1,282	3,059	230
157. WILKES	3,621	3,101	3,364	290
158. WILKINSON	3,135	2,279	3,041	411
159. WORTH	5,324	3,776	5,855	296

PERMANENT LOCATIONS OF PRECINCTS CITY OF ATLANTA
For Absentee Voting
Fulton County Court House

SEN. D.		
35	1-A	Fulton County Court House
35 - 36	1-B	Ed Cook School, 211 Memorial Dr., S. E.
35	1-C	Georgia Ave. School, 252 Georgia Ave., S. W.
36	1-D	Fire Station #10, 447 Blvd., S. E.
36	1-E	Faith School, 1043 Memorial Dr., S. E.
37	1-F	Atlanta Public Library, 126 Carnegie Way, N. E.
36	1-G	Anne E. West School, 820 Essie Ave., S. E.
36	1-H	W. F. Slaton School, 668 Grant St., S. E.
35 - 39	3-A	Walter St. School, 165 Walker St., S. W.
38 - 39	3-B	E. R. Carter School, 80 Ashby St., N. W.
38	3-C	Grove Park Recreation Center, Hortense Pl., N. W.
37 - 39	3-D	Fowler St. School, 595 Fowler St., N. W.
38 - 39	3-E	English Ave. School, 627 English Ave., N. W.
39	3-F	J. Allen Couch School, 860 McMillan St., N. W.
38 - 39	3-G	J. W. Goldsmith School, 1202 W. Marietta St., N. W.
39	3-H	School Bldg., Corner Greensferry and Chestnut St., N. W.
39 - 40	3-I	Mt. Vernon School, 1850 Alma St., N. W.
38-39-40	3-J	Bolton School, 2268 Adams St., N. W.
35-39	3-K	Bethune School, 198 Northside Dr., N. W.
38	3-L	Center Hill School, 2451 Bankhead Ave., N. W.
39 - 40	3-M	Fire Station #23, 1545 Howell Mill Rd., N. W.
38	3-N	Rockdale School, 1557 Johnson Rd., N. W.
35	4-A	Perkerson School, 2895 Lakewood Ave., S. W.
35	4-B	Adair School, 711 Catherine St., S. W.
36	4-C	Lakewood School, 335 Sawtell Ave., S. E.
35	4-D	Capitol View School, 1442 Stewart Ave., S. W.
34	4-E	I. N. Ragsdale School, 1114 Avon Ave., S. W.
36	4-F	Milton Ave. School, 202 Milton Ave., S. E.
35	4-G	Sylvan Hills School, 1757 Melrose Ave., S. W.
36	4-H	Orchard Knob Recreation Bldg., 3055 Humphries Dr., S. E.
36	4-I	Thomas H. Slater School, 1320 Pryor Rd., S. W.
36	4-J	Benteen School, 200 Casanova St., S. E.
37 - 39	5-A	Clark Howell School, 176 10th St., N. E.
39	5-B	Home Park School, 1031 State St., N. W.
39	5-C	Spring St. School, 1404 Spring St., N. W.
40	5-D	E. Rivers School, 8 Peachtree Battle Ave., N. W.
37	5-E	Grady High School, Grady High Gym, 929 Charles Allen Dr., N. E.
40	5-F	Peachtree Hills Community House, 308 P'tree Hills Ave., N. E.
37 - 39	5-G	Fire Station #11, 30 North Ave., N. E.
39 - 40	5-H	E. P. Howell School, 1741 Howell Mill Rd., N. W.
37	5-I	New Rock Springs School, 771 Lindbergh Dr., N. E.
37	6-A	Highland Branch Library, N. Highland & St. Charles Pl., N. E.
37	6-B	Highland School, 978 North Ave., N. E.
37	6-C	Hellenic Center, 2124 Cheshire Bridge Rd., N. E.
37	6-D	Moreland School, 1083 Austin Ave., N. E.
37	6-E	Samuel Inman School, 774 Virginia Ave., N. E.
37	6-F	Morningside School, 1053 E. Rock Springs Rd., N. E.
37	6-H	David T. Howard School, 551 Houston St., N. E.
37	6-I	Forrest School, 608 Forrest Rd., N. E.
38	7-A	Recreation Bldg., Anderson Park
34 - 38	7-B	West Haven School, 2531 Gordon Rd., S. W.
34	7-C	Cascade Heights School, 2326 Venetian Dr., S. W.
38	7-D	Washington High School, 45 White House Dr., S. W.
38	7-E	J. C. Harris School, 1444 Lucile Ave., S. W.
34 - 38	7-F	E. L. Connally School, 1628 West Haven Dr., S. W.
34-38-39	7-G	Peeples St. School, 589 Peeples St., S. W.
34 - 38	7-H	Fire Station #25, 2349 Sewell Rd., S. W.
34	7-I	Ben Hill Recreation Center, Fairburn Rd. at Campbellton Rd., S. W.
40	8-A	Northside High School, 2875 Northside Dr., N. W.
37 - 40	8-B	North Fulton High School, 2 North Fulton Dr., N. E.
40	8-C	Margaret Mitchell School, 2845 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W.
40	8-D	R. L. Hope School, 3317 Piedmont Rd., N. E.

** SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR COUNTY DISTRICTS **

LOCATIONS OF COUNTY POLLING PLACES

DISTRICTS	SEN. D.	CODE NUMBER	
ALPHARETTA	40	02	HEALTH CENTER
BIG CREEK	40	03	OCEE COMMUNITY HOUSE
BUCKHEAD	40	05	LIBERTY GUINN SCHOOL, Long Island Dr., N. W.
CAMPBELLTON	34	06	CEDAR GROVE SCHOOL
COLLEGE PARK	E-35 W-34	07	AUDITORIUM
DOUBLE BRANCH	40	08	COURT HOUSE, FREEMANSVILLE
EAST POINT	34	91A	SUMNER PARK
EAST POINT	34	91B	HEADLAND HIGH SCHOOL
EAST POINT	34	92A	CITY AUDITORIUM
EAST POINT	34	92B	FIRE STATION #4, BEN HILL ROAD
EAST POINT	35	93A	RUSSELL HIGH SCHOOL
EAST POINT	35	93B	BROOKDALE PARK
EAST POINT	35	94	COMMUNITY HOUSE
FAIRBURN	34	10	CITY HALL
GOODES	34	11	RICO SCHOOL
GROGANS	40	12	MORGAN FALLS SCHOOL
HAPEVILLE	35	13	RECREATION BUILDING
LITTLE RIVER	40	14	CRABAPPLE COMMUNITY HOUSE
NEWTOWN	40	15	NEWTOWN COMMUNITY CLUB
OAK GROVE	40	16	HAMMOND SCHOOL, 300 Johnson Ferry Rd., N. W.
OLD FIRST	40	17	WARSAW SCHOOL
OLD NINTH	34	18	CLIFTONDALE SCHOOL
PALMETTO	34	19	COMMUNITY HOUSE
RED OAK	34	21	HEALTH CENTER
RIVERTOWN	34	22	CALDWELL'S STORE, Rivertown & Cedar Grove
ROSWELL	40	23	ROSWELL CITY HALL
SANDTOWN	34	24	SANDTOWN SCHOOL, 5320 Campbellton Rd., S. W.
UNION	34	25	UNION CIVIC HOUSE
UNION CITY	34	26	CITY HALL, Next to Woman's Club
UTOY SPRINGS	34 - 38	27	UTOY SPRINGS SCHOOL

Ga. Laws

Charter & Related Laws

Charter, Related Laws and Code of General Ordinances of Atlanta, Ga. (1953)

Sec. 14.19 - Initiative.

Whenever ten per cent of the registered voters, as disclosed by registration sheets of the last preceding general municipal election, shall request, etc.

Code 1942 - Sec. 5-211

Sec. 14.20 - Referendum. (Code 1942, Sec. 5-212

NUMBER OF REGISTERED QUALIFIED VOTERS IN FULTON COUNTY AS OF MAY 20, 1960
PRIMARY ELECTION SEPT. 14, 1960

WARD	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1 A	187	165	352
1 B	832	675	1507
1 C	312	1561	1873
1 D	1490	6	1496
1 E	684	241	925
1 F	300	416	716
1 G	1348	0	1348
1 H	813	826	1639
TOTAL	5966	3890	9856
3 A	30	496	526
3 B	5	2551	2556
3 C	2261	484	2745
3 D	578	2	580
3 E	45	2922	2967
3 F	725	120	845
3 G	377	43	420
3 H	11	2284	2295
3 I	519	2	521
3 J	1007	159	1166
3 K	1	1318	1319
3 L	1382	851	2233
3 M	963	129	1092
3 N	1	877	878
TOTAL	7905	12238	20143
4 A	1581	24	1605
4 B	940	947	1887
4 C	2727	285	3012
4 D	1754	0	1754
4 E	1520	122	1642
4 F	691	82	773
4 G	1572	30	1602
4 H	898	196	1094
4 I	9	2134	2143
4 J	940	291	1231
TOTAL	12632	4111	16743
5 A	1357	6	1363
5 B	1199	1	1200
5 C	2098	10	2108
5 D	3487	10	3497
5 E	1129	64	1193
5 F	2212	0	2212
5 G	1200	6	1206
5 H	1966	3	1969
5 I	783	0	783
TOTAL	15431	100	15531
6 A	2638	2	2640
6 B	1966	4	1970
6 C	700	0	700
6 D	606	6	612
6 E	1988	2	1990
6 F	2364	10	2374
6 H	26	2146	2172
[illegible]	116	1901	2017
	10404	4071	14475

WARD	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
7 A	14	2586	2600
7 B	1038	939	1977
7 C	3176	1	3177
7 D	4	2282	2286
7 E	1606	1373	2979
7 F	2648	0	2648
7 G	1559	184	1743
7 H	2348	73	2421
7 I	1336	86	1422
TOTAL	13729	7524	21253
8 A	2578	25	2603
8 B	3584	23	3607
8 C	2534	80	2614
8 D	3365	2	3367
TOTAL	12061	130	12191
CITY TOTAL	78128	32064	110192
		1133	
		33197	

DISTRICT	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
ALPHARETTA	642	6	648
BIG CREEK	111	0	111
BUCKHEAD	1934	2	1936
CAMPBELLTON	102	0	102
COLLEGE PARK	2702	381	3083
DOUBLE BRANCH	180	0	180
EAST POINT 1	3047	4	3051
EAST POINT. 2	2627	1	2628
EAST POINT 3	2061	469	2530
EAST POINT 4	375	16	391
FAIRBURN	857	52	909
GOODES	142	1	146
GROGANS	188	0	188
HAPEVILLE	2712	0	2712
LITTLE RIVER	162	0	162
NEWTOWN	132	0	132
OAK GROVE	2761	4	2765
OLD FIRST	73	0	73
OLD NINTH	246	2	248
PALMETTO	353	65	418
RED OAK	796	26	822
RIVERTOWN	51	5	56
ROSWELL	868	49	917
SANDTOWN	323	19	342
UNION	113	1	114
UNION CITY	355	27	382
UTOY SPRINGS	231	3	234
TOTAL	24144	1133	25277

GRAND TOTAL OF WHITE VOTERS - CITY AND COUNTY 102272

GRAND TOTAL OF COLORED VOTERS - CITY AND COUNTY 33197

GRAND TOTAL CITY OF ATLANTA AND FULTON COUNTY 135469

TABULATION FOR APRIL 27TH MEETING

TENTATIVE FULTON COUNTY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1960 POPULATION*

		1960 Population	
		Existing District	Tentative Revised District
District 34	Brown	82,195	84,973
District 35	Coggin	82,888	81,530
District 36	Salome	79,023	84,256
District 37	Wesberry	78,540	75,776
District 38	Johnson	78,953	78,817
District 39	Brewer	79,713	74,479
District 40	MacIntyre	74,834	76,315
	Total Fulton County Population	556,146	556,146

* Compiled by Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission from official publications of U. S. Bureau of the Census at the request of the Fulton County Registrar.

Atlanta Constitution

POPULATION OF FULTON CO. DISTRICTS

Based on 1960 U.S. Census

District	White	Non-White	Total
34	71,825	10,224	82,049
35	50,657	31,894	82,551
36	51,049	27,974	79,023
37	45,703	32,837	78,540
38	35,509	43,522	79,031
39	35,336	44,962	80,298
40	72,844	1,990	74,834
Total	362,923	193,403	556,326

NUMBER OF REGISTERED QUALIFIED VOTERS IN CITY OF ATLANTA AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1961

THOSE QUALIFIED ONLY FOR THE DECEMBER 6, 1961, CITY GENERAL ELECTION

WARD	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1-A	181	211	392
1-B	908	690	1598
1-C	274	1914	2188
1-D	1635	6	1641
1-E	645	389	1034
1-F	332	485	817
1-G	1469	0	1469
1-H	864	915	1779
TOTAL	6308	4610	10918
3-A	36	559	595
3-B	7	2758	2765
3-C	2447	624	3071
3-D	675	3	678
3-E	44	3428	3472
3-F	767	133	900
3-G	401	60	461
3-H	14	2517	2531
3-I	632	1	633
3-J	1153	222	1375
3-K	4	1459	1463
3-L	1513	222	1375
3-M	1073	146	1219
3-N	3	1118	1121
TOTAL	8769	14343	23112
4-A	1815	27	1842
4-B	969	1022	1991
4-C	3241	324	3565
4-D	1845	0	1845
4-E	1710	143	1853
4-F	741	80	821
4-G	1727	38	1765
4-H	1216	307	1523
4-I	9	2470	2479
4-J	1082	288	1370
TOTAL	14355	4699	19054
5-A	1556	6	1562
5-B	1360	4	1364
5-C	2328	9	2337
5-D	3965	9	3974
5-E	1252	115	1367
5-F	2585	0	2585
5-G	1322	7	1329
5-H	2164	3	2167
5-I	966	0	966
TOTAL	17498	153	17651

VOTERS QUALIFIED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1961, FOR THE DECEMBER 6, 1961, CITY GENERAL ELECTION

WARD	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
6-A	2906	2	2908
6-B	2159	4	2163
6-C	834	0	834
6-D	641	9	650
6-E	2179	3	2182
6-F	2643	12	2655
6-H	31	2258	2289
6-I	93	2256	2349
TOTAL	11486	4544	16030
7-A	12	3119	3131
7-B	1078	1360	2438
7-C	3628	5	3633
7-D	5	2466	2471
7-E	1697	1443	3140
7-F	2864	0	2864
7-G	1685	219	1904
7-H	2871	80	2951
7-I	1790	93	1883
TOTAL	15630	8785	24415
8-A	2972	25	2997
8-B	4061	26	4087
8-C	3132	113	3245
8-D	3956	3	3959
TOTAL	14121	167	14288
GRAND TOTAL	88167	37301	125468

Atlanta's DeKalb County is
ward #2. - not shown here

Atlanta Journal 5/10/62

NEGRO VOTER LIST JUMPS TO 46,938

Atlanta Reg's

'Crash Campaign' in Fulton County Adds 16,000 Registrants in 16 Months

A committee of Negro citizens Thursday reported that its "crash campaign" of voter registration was a big success, adding more than 16,000 Negroes to the voters' list in Fulton County in 16 months.

Jesse Hill Jr. and Dr. C. A. Bacote, cochairmen of the All-Citizens Registration Committee, said Negro registration has increased 54 per cent since January, 1960, while white registration was increasing 37 per cent.

They said that in that period Negro registration grew from 30,499 ta 46,938—the unofficial total reached Saturday, deadline for registering to vote in this year's primary and general election.

* * *

THE COCHAIRMEN said all but 1,494 of the 46,938 live inside the Atlanta city limits. Mr. Hill said the committee plans to begin working immediately with Negro citizens and ministers in East Point, Fairburn, Alpharetta, Roswell, Palmetto and College Park to boost registration.

The committee in the last days before the deadline distributed some 50,000 handbills and used Negro radio stations and newspapers and carborne loudspeakers to drum up interest.

The Committee of Appeal for Human Rights, the Negro college student movement, took part in the "crash campaign," supplying manpower for door-to-door canvassing, telephoning and operating car pools.

* * *

STUDENTS WORKED with leaders at housing projects from which chartered buses were dispatched to carry prospective registrants to the courthouse.

The All-Citizens Registration Committee was organized in 1946 after Georgia's white primary law was held unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Fulton Co., Ga.

VOTERS' REGISTRATION - COUNT BY WARD & PRECINCT
As of 08/31/62

INSIDE

WARD & PREC.	WHITE	COLORED	% N.	TOTAL
1A	178	273	60.5	451
1B	988	752	43.2	1,740
1C	268	2,363	89.8	2,631
1D	1,756	11	0.6	1,767
1E	651	553	45.9	1,204
1F	382	575	60.1	957
1G	1,588	1	0.06	1,589
1H	941	1,074	53.3	2,015
3A	48	688	93.5	736
3B	11	3,178	99.6	3,189
3C	2,598	804	23.6	3,402
3D	755	4	0.5	759
3E	55	4,196	98.7	4,251
3F	829	166	16.7	995
3G	432	75	14.8	507
3H	22	2,891	99.2	2,913
3I	721	2	0.3	723
3J	1,258	346	21.6	1,604
3K	5	1,683	99.7	1,688
3L	1,625	1,814	52.7	3,439
3M	1,175	182	13.4	1,357
3N	3	1,503	99.8	1,506
4A	2,020	34	1.6	2,054
4B	1,027	1,196	53.8	2,223
4C	3,681	386	09.5	4,067
4D	1,950	1	0.05	1,951
4E	1,824	172	8.6	1,996
4F	768	93	10.8	861
4G	1,821	51	2.7	1,872
4H	1,506	389	20.5	1,895
4I	16	2,953	99.5	2,969
4J	1,187	271	18.6	1,458

3D voter dist? no voters

10-16-62
10-23-62

VOTERS' REGISTRATION - COUNT BY WARD & PRECINCT

Cont.

WARD & PREC.	WHITE	COLORED		TOTAL
5A	1,703	9	0.05	1,712
5B	1,455	6	0.04	1,461
5C	2,517	10	0.04	2,527
5D	4,383	12	0.03	4,395
5E	1,386	166	10.7	1,552
5F	2,918	0	0	2,918
5G	1,458	7	0.05	1,465
5H	2,382	7	0.03	2,389
5I	1,147	0	0	1,147
6A	3,116	5	0.02	3,121
6B	2,300	6	0.03	2,306
6C	1,047	0	0	1,047
6D	697	14	0.2	711
6E	2,342	4	0.02	2,346
6F	2,946	14	0.5	2,960
6H	40	2,569	98.5	2,609
6I	86	2,723	96.9	2,809
7A	14	3,739	99.6	3,753
7B	1,074	1,942	64.4	3,016
7C	3,907	6	0.1	3,913
7D	7	2,686	99.7	2,693
7E	1,801	1,587	46.8	3,388
7F	3,058	1	0.03	3,059
7G	1,819	258	12.4	2,077
7H	3,290	92	2.7	3,382
7I	2,282	109	4.5	2,391
8A	3,420	29	0.8	3,449
8B	4,459	37	0.8	4,496
8C	3,698	119	3.1	3,817
8D	4,542	9	0.2	4,551
TOTAL	97,383	44,846	31.5	142,229
		1534		
		46,380.		

VOTERS' REGISTRATION - COUNT BY MILITIA DISTRICT
As of 08/31/62

OUTSIDE

MILITIA DISTRICT		WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
02	ALPHARETTA	1,037	11	1,048
03	BIG CREEK	140	1	141
05	BUCKHEAD	3,133	1	3,134
06	CAMPBELLTON	146	1	147
07	COLLEGE PARK	3,625	510	4,135
08	DOUBLE BRANCH	274	0	274
10	FAIRBURN	1,119	106	1,225
11	GOODES	184	4	188
12	GROGANS	273	1	274
13	HAPEVILLE	3,166	2	3,168
14	LITTLE RIVER	266	0	266
15	NEWTOWN	169	0	169
16	OAK GROVE	4,420	7	4,427
17	OLD FIRST	103	10	113
18	OLD NINTH	348	3	351
19	PALMETTO	446	93	539
21	RED OAK	1,086	56	1,142
22	RIVERTOWN	60	10	70
23	ROSWELL	1,316	67	1,383
24	SANDTOWN	486	25	511
25	UNION	158	2	160
26	UNION CITY	475	48	523
27	UTOY SPRINGS	297	27	324
91	EAST POINT-1ST.	4,112	2	4,114
92	EAST POINT-2ND.	3,626	3	3,629
93	EAST POINT-3RD.	2,509	520	3,029
94	EAST POINT-4TH.	444	24	468
	TOTAL	33,418	1,534	34,952

JM

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia Tel. 525-0595

Dear Sir:

As a part of our research program, we are gathering figures on white and colored voter registration. We should greatly appreciate it if you could give us the racial breakdown of registered voters in your county. We enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

8

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

Voter Registration:

White_____ Colored_____ State Ga

As of_____(date) County Fulton

(1)

Pct.	9-14-60 Reg Negroes per Negro Hog Unit	9-30-61 Reg Negroes per Negro Hog Unit	8-31-62 Reg Negroes per Negro Hog Unit	chng. 60-61	chng. 61-62	diff bet. 60-61 61-62
4-I	1.1190	1.2952	1.5485	.1762	.2533	.0771 —
6-H	.5218	.5491	.6247	.0273	.0756	.0483 —
7-D	1.4298	1.5451	1.6829	.1153	.1378	.0225 —
7-A	.9574	1.1547	1.3843	.1973	.2296	.0323 —
3-N	.6115	.7796	1.0481	.1681	.2685	.1004 —
3-H	.7766	.8558	.9829	.0792	.1271	.0479 —
6-I	.4984	.5915	.7139	.0931	.1224	.0293 —
3-K	.5108	.5655	.6523	.0547	.0868	.0321 —

(2)

Pct.	DIFF BETWEEN INCREASE, 61-62	% of all N. Hog Units	% of all NO-O units	% of units O-O	avg value	avg rent	Range of avg value
3N	1004	3.0	2.0	20.6	7811	33	3500-10500
4I	771	3.9	?	17.4	8129	46	5000-10500
6H	483	8.5	3.3	11.5	8694	38	6000-15500
3H	479	6.1	3.9	18.8	10,008	38	7000-13000
7A	323	5.6	11.8	61.6	10,372	58	5000-195000
3K	321	5.3	3.9	21.2	8171	42	3500-13000
6I	293	7.9	4.5	17.4	11469	51	5000-21000
7D	225	3.3	6.8	60.3	13130	47	8500-21000
		43.6	36.2				

1961

7A	.1973	6-H	.5491	8694
4I	.1762	3-K	.5655	8171
3N	.1681	6-I	.5915	11469
7D	.1153	3-N	.7796	7811
6I	.931	3-H	.8558	10008
3H	.792	7-A	1.1547	10372
3K	.547	4-I	1.2952	8129
6H	.273	7-D	1.5451	13130

	1960	Avg Value	Inc. 60-61	Inc. 61-62
6-I	.4984	11469	7-A	3-N
3-K	.5108	8171	4-I	4-I
6-H	.5218	8694	3-N	7-A
3-N	.6115	7811	7-O	7-O
3-H	.7766	10008	6-I	3-H
7-A	.9574	10372	3-H	6-I
4-I	1.1190	8129	3-K	3-K
7-D	1.4798	13130	6-H	6-H

Table 2 indicates the trend which seems to have dominated the difference between the registration 60-61 and the registration 61-62. Though, of course, the rough kind of data with which we are dealing doesnot permit the assessment of causation in very sharp detail, we can assume that some kind of ~~order~~ subterrenean order is manifesting itself in the avg. value column of table 2. Since the ACRC avowed at the outset that it intended to work for registration in the poorer districts we think it more than coincidental that our statistical analysis sof the results of the drive indicates that these districts were the location of the greatest differences of 61-62 ~~the~~ and the former years.

ta Daily World

Published Every Morning Except Monday

LANTA (3), GEORGIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1962

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CITY EDITION

"NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS"

ning when a reconnaissance
nese Communist fire. In new
es withdrew from a major
Karakoram Pass in Ladakh.

Georgia Republican Aspirations Suffer Setback, But Results Are Breakthrough For 2 Party System

Election Of 4 Republicans Lays 2 Party Groundwork

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Unofficial general election returns throughout the state clearly indicate Georgia Republican aspirations for two-party government suffered a setback. However, results of Tuesday's election have left a keen awareness upon the Democratic Party that the basis and groundwork for a two-party system has been established.

A breakthrough in the solid Democratic party barrage occupied in four stat races with GOP candidates apparent winners. Unofficial returns showed that Dan MacIntyre, Republican, won the 40th district Senate seat, Fulton County; Perry Gordy won the 15th District seat in Columbus; and B. C. Logan, a Republican who ran on an independent ticket, took a House seat in Gilmer County.

Republican incumbent A. C. Duncan apparently came out on top in a race with Democrat write-in candidate Roy Kovsky.

FULTON COUNTY

Corner politicians and man-in-the-street commentators on out-up with several theories on the outcome of the election in Fulton County which saw a Negro, Atty. Leroy R. Johnson, elected to the State Senate for the first time in more than 50 years, with 70 per cent of the Negro voters casting their ballots for successful Democratic 5th Congressional District candidate Charles L. Weltner.

"This is the most serious moment of my life," Johnson said after his 7,324 to 3,271 victory of T. M. lexander, Sr., in the 38th Dis-ct. "From this day forward I am edicated servant of the people." last minute effort to thwart certain election of a Negro in in

for O'Callaghan.

While defeated office seekers were licking their wounds Wednesday, some political scientists openly stated that the Negro community could have just as easily elected two Negroes to the Senate by actively supporting the candi-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Vote Returns In 5th Congressional District Race

	Number Registered	Number Voting	Number O'Callaghan	Number Weltner	Per Cent O'Callaghan	Per Cent Weltner
Precinct 3-B ..	3196	1809	623	1186	34.48	65.52
Precinct 3-E ..	4211	1974	586	1388	29.60	70.32
Precinct 3-K ..	1692	861	347	514	40.30	59.70
Precinct 3-N ..	1509	611	95	516	15.55	84.45
Precinct 4-I ..	2964	1520	362	1158	23.82	76.18
Precinct 6-H ..	2591	1325	298	1027	22.49	77.51
Precinct 7-A ..	3742	1784	482	1302	27.02	72.98
Precinct 7-D ..	2696	1528	568	960	37.17	62.83
Total	22601	11412	3361	8051	29.45	70.55

Based on 8 Precincts—22,601 Registered Negro Voters of Total Negro Registration of 45,056 or 50.16 per cent.

(Analysis by John D. Reid and C. A. Bacote)

Senate roved

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the 38th District.
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Fulton
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Election Effects Disputed By National Party Chairmen

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey said Wednesday the election results represented a "tremendous victory" for President Kennedy and indicated a highly productive 88th Congress.

Bailey also told a news conference that former Vice President Richard M. Nixon's loss to Democratic Governor Edmund G. Brown in California apparently means the end of the political road for Nixon.

Final unofficial tabulations on Tuesday's balloting showed the Republicans gained only two House seats, leaving the Democrats in control 259 to 176. Incomplete Sen-

Atlas Missile Soars 4,000 Miles Across Atlantic

Mixed Drinks Illegal Sales, Whitman Says

George P. Whit
Fulton County S
in Atlanta T
of mixed d
Judge

Negro voting in three Fulton County precincts in five different elections during Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1962

Congressional Primary, Sept. 12, 1962

Pct.	% Negro votes cast	N Reg. per N Hsg. Unit	N %/Hsg. Units N Owner-Occupied	Med. val. o-o units	Avg. VAL. Medx o-o units
3-N	37.1	1.0481	20.6	7,500	7399
7-A	46.4	1.3843,	61.6	11,500	10372
7-D	52.9	1.6829	60.3	12,500	13130

Congressional Runoff, Sept. 26, 1963

3-N	42.1
7-A	51.9
7-D	59.8

State Senatorial Primary, Oct. 16, 1962

3-N	~~40x4x~~ 24.4
7-A	~~47x9x~~ 24.6
7-D	~~56x6x~~ 33.2

Gen. Election, Nov. 6, 1962

State Senatorial ~~Runoff, Oct. 23, 1962~~

3-N	44.2
7-A	51.7
7-D	60.8

Congressional Gen. Elec., Nov. 6, 1962

3-N	40.4
7-A	47.3
7-D	56.6

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

47

- 33, 34, 35, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Renters NW occupied 70.8%
1960 29.2%

City of Atlanta

4-1-60 Total NW occ. 48188
OO occ. 14089
Rent 34099

Metropolitan
Planning Commission
11-29-62

4I .1762
273
1153
1973
1681
792
931
547

8 Negro Precincts in Nov. 1962

22,601 Voting —

O'Callaghan - 3361 - 29.45%

Walton - 8051 - 70.55%

	W.	O'C
3B —	2553	24
E	3561	58
R	1469	13
N	1616	13
4-1	2700 Mac	15 Pick
6-H	2217 M	30 P
7-A	3763	35
7-D	1962	36
	14,924	+ 209 = 15,133
	98.670	1.4%

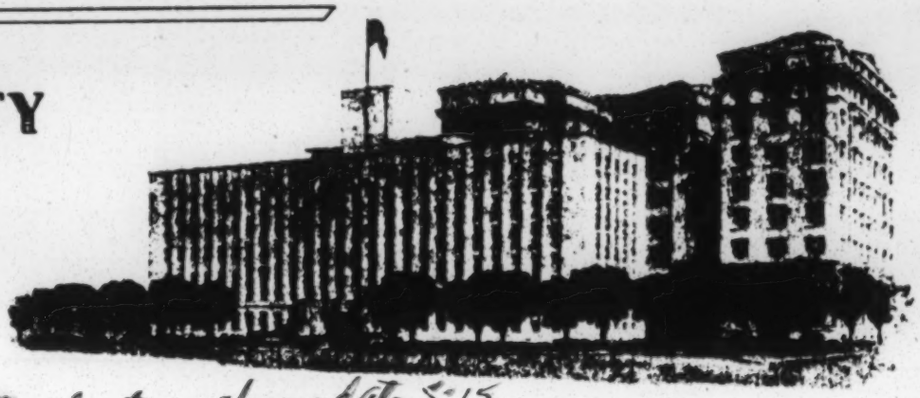
file
Ga V-R

FULTON COUNTY

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR

106 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
165 CENTRAL AVE., S. W.

LEON G. HAY
CHIEF REGISTRAR



MARCH 16, 1963 up to election closing date 5-15 Atlanta 3, Georgia
about 4,000 more. 5,000 since election date

WARD & PREC.	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1A	111	238	349
1B	835	661	1,496
1C	186	2,210	2,396
1D	1,499	11	1,510
1E	532	543	1,075
1F	335	509	844
1G	1,478	1	1,479
1H	858	1,009	1,867
		5182	
3A	42	618	660
3B	11	2,993	3,004
3C	2,270	827	3,097
3D	658	3	661
3E	42	3,949	3,991
3F	734	153	887
3G	398	68	466
3H	18	2,608	2,626
3I	662	0	662
3J	1,152	355	1,507
3K	6	1,571	1,577
3L	1,468	1,970	3,438
3M	1,103	168	1,271
3N	4	1,421	1,425
		16704	
4A	1,907	31	1,938
4B	892	1,104	1,996
4C	3,504	384	3,888
4D	1,831	0	1,831
4E	1,665	160	1,825
4F	684	88	772
4G	1,672	50	1,722
4H	1,519	395	1,914
4I	16	2,731	2,747
4J	1,095	252	1,347
		5195	

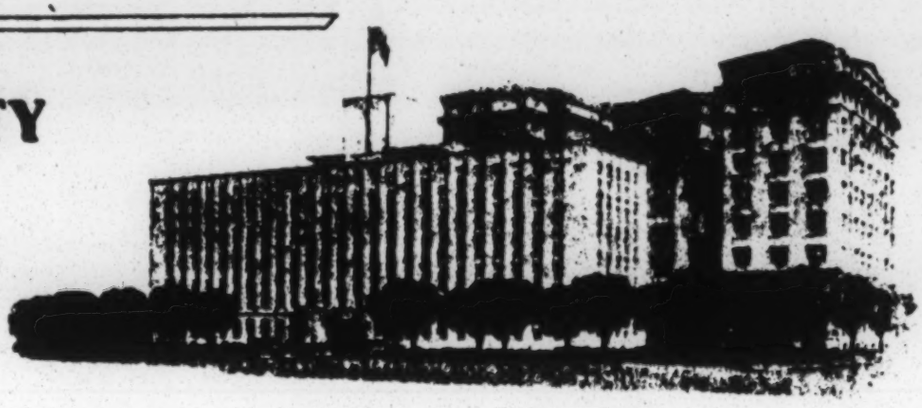
FULTON COUNTY

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR

100 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

165 CENTRAL AVE., S. W.

LEON S. HAY
CHIEF REGISTRAR



Atlanta 3, Georgia

WARD & PREC.	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
5A	1,490	8	1,498
5B	1,312	6	1,318
5C	2,363	11	2,374
5D	4,143	12	4,155
5E	1,271	155	1,426
5F	2,779	0	2,779
5G	1,322	6	1,328
5H	2,280	6	2,286
5I	1,039	0	1,039
		204	
6A	2,928	5	2,933
6B	2,062	7	2,069
6C	1,035	0	1,035
6D	629	12	641
6E	2,199	3	2,202
6F	2,865	12	2,877
6H	42	2,298	2,340
6I	55	2,586	2,641
		4923	
7A	16	3,596	3,612
7B	851	2,091	2,942
7C	3,794	4	3,798
7D	7	2,529	2,536
7E	1,618	1,501	3,119
7F	2,875	1	2,876
7G	1,617	231	1,848
7H	3,234	89	3,323
7I	2,362	94	2,456
		10136	
8A	3,381	24	3,405
8B	4,175	32	4,207
8C	3,730	111	3,841
8D	4,365	9	4,374
		176	
TOTAL	91,026	42,520	133,546

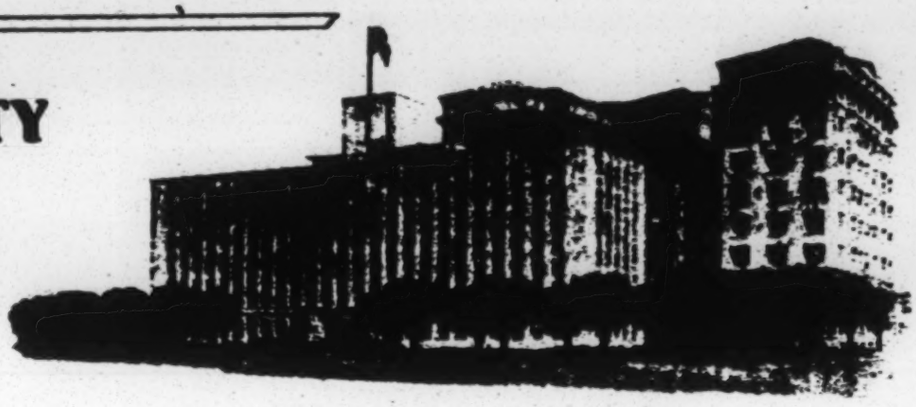
FULTON COUNTY

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR

108 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

165 CENTRAL AVE., S. W.

LEON G. HAY
CHIEF REGISTRAR



Atlanta 3, Georgia

MILITIA DISTRICT		WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
02	ALPHARETTA	1,041	12	1,053
03	BIG CREEK	135	1	136
05	BUCKHEAD	3,132	2	3,134
06	CAMPBELLTON	138	1	139
07	COLLEGE PARK	3,555	482	4,037
08	DOUBLE BRANCH	270	0	270
10	FAIRBURN	1,091	108	1,199
11	GOODES	180	4	184
12	GROGANS	280	1	281
13	HAPEVILLE	3,051	3	3,054
14	LITTLE RIVER	268	0	268
15	NEWTOWN	167	0	167
16	OAK GROVE	4,505	5	4,510
17	OLD FIRST	98	10	108
18	OLD NINTH	365	2	367
19	PALMETTO	434	97	531
21	RED OAK	1,061	55	1,116
22	RIVERTOWN	65	12	77
23	ROSWELL	1,327	61	1,388
24	SANDTOWN	508	22	530
25	UNION	156	2	158
26	UNION CITY	464	45	509
27	UTOY SPRINGS	297	32	329
91	EAST POINT - 1st	4,063	3	4,066
92	EAST POINT - 2nd	3,588	4	3,592
93	EAST POINT - 3rd	2,404	476	2,880
94	EAST POINT - 4th	421	25	446
TOTAL		33,064	1,465	34,529

those purged
after 4-1-63

outside		Suicide	
W	N	W	N
65	5	245	111
181	7	784	329
160	7	666	239
76	4	360	153
18	1	174	55
52	5	245	100
75	2	345	149
128	7	648	279
8	0	29	12
49	7	265	204
55	0	210	57
58	2	302	101
147	8	785	288
24	4	123	33
19	1	92	24
109	4	393	141
3	0	7	1
86	4	392	148
133	11	757	258
57	6	251	145
6	0	20	5
21	0	54	13
114	0	499	319
2	0	35	13
1/1647	1/86	12/7693	3/3180

Total purge
but 15,800

Negro Only
Original Purge 1963

	Inside	Outside
A	128	5
B	388	12
C	280	9
D	194	7
E	67	2
F	116	7
G	173	5
H	342	10
I	14	—
J	246	9
K	68	2
L	132	2
M	354	12
N	41	5
O	32	1
P	178	7
Q	2	—
R	169	7
S	325	13
T	174	9
U	6	—
V	14	—
W	373	15
X	~~[illegible]~~	—
Y	19	—
Z	~~3~~	—
	3838	140

FULTON COUNTY

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR

106 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
165 CENTRAL AVE., S. W.

LEON G. HAY
CHIEF REGISTRAR

September 9,1963

Atlanta 3, Georgia

WARD & PREC.	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1A	120	239	359
1B	890	674	1,564
1C	227	2,292	2,519
1D	1,550	11	1,561
1E	602	571	1,173
1F	406	515	921
1G	1,491	1	1,492
1H	895	1,038	1,933
		5341	
3A	52	613	665
3B	68	3,019	3,087
3C	2,230	915	3,145
3D	681	4	685
3E	134	4,024	4,158
3F	760	157	917
3G	409	67	476
3H	63	2,590	2,653
3I	690	-	690
3J	1,206	380	1,586
3K	48	1,595	1,643
3L	1,532	2,126	3,658
3M	1,119	170	1,289
3N	70	1,480	1,550
		17140	
4A	2,008	34	2,042
4B	925	1,124	2,049
4C	3,700	397	4,097
4D	1,879	-	1,879
4E	1,711	169	1,880
4F	705	86	791
4G	1,729	49	1,778
4H	1,661	426	2,087
4I	106	2,789	2,895
4J	1,150	283	1,433
		5357	

FULTON COUNTY

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR

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WARD & PREC.	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
5A	1,532	8	1,540
5B	1,345	8	1,353
5C	2,426	13	2,439
5D	4,282	11	4,293
5E	1,315	160	1,475
5F	2,821	-	2,821
5G	1,345	6	1,351
5H	2,298	6	2,304
5I	1,071	-	1,071
		212	
6A	2,989	5	2,994
6B	2,091	8	2,099
6C	1,100	-	1,100
6D	648	12	660
6E	2,283	3	2,286
6F	2,957	11	2,968
6H	94	2,307	2,401
6I	133	2,635	2,768
		4981	
7A	108	3,710	3,818
7B	878	2,317	3,195
7C	3,924	4	3,928
7D	49	2,569	2,618
7E	1,680	1,511	3,191
7F	2,918	1	2,919
7G	1,675	223	1,898
7H	3,385	90	3,475
7I	2,537	94	2,631
		10519	
8A	3,674	22	3,696
8B	4,282	31	4,313
8C	3,871	110	3,981
8D	4,504	9	4,513
		172	
TOTAL	95,032	43,722	138,754
		1717	
		45439	

FULTON COUNTY

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

MILITIA DISTRICT		WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
02	ALPHARETTA	1,121	13	1,134
03	BIG CREEK	144	1	145
05	BUCKHEAD	3,215	2	3,217
06	CAMPBELLTON	142	1	143
07	COLLEGE PARK	3,789	540	4,329
08	DOUBLE BRANCH	290	-	290
10	FAIRBURN	1,266	114	1,380
11	GOODES	180	5	185
12	GROGANS	301	1	302
13	HAPEVILLE	3,216	3	3,219
14	LITTLE RIVER	297	-	297
15	NEWTON	175	-	175
16	OAK GROVE	4,855	6	4,861
17	OLD FIRST	107	12	119
18	OLD NINTH	401	2	403
19	PALMETTO	462	104	566
21	RED OAK	1,133	56	1,189
22	RIVERTOWN	69	12	81
23	ROSWELL	1,419	65	1,484
24	SANDTOWN	534	31	565
25	UNION	169	2	171
26	UNION CITY	473	55	528
27	UTOY SPRINGS	314	46	360
91	EAST POINT - 1st.	4,300	4	4,304
92	EAST POINT - 2nd.	3,771	5	3,776
93	EAST POINT - 3rd.	2,527	610	3,137
94	EAST POINT - 4th.	441	27	468
	TOTAL	35,111	1,717	36,828

file atla.
Negro Reg.

WBL
JM
RTB

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1963

SEP 21 1963

Negro Registration Increases In Atlanta

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

Fulton County voter registration records show that Negro registration in the City of Atlanta climbed to 44,893 eligible voters at the close of 1962.

The figures also show that Negro registration increased by 16,743 compared to 15,518 whites being added to the eligible voters roll.

While Negro voter registration showed a substantial increase over the past year, Negroes still lag behind white registered voters percentage wise. At the end of 1960 approximately 33 percent of the white population was registered to vote and only 23 percent of the Negro population was eligible to cast ballots.

City of Atlanta voter registration figures show that 144,215 Negro and white citizens are registered voters.

The U. S. Department of Commerce field office in Atlanta stated that there are 380,912 persons eighteen years or older. At the present time there are approximately 177,000 registered voters in the metropolitan area which includes the five counties of Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton and Gwinnett.

REGISTERED VOTERS

The summary of the list of registered voters at the end of 1962, by ward were as follows:

	White	Colored
Ward 1	8,386	5,627

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Negro Registration

(Continued from Page One)

Ward 3	9,614	17,570
Ward 4	15,850	5,565
Ward 5	19,449	220
Ward 6	12,649	5,376
Ward 7	17,279	10,339
Ward 8	16,095	196
Totals	99,322	44,893

U. S. Department fo Commerce statistics show that approximately two out of every five Atlanta residents are Negro, and that there are 1,069,500 residents in Metropolitan Atlanta, and more than half of the total live outside of the Atlanta city limits.

The Department of Commerce further shows an exodus of whites to the surburbs and a large migration of Negroes to the city.

From 1957 to 1962, some 40,805 Negroes have made their way into the City of Atlanta and 29,305 whites have moved into the county area. At the end of 1962 there were 303,200 whites and 196,700 Negroes in the City of Atlanta.

N. Reg. 9-14-60 32,064
" " 12-6-61 37,301
~~[illegible]~~
" " 8-31-62 44,846
" " 3-16-63 42,520

Increase 60-61 5,237
" 61-62 7,545

Decrease 8-31-62 to 3-16-63 2,373

march 16, 1963
atlanta ~~Fulton Co.~~ 42,520 ~~43,985~~
loss of 2373 between end of 1962 year and 3-16-63

wards	3-16-63	12-31-62	loss or gain
1.	5182	5627	-445
3.	16704	17570	-866
4.	5195	5565	-370
5.	204	220	-16
6.	4923	5376	-453
7.	10136	10339	-203
8.	176	196	-20

Comparison % of N vote with % loss

	Vote	loss	% of total loss
1.	12.5	-08	18.7
3.	39.1	-05	36.5
4.	12.4	-07	15.6
5.	00.5	-07	00.7
6.	12.0	-08	19.1
7.	23.0	-02	08.5
8.	00.4	-10	00.8

Submitted by: Rev. Fred C. Bennette,
Field Director

file atla.
Negro Pets.

WBL
JM
RTB

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

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Submitted by: Rev. Fred C. Bennette,
Field Director

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ATLANTA
DAILY WORLD p. 1

Date JAN 26 1964

Voter Registration Program Expanded

The Fulton County Board of Commissioners has approved an expansion of the voter registration program "that will assure the county passing the 200,000 mark during 1964."

The stepped - up program was included in the adoption of the 1964 budget by the commissioners January 22. Commission Charman Harold F. McCart said the county is advancing the registration program in an effort to reach over 50 per cent of the citizens who are not registered.

The registration office now has approximately 181,000 registered out of 381,000 persons qualified to vote, or less than 50 per cent. McCart said the Fulton County registrar will work with interested people in the county in "seeing that the program is 100 per cent successful."

FIELD REGISTRATION

Chief Registrar Leon Hay said the program calls for the establishment of a field registration unit that would register eligible students in the high schools and would canvass certain areas that have a concentration of people.

Hay said, "I would personally contact management in large plants or businesses that employ large groups of people, asking for their cooperation in allowing the field unit to set up shop in their plants or office buildings."

Hay said the unit would provide night - neighborhood registration services, operating at high schools and public buildings throughout the county.

Several civic groups and organizations have established campaigns to promote registration. "The unit will cooperate with these groups and any others who are interested in the program," Chairman McCart said.

Hay predicted a favorable response to the field unit in view of the major elections during the fall of 1964. National, state and local elections are slated.

He explained that Georgia law states that all persons who voted in any of the state elections of 1962 will not be required to re - register.

In addition to the field unit, persons will be able to register at the registrar's office at the administration building on Central Avenue and at several municipalities in the county.

Hay said the field unit will be operational as soon as the new employees are hired and trained.

Fulton Co.
Voter Registration

The largest number of new voters reported was in Texas--a total of 120,590 as of December 31. The figure is an estimate of new voters paying poll tax for the first time under a state-wide program. It includes Latin Americans, white persons, and Negroes. Approximately 60,000 are Negroes. The Texas program will continue up to the 1964 registration cut off date in that state, as will the program in all other states.

The lowest figure was for Mississippi--3,228.

Figures for other states are Alabama, 13,487; Arkansas, 8,756; Florida, 37,111; Georgia, 46,347; Louisiana, 5,899; North Carolina, 23,323; South Carolina, 20,727; Tennessee, 34,243; Virginia, 13,877.

VEP also released its estimates of total voter registration in the area. For the eleven states, all voters numbered 14,157,058. Of these, 12,405,240 are white, and 1,751,818 are non-white.

This means that 11.8 per cent of the total registration in the eleven southern states is now non-white. Of the non-white voting age population, 35.2 per cent are registered.

The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta.

Const. - 5/11/62

Fulton White Vote Still Leading 3-1

Atlanta Reg.

Registrations for Both Races Hit Record in 1962 Count

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

Despite an increase in Negro registration in recent years, white voters in Fulton County are still in the majority by a margin of almost 3 to 1.

Chief Registrar Leon C. Hay said Friday a final tabulation of registration statistics as of the May 5 deadline to vote in the Democratic primary reflect these facts:

-Total whites registered, 131,323; total Negroes registered, 46,612; total registered, 177,935.

* * *

-ALL THREE totals are records, with the total registration exceeding the number of registered voters in the 1960 Democratic primary by 43,000.

-Mr. Hay pointed out, however, that the number of voters eligible to vote in the Sept. 12 primary will in the end likely be about 177,500.

-The names of registered voters who transfer or die will be taken off the rolls during the summer. With the deadline for registering less than a week in the past, 97 names must already be stricken.

* * *

IN 1960, there were only 135,469 persons registered to vote in Fulton, of which 102,272 were white and 33,097 Negro.

Whites have gained 29,053 voters since then as opposed to 13,515 more Negro voters.

The statistics reflect that whites are maintaining their lead with a tremendous margin in the county outside the City of Atlanta.

There are 33,130 whites registered in the county as opposed to only 1,556 Negroes.

Whites still have a margin exceeding 2 to 1 in the city, even so. There are 98,193 white voters and 45,056 Negro voters in Atlanta. This makes 143,249 registered voters in the city.

* * *

MR. HAY is pleased with the registration turnout in neighborhood centers established in Fulton County outside Atlanta.

A total of 903 persons registered in these centers, with 348 at East Point topping the list. There were 233 in Roswell and 102 in Hapeville.

The neighborhood centers were approved by the 1961 General Assembly so prospective voters would not have to make a long trek to the Fulton Courthouse to sign up.

HOW VOTES STACK UP

REGISTRATION COMPARISON

Election	Total Registered	White	Negro	Voted
1958 Democratic primary	133,291	104,877	28,414	90,003
1960 Democratic primary	135,469	102,272	33,097	73,507
1961 City primary	144,555	Not Available		103,860
1962 Democratic primary	177,935	131,323	46,612	?

Ad Negro Pe

Atl. Const. 4-26-69

Voter Deadline Near, Fulton Eyes 200,000

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

The deadline for registering to vote in the Democratic primary and general election is Saturday, but there's a chance registration will be reopened later.

Saturday is also the deadline for candidates to qualify to run in the primary. It's absolute, however. There won't be a second chance for those who don't qualify by noon.

The second chance for voters to register depends upon whether the General Assembly approves recommendations of the election laws study committee.

THE COMMITTEE has recommended that the deadline for qualifying and registering be set 45 days before the general election.

If the General Assembly accepts this proposal at its special session beginning Monday week, the committee is recommending that the new registration deadline go into effect immediately.

That means voter registration would resume with a primary deadline of Saturday, July 25, and a general election deadline of Saturday, Sept. 19.

The primary is scheduled Wednesday, Sept. 9, and the general election Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Registration officials point out, however, that the proposal might be rejected and prospective voters should register this week if they want to vote.

FULTON AND DeKalb registration offices will be open next Saturday to register residents who cannot register on a weekday.

Leon Hay, Fulton chief registrar, said his office will be open Saturday from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Mrs. Irene B. Scott, DeKalb chief registrar, said her office will be open from 8:30 a.m. until noon Saturday. Those in line will be registered at noon, but no one will be allowed to get in line after noon, she said.

Two neighborhood registration centers will also be operated Monday and Tuesday nights in DeKalb.

Mrs. Scott said her staff will visit the Edgewood precinct in the Candler Park Civic Club on Candler Park Drive Monday night and the Evans precinct in the Mountain View Civic Club on Redan Road Tuesday night.

OFFICES at both precincts will be open from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. and residents from other precincts can register either night.

Fulton Registrar Hay said his neighborhood registration program ended last week. His office will be open daily this week from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Mr. Hay predicted that Fulton's registration will reach 200,000 by the Saturday deadline for the first time—an increase of about 50 per cent since the presidential election of 1960.

There were 143,076 Fulton residents registered to vote in 1960 and about 12,000 of these were purged in 1963 for not voting.

That means Fulton will have gained more than 65,000 voters in four years.

Fulton County Reg.

uting cause.

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Atl. Const. & Journal 4-26-64

Co. Fulton Co.

Voter Registrar Praises Editorial

Atl. Const. 5-3-64

The Editors: I wish to express my appreciation for the editorial appearing in last Sunday's paper regarding the activities of the Registration Department of Fulton County.

We have had the splendid cooperation of the press, also the many civic organizations throughout our county, and the people who have volunteered their services to register the citizens in their community.

LEON G. HAY
Chief Registrar
Fulton County Voters
Registration Office.
Atlanta.

Fulton County (Pub
Rel

Registrar Closes Books; Fulton County Is No. 1

Fulton County has registered its 210,180th person, climaxing the most successful voter registration campaign in the history of the state.

Miss Dorrene West, the last person in line to beat the May 2 cutoff date for this year's elections, is among 56 percent of the county's eligible voters, the largest percentage of any Georgia county.

Leon Hay, chief registrar, said the total marked a 48 percent increase over the number of registered voters in the 1960 presidential election. In 1960, 143,076 were registered.

The surge in the number of registrations on the books began March 2, sparked by enthusiastic civic groups throughout the county. To meet the demand for anxious citizens wanting to register, the Fulton County registration office deputized registrars and utilized volunteer workers to register people in high schools and other facilities. The neighborhood campaign accounted for an additional 10,5[illegible] registered voters.

"My staff has received the utmost cooperation from all groups in the county," Hay said. "Commendations go out to all those people who made the program such a success."

Atl. Daily World.
5-6-64

Registration
Fulton County

Fulton, Fifth District Republicans Reply To Tribble's Racial Charge

Atl. Daily Herald, 5-7-64

Leaders of Fulton County and Fifth District Republican organizations Wednesday refuted remarks attributed earlier in the week to State Sen. Joseph W. Tribble disavowing the need for Negro support.

The press conference Wednesday morning at the downtown GOP headquarters follows similar action taken by Republican Atlanta aldermen Rodney Cook and Richard Freeman, and Sen. Dan MacIntyre.

Sen. Tribble of Savanah, a staunch Goldwater supporter for the Presidency and newly elected state chairman of the Republican party, was quoted as saying that the GOP could go it along without the Negro vote.

He also implied that the white vote gain offset the loss of Negro support.

Sen. Tribble, who waged a stormy battle with Fulton County Republicans to gain his victory at the Republican State Convention last Saturday, also charged that only persons who work actively for Goldwater's candidacy are entitled to have a voice in the state Republican leadership.

Most Fulton County and Fifth District Republicans, who have only been lukewarm to the Goldwater drive for the Presidency, have in the past few days following the convention publicly taken issue with Sen. Trible's statement on the vote.

S. Jarvis Levison, chairman, Fifth District Republican Executive Committee, told local newsmen "We have come to a sad day if the leadership in the Republican party in this state restricts participation to only one group of Republicans and discourages others from participating in developing programs and leadership."

"If the statements attributed to Sen. Tribble accurately state his views, then I think the coming months might well provide an opportunity for Republicans in Georgia to test which approach offers the greatest opportunity for success."

Mr. Levison also disagreed with Tribble's statement which "implied that only those who embraced the philosophy of Sen. Tribble and his supporters and who are willing to actively work for Sen. Goldwater's candidacy are entitled to have a voice in the leadership in the Republican party."

Fulton County Republican chairman Donald L. Whittemore, Jr., said Sen. Tribble's remarks "seem to be in direct contradiction to those made by Sen. Goldwater in his keynote address last Saturday at the GOP state convention."

"Senator Goldwater flatly stated the Republican Party could not concede any group of voters to the opposition if we expected to win in November.

"We, in Fulton County, agree wholeheartedly with Senator Goldwater and other outstanding Republicans on this question.

The principles of the Republican Party appeal to people in all walks of life regradless of race, color or creed. Any person who be-

(Continued

...ion Fifth

(Continued from Page One)

lieves in the dignity of the individual, the free enterprise system and a strong dynamic foreign policy is welcome in the ranks of the Republican Party.

"In Georgia, Negroes by the thousands have supported the Republican Party and will continue to do so unless Senator Tribble and others try to read them out of the Party.

"In the last Presidential election, Negroes in Fulton County stood by our Party despite Democrat efforts to get them to desert it.

"Further, Negroeos in Fulton County have for years played an important role in party leadership at County, District and State levels," Whittemore stated.

Atlanta Leg.

AMITE COUNTY

"A short fat man with greying crewcut hair thrusts a wrinkled and grimy piece of paper in front of a businessman, 'These people must be fired from your firm,' he says. 'The organization does not approve of them.'

"The businessman looks at the list and notes that two of the names represent employes he has known for 20 years, but he nods sad agreement to the demands just the same. Germany, 1939? Russia today? No, Amite County, Mississippi 1964....

...."'All we have to do is to make white people raise rents until the Negro is forced to move away. Of course we will do it gradually so that their loss will not affect our economy. We can start with the progressive Negroes, since they give us the most trouble', he [a member of Americans for the Preservation of the White Race] concluded." (Delta Democrat-Times, 5/11/64)

LAUREL

Early Sunday a.m. (5/10), the pressroom of the Laurel Leader-Call heavily damaged by a dynamite explosion. The F.B.I. reported investigating. There were reports from Laurel that white groups were holding meetings in heavily-guarded abandoned oil company shacks outside the city. (Delta Democrat-Times, 5/12/64)

HINDS COUNTY

Charles Evers, state NAACP director, in a letter to Attorney General Kennedy, alleged that Ernest Caston was shot and killed by law enforcement officer of county. (Jackson Daily News, 5/15/64)

HATTIESBURG

SNCC worker, Oscar Chase (white), tells of being beaten by prisoners after being jailed in January for "leaving the scene of an accident," and of later seeing the attacker rewarded with a pack of cigarettes and released. (The Nation, 5/18/64)

2h - Reg. State wide

Suffrage - GA.

Registered voters in Fulton County precincts in 4th Congressional District officially released as of 7/10/64 (Fulton Co. registrar)

Precinct	Registered Negro voters	Registered White voters
1E	950	590
1D	12	1,714
1G	2	1,606
1H	1,353	897
4F	113	781
4H	565	2,193
4I	3,719	26
4J	400	1,329
5I	0	1,462
6B	2,313	19
6D	14	745
6E	4	2,537
6F	9	3,346
6H	2,892	55
6I	3,688	66
total	16,034	17,366

1B	764	1,000
1H	1,353	897
4C	491	4,530
5E	217	1,498
	17,506	25,291

JMV

Recd 9/26/64

FULTON COUNTY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICE

LEON G. HAY, CHIEF REGISTRAR

ROOM 106 • 165 CENTRAL AVENUE, S. W. • 30303 • TELEPHONE 522-5310 Ext 225

JULY 20,1964

REGISTERED VOTERS BY WARD & PRECINCT

WARD & PRECINCT	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
1 A	107	344	451
1 B	1,019	762	1,781
1 C	171	2,984	3,155
1 D	1,751	11	1,762
1 E	603	949	1,552
1 F	519	713	1,232
1 G	1,634	2	1,636
1 H	900	1,348	2,248
3 A	44	715	759
3 B	21	3,447	3,468
3 C	1,640	2,330	3,970
3 D	836	6	842
3 E	52	4,808	4,860
3 F	837	185	1,022
3 G	417	81	498
3 H	25	2,850	2,875
3 I	861	2	863
3 J	1,510	529	2,039
3 K	11	1,956	1,967
3 L	1,469	3,241	4,710
3 M	1,324	234	1,558
3 N	8	2,209	2,217

WARD & PRECINCT	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
4 A	2,526	39	2,565
4 B	1,013	1,327	2,340
4 C	4,639	488	5,127
4 D	2,099	1	2,100
4 E	1,980	195	2,175
4 F	811	111	922
4 G	1,996	71	2,067
4 H	2,296	570	2,866
4 I	26	3,676	3,702
4 J	1,368	401	1,769
5 A	1,898	10	1,908
5 B	1,511	9	1,520
5 C	2,725	14	2,739
5 D	5,193	20	5,213
5 E	1,543	215	1,758
5 F	3,275	3	3,278
5 G	1,522	10	1,532
5 H	2,601	5	2,606
5 I	1,505	-	1,505
6 A	3,424	5	3,429
6 B	2,348	20	2,368
6 C	1,428	-	1,428
6 D	775	13	788
6 E	2,566	4	2,570
6 F	3,407	8	3,415
6 H	59	2,885	2,944
6 I	66	3,667	3,733
7 A	38	4,865	4,903
7 B	707	3,490	4,197
7 C	4,783	8	4,791
7 D	19	2,903	2,922
7 E	1,792	1,711	3,503
7 F	3,182	-	3,182
7 G	1,890	247	2,137
7 H	3,976	102	4,078
7 I	3,749	135	3,884
8 A	4,597	27	4,624
8 B	5,065	38	5,103
8 C	4,611	133	4,744
8 D	5,454	13	5,467
TOTAL	110,222	57,145	167,367

REGISTERED VOTERS BY MILITIA DISTRICT

MILITIA DISTRICT		WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
02	ALPHARETTA	1,421	43	1,464
03	BIG CREEK	166	1	167
05	BUCKHEAD	4,040	2	4,042
06	CAMPBELLTON	181	1	182
07	COLLEGE PARK	4,587	639	5,226
08	DOUBLE BRANCH	387	-	387
10	FAIRBURN	1,580	231	1,811
11	GOODES	217	7	224
12	GROGANS	387	3	390
13	HAPEVILLE	4,039	5	4,044
14	LITTLE RIVER	361	1	362
15	NEWTOWN	228	-	228
16	OAK GROVE	6,445	9	6,454
17	OLD FIRST	139	14	153
18	OLD NINTH	546	9	555
19	PALMETTO	558	140	698
21	RED OAK	1,530	79	1,609
22	RIVERTOWN	77	16	93
23	ROSWELL	2,019	114	2,133
24	SANDTOWN	695	44	739
25	UNION	238	2	240
26	UNION CITY	617	130	747
27	UTOY SPRINGS	398	138	536
71	COLLEGE PARK	87	7	94
72	COLLEGE PARK	71	55	126
73	COLLEGE PARK	14	-	14
74	COLLEGE PARK	117	-	117
75	COLLEGE PARK	111	18	129
76	COLLEGE PARK	3	-	3
91A	EAST POINT	2,848	5	2,853
91B	EAST POINT	2,697	-	2,697
92A	EAST POINT	2,312	3	2,315
92B	EAST POINT	2,710	1	2,711
93A	EAST POINT	1,343	361	1,704
93B	EAST POINT	1,752	9	1,761
94	EAST POINT	571	370	941
	TOTAL	45,492	2,457	47,949

REGISTERED VOTERS BY SENATORIAL DISTRICT

SENATORIAL DISTRICT	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
34	36,409	1,833	38,242
35	17,730	5,660	23,390
36	14,783	8,226	23,009
37	20,390	7,547	27,937
38	9,489	26,775	36,264
39	11,493	9,139	20,632
40	45,420	422	45,842
Total	155,714	59,602	215,316

WAB ✓
JM ✓
JI ✓

FULTON COUNTY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OCT 21 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICE
LEON G. HAY, CHIEF REGISTRAR
ROOM 106 • 165 CENTRAL AVENUE, S. W. • 30303 • TELEPHONE 522-5310

October 6, 1964

REGISTERED VOTERS BY WARD & PRECINCT

WARD & PRECINCT	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
1 A	103	362	465
1 B	1,060	796	1,856
1 C	171	3,091	3,262
1 D	1,824	13	1,837
1 E	619	965	1,584
1 F	561	722	1,283
1 G	1,683	1	1,684
1 H	932	1,388	2,320
3 A	46	750	796
3 B	24	3,556	3,580
3 C	1,613	2,500	4,113
3 D	890	9	899
3 E	58	5,023	5,081
3 F	862	193	1,055
3 G	430	81	511
3 H	31	2,921	2,952
3 I	883	4	887
3 J	1,606	546	2,152
3 K	14	2,056	2,070
3 L	1,488	3,388	4,876
3 M	1,387	240	1,627
3 N	9	2,286	2,295

File: Registration Data: League of Women Voters Research

WARD & PRECINCT	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
4 A	2,599	42	2,641
4 B	1,028	1,374	2,402
4 C	4,786	496	5,282
4 D	2,161	3	2,164
4 E	2,058	200	2,258
4 F	832	113	945
4 G	2,052	72	2,124
4 H	2,392	576	2,968
4 I	28	3,742	3,770
4 J	1,445	411	1,856
5 A	2,019	13	2,032
5 B	1,566	8	1,574
5 C	2,821	21	2,842
5 D	5,441	21	5,462
5 E	1,614	217	1,831
5 F	3,442	4	3,446
5 G	1,569	10	1,579
5 H	2,665	5	2,670
5 I	1,585	-	1,585
6 A	3,553	7	3,560
6 B	2,463	20	2,483
6 C	1,526	-	1,526
6 D	805	16	821
6 E	2,680	6	2,686
6 F	3,552	8	3,560
6 H	66	2,987	3,053
6 I	66	3,776	3,842
7 A	39	4,980	5,019
7 B	692	3,632	4,324
7 C	5,010	8	5,018
7 D	20	2,967	2,987
7 E	1,809	1,745	3,554
7 F	3,267	1	3,268
7 G	1,978	256	2,234
7 H	4,098	102	4,200
7 I	3,899	138	4,037
8 A	4,809	29	4,838
8 B	5,274	40	5,314
8 C	4,790	134	4,924
8 D	5,677	13	5,690
TOTAL	114,470	59,084	173,554

REGISTERED VOTERS BY MILITIA DISTRICT

MILITIA DISTRICT		WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
02	ALPHARETTA	1,499	52	1,551
03	BIG CREEK	176	1	177
05	BUCKHEAD	4,207	3	4,210
06	CAMPBELLTON	187	1	188
07	COLLEGE PARK	4,576	638	5,214
08	DOUBLE BRANCH	410	-	410
10	FAIRBURN	1,633	241	1,874
11	GOODES	231	7	238
12	GROGANS	406	3	409
13	HAPEVILLE	4,261	5	4,266
14	LITTLE RIVER	371	1	372
15	NEWTOWN	240	-	240
16	OAK GROVE	6,758	9	6,767
17	OLD FIRST	146	22	168
18	OLD NINTH	587	9	596
19	PALMETTO	581	150	731
21	RED OAK	1,614	80	1,694
22	RIVERTOWN	79	17	96
23	ROSWELL	2,157	125	2,282
24	SANDTOWN	732	45	777
25	UNION	256	2	258
26	UNION CITY	643	135	778
27	UTOY SPRINGS	422	156	578
71	COLLEGE PARK	180	12	192
72	COLLEGE PARK	133	75	208
73	COLLEGE PARK	23	-	23
74	COLLEGE PARK	202	-	202
75	COLLEGE PARK	210	44	254
76	COLLEGE PARK	4	-	4
91A	EAST POINT	2,989	5	2,994
91B	EAST POINT	2,857	-	2,857
92A	EAST POINT	2,417	3	2,420
92B	EAST POINT	2,823	1	2,824
93A	EAST POINT	1,423	369	1,792
93B	EAST POINT	1,835	9	1,844
94	EAST POINT	601	388	989
	TOTAL	47,869	2,608	50,477

REGISTERED VOTERS BY SENATORIAL DISTRICT

SENATORIAL DISTRICT	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
34	38,056	1,922	39,978
35	18,487	5,871	24,358
36	15,320	8,405	23,725
37	21,328	7,778	29,106
38	9,649	27,731	37,380
39	12,048	9,529	21,577
40	47,451	456	47,907
TOTAL	162,339	61,692	224,031

NEGRO REGISTRATION IN FULTON COUNTY (GA.)
1949 - 1964

Year	Negro Population	Registered	Percentage
1949		25,016	
1950	99,347	20,257	20%
1951			
1952	148,400	19,362	13%
1953		20,000	
1954	159,300		
1955	169,700		
1956		24,441	
1957	174,000		
1958	176,600	28,414	16%
1959	187,000	31,163	17%
1960	117,049 (VAP) 193,403 (TP)	(29% of all reg. voters) 34,642(36% of population)	
1961		37,301 (city)	
1962		46,380	
1963		45,439	
1964		61,192	

	N reg per N reg unit 1962	N reg per N reg unit 1960	% 0-0 units	Med Value 0-0 units	Med rent R-O units	% increase 1 over 2
7D	1.6829	1.4298	60.3	12,500	48	17.7
7A	1.3843	.9574	61.6	11,500	61	40.8
3N	1.0481	.6115	20.6	7,500	33	71.5
3H	.9829	.7766	18.8	10,000	35	26.6
6I	.7139	.4984	17.4	11,500	50	43.2
3K	.6523	.5108	21.2	8,500	41	27.7
6H	.6247	.5218	11.5	8,500	38	19.7

		TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VALUE	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT					
TRACT 67 BLK	1	303	171	19	8000	273	59		152000	16107		
	2	380	113	29	9500	334	58		275500	19372		
	3	138	114	41	10500	96	65		430500	6240		
	4	64	16	31	9000	32	56		279000	1792		
Pct 4	5	29	16	22	8500	5	48		187000	220		
	6	215	54	52	9500	155	60		494000	9300		
	7	34	34	33	8500	1	–		280500	–		
	8	26	26	24	7500	2	–		180000	–		
	16	99	94	47	7000	47	36		329000	1692		
	17	23	23	7	5000	16	27		35000	432		
	18	4	–	–	–	–	–					
	19	14	13	4	–	10	34			340		
TRACT 55B	4	28	25	3	–	24	51			1224		
	5	126	126	13	5500	113	33		71500	3729		
	6	15	14	8	10000	7	31		80000	217		
	14	12	12	6	10000	5	–		60000	–		
	15	26	25	7	7500	18	37		52500	666		
	16	15	14	5	9500	9	42		47500	378		
	17	8	7	5	7500	2	–		37500			
	18	149	149	1	–	148	42		–	6216		
	19	52	51	1	–	50	30			1500		
	20	58	58	1	–	57	30			1710		
	21	57	57	–	–	57	31			1767		
	22	28	28	–	–	28	52			1456		
	23	59	59	1	–	58	34			1972		
	24	6	6	2	–	4	–		–	–		
	25	13	13	5	6000	8	39		30000	312		
	26	27	19	14	7500	12	44		105000	528		

1.1190 Reg N. per N. Reg. Unit. 1960
1.5485 " " " " .862
17.4% O-O

38.4% Reversion

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

State _____

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VALUE	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT					
TRACT 55B											
BLK 27	32	28	19	7000	13	40		133000	520		
BLK 31	19	19	10	5000	9	36		50000	324		
BLK 32	21	21	12	6500	9	46		78000	414		
33	12	12	5	-	7	37		-	259		
34	11	11	7	5000	4	-		35000	-		
35	20	20	2	-	18	51		-	918		
36	25	25	-	-	25	31			775		
37	82	81	-	-	81	32			2592		
38	52	51	-	-	51	42			2142		
41	100	99	1	-	98	32			3136		
42	55	53	2	-	51	33			1683		
43	70	70	-	-	70	44			3080		
44	80	80	-	-	80	33			2640		
	2587	1907	439		2087			3,423,500	95,653		
619 white tract			(421		(2069)		mean	8179	46		

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

State _____

CANDIDATE	ELECTION	3N	7A	7D				3N	7A	7D	ELEC	CANDIDATE
DAVIS	CONG. PRIM.	75	150	95							SEN. PRIM	
LOWE		51	105	106				3	4	16		BARFIELD
RESPESS		25	71	34				2	13	6		GARY
WELTNER		409	1421	1194				364	915	873		JOHNSON
		560	1747	1429				1	3	1		ZUKAS
REG VOTERS (N)		1503	3739	2686				370	935	896		
VOTES CAST MINUS W. REG		557	1734	1422				1503	3739	2686		
% N Vote Cast.		37.1	46.4	52.9				367	921	892		
								24.4	24.6	33.2		
	CONG. RUNOFF											
DAVIS		26	37	30							GEN. ELEC.	
WELTNER		610	1918	1584				567	1395	1016		JOHNSON
		636	1955	1614				111	554	624		ALEXANDER
REG VOTERS N.		1503	3739	2686				668	1949	1640		
VOTES CAST - W. REG.		633	1941	1607				1503	3739	2686		
% N Vote Cast		42.1	51.9	59.9				665	1935	1633		
								44.2	51.7	60.8		
	GEN ELEC.											
WELTNER		516	1302	960								
O'CALLAGHAN		95	482	568								
		611	1784	1528								
REG VOTERS N		1503	3739	2686								
VOTES CAST - W. REG		608	1770	1521								
% N. VOTE CAST		40.4	47.3	56.6								

County VAP WVAP NVAP %N Reg. WReg NReg Reg VAP % Reg VAP % W Reg VAP % N Remarks

State _____

State _____

County	3N [redacted]	7A [redacted]	7D [redacted]	%N	3N Reg.	7A WReg	7D NReg	% VAP Reg	VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Candidates [redacted]s
	1st	Cont	Prim.			Rem	H					
	75	150	95		26	37	30					Davis
	51	105	106									Jaime
	25	71	34									Respess
	409	1421	1194		610	1918	1584					Weltner
	460	1747	1499		636	1955	1614					
		Con	Prim.									
	3	14	16									Barfield
	2	13	6									Gary
	364	915	873									Johnson
	1	3	1									Zykas
	370	945	896									
		Gen	Elect.									
	95	482	568									O'Callaghan
	516	1302	960									Weltner
	611	1784	1528									
	567	1385	1016									Jackson
	111	554	624									Alexander
	678	1949	1640									

1196 votes cast for Barfield as a write-in in entire 38th Dist. in Gen. election – Some 1/2 dozen write-in votes for other candidates but none of these write-ins are identifiable by precinct.

	TOTAL UNITS	A-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VALUE	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT	TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
TRACT 17 BLK 3	32	28	5	21000	26	61	105000	1586
4	86	80	14	14000	67	73	196000	4891
5	148	136	15	14000	121	57	210000	6897
6	130	126	16	11500	110	71	184000	7810
7	88	82	17	10500	66	56	178500	3696
10	27	26	13	12000	14	34	156000	476
11	14	14	5	12000	9	58	60000	522
12	90	87	25	10000	62	53	251000	3286
13	43	43	2	-	41	57	-	2337
14	146	144	8	18000	137	58	144000	7946
15	68	62	9	15000	54	64	135000	3456
16	58	56	18	11500	39	60	207000	2340
17	28	26	2	-	24	50	-	1200
19	31	27	14	12000	15	60	168000	900
20	47	46	12	12000	29	72	204000	2088
21	77	76	9	10000	67	77	90000	5159
22	152	145	10	15500	137	55	155000	7535
23	37	32	-	-	34	60	-	2040
24	47	44	11	15000	33	59	165000	1947
26	26	26	26	15000	-	-	390000	-
27	7	7	7	10500	-	-	73500	-
28	32	32	19	10500	13	42	199500	546
29	44	43	35	11500	9	66	402500	594
31	66	62	21	13000	41	57	273000	2337
32	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
33	33	3	-	-	28	52	-	1456
34	16	15	-	-	16	51	-	816
35	101	54	9	12500	85	51	1125000	4335

Part 6-I

.7139 reg. negro per N. Reg. unit.

17.4% Reg. units owner-occupied

State _____

County

VAP % N	WVAP % W	NVAP %	Reg. VAP	WReg VAP	NReg VAP	Reg %	Reg %	Reg %	Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VALUE	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT	TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
TRACT 17 BLK 36	64	59	19	11000	40	52	209000	2080
37	52	51	22	9500	29	50	20900	1450
38	57	52	9	–	43	46	–	1978
39	47	46	3	–	43	50	–	2150
42	104	103	46	8500	57	48	391000	2736
45	67	66	13	8000	53	48	104000	2544
TRACT 18 BLK 1	82	80	9	21000	71	55	189000	3905
2	59	55	9	10500	46	42	94500	1932
3	24	23	3	–	20	42	–	840
15	36	35	8	10500	27	81	84000	2187
16	107	104	11	7500	93	35	82500	3255
17	59	56	5	13000	51	49	65000	2499
19	43	39	4	–	35	50	–	1750
20	118	112	8	–	104	32	–	3328
21	120	117	20	8000	98	42	160000	4116
32	56	56	30	12500	26	45	375000	1170
33	42	42	13	13500	29	49	175500	1421
34	60	58	5	–	53	55	–	2915
35	173	170	10	12500	160	46	125000	7360
36	311	297	33	11000	264	47	363000	12408
37	21	21	4	–	17	44	–	748
48	61	57	4	–	53	35	–	1855
49	65	61	10	5000	51	35	50000	1785
50	88	79	14	5000	65	40	70000	2600
51	110	106	11	12000	95	46	132000	4370
52	146	139	5	10500	134	42	52500	5628
53	57	57	7	18500	50	54	129500	2700
54	55	50	3	–	49	74	–	3626

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	NON UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VALUE	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT					
TRACT 18 BLK 55	26	25	5	11500	20	42			57500	840	
TRACT 28 BLK 51	78	76	9	8000	67	37			72000	2479	
	4068	3814	679		3225				7,248,500	164851	
90 white			(637)		(3220)			mean	11469	51	
69 units											

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

State _____

VALUE	NO				RENT	NO.						
5000	24				47	264						
9500	11				48	110						
8000	42				49	80						
8500	46				Median 50	131						
9500	22				51	101						
10000	34				52	68						
10500	65				53	62						
11000	52				54	50						
Median 11500	74				55	261						
12000	60				56	66						
12500	49				57	203						
13000	26				58	146						
13500	13				59	33						
14000	79				60	88						
15000	46				61	26						
15500	10				64	54						
18000	8				66	9						
21000	14				71	110						
RENT	NO				72	29						
32	104				73	67						
34	14				74	49						
35	197				77	67						
37	67				81	27						
40	65											
42	331											
44	17											
45	26											
46	298											

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

Tract #39

Pab 7-D

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UN.	OWN ED	AVG. VALUE	AVG. RENT	RENT ED	TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
Blk # 1	27	26	12	14000	48	14	168000	672
2	17	17	13	13000	—	4	169000	—
3	17	17	10	12000	61	7	120000	427
4	20	20	16	15500	—	4	248000	—
5	23	23	20	13000	—	3	260000	—
6	109	109	76	14500	64	33	1,107,000	—
7	13	12	11	21000	—	1	231000	—
8	30	30	10	9500	66	20	95000	1320
9	33	32	14	11500	66	18	161000	1188
10	16	16	14	12500	—	2	175000	—
11	30	30	21	11500	53	9	241500	477
12	15	15	13	12000	—	2	156000	—
13	14	14	10	13000		4	130000	—
14	17	17	12	10000	58	5	120000	290
15	15	15	12	11000	—	3	132000	—
16	26	24	12	11500	45	12	138000	540
17	8	8	8	10000	—	—	80000	—
18	18	17	15	10000	—	2	150000	—
19	17	17	11	9500	53	6	104500	318
20	27	25	12	8500	46	13	102000	598
21	42	42	24	11500	42	18	276000	756
22	20	20	19	10500	—	1	199500	—
23	47	47	8	12500	41	39	100000	1599
24	59	59	39	11500	48	20	248500	960
25	40	37	13	10500	44	24	136500	1056
26	35	34	9	10500	51	25	94500	1275
27	52	52	—	—	45	52	—	2340
28	54	50	5	11000	64	45	55000	2880

1,6829. respondent written per N. Hen hold
60.3% of units are owner-occupied

State _____

County VAP WVAP NVAP %N Reg. WReg NReg Reg VAP Reg VAP % Reg VAP % W Reg VAP % N Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	NW UN.	OWNED	AVG. VAL.	AVG RENT	RENTED		TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
TRACT 39									
Blk 29	28	28	21	12500	62	7		262500	434
Blk 30	26	26	24	11500	—	2		276000	—
31	59	53	6	12500	43	47		75000	2021
32	23	22	6	9000	47	16		54000	752
33	10	5	—	—	37	5		—	185
34	68	62	13	12000	44	49		156000	2156
35	56	45	15	11000	57	33		165000	1881
Tract 40 Blk 16	38	38	33	16500	—	5		544500	—
17	25	25	20	15500	—	5		310000	—
18	24	24	23	12500	—	1		287500	—
19	63	62	57	14500	63	5		826500	315
20	29	29	27	15500	—	2		418500	—
21	54	53	41	12500	52	12		512500	624
22	47	45	38	13500	75	7		513000	525
23	23	22	21	18500	—	1		388500	—
24	20	20	17	16500	—	3		280500	—
TRACT 24 Blk 15	29	29	27	11000	—	2		297000	—
16	53	51	32	12000	56	19		384000	1064
17	16	15	10	14000	54	5		140000	270
18	23	23	20	13000	—	3		260000	—
19	23	23	20	13500	—	3		270000	—
23	46	46	34	15500	57	12		527000	684
24	14	14	11	11500	—	3		126500	—
25	11	11	10	19500	—	1		195000	—
	1649	1596	965			634		12,671,400	27607
						(597)	AVG	13130	47

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	VAP Reg %	VAP Reg % W	VAP Reg % N	Remarks

State _____

Pct. 7-D

VALUE	No.
8500	12
9000	6
9500	21
10,000	35
10,500	41
11,000	59
11,500	145
12,000	68
median 12,500	113
13,000	63
13,500	58
14,000	22
14,500	133
15,500	97
16,500	50
18,500	21
19,500	10
21,000	11
	965

RENT	No.
37	5
41	39
42	18
43	47
44	73
45	64
46	13
47	16

RENT	No.
Median 48	34
51	25
52	12
53	15
54	5
56	19
57	45
58	5
61	7
62	7
63	5
64	78
66	38
75	7

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	OWN UNITS	AVG. VAL.	RENT UNITS	AVG. RENT	TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
Tract 25 Blk 2	79	77	40	13000	37	42	520,000	1554
3	27	27	10	9000	17	51	90000	867
4	24	23	9	8000	14	45	72000	630
5	24	23	10	9500	13	37	95000	481
12	46	45	15	7000	30	64	105000	1920
13	44	42	15	9000	27	43	135000	1161
14	75	74	10	5500	64	41	55000	2624
15	17	17	7	7000	10	44	49000	440
16	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	26	26	14	10000	12	39	14000	468
19	23	21	14	11500	7	58	161000	406
20	12	11	5	9000	6	48	45000	288
21	26	26	9	5500	17	38	49500	646
22	61	59	14	6500	45	34	91000	1530
23	61	61	10	8100	51	38	80000	1938
24	38	36	20	7500	16	69	150000	1104
25	152	146	27	9000	119	42	243000	4998
26	38	38	15	11500	23	47	172500	1081
35	51	48	9	7500	39	42	67500	1638
36	31	30	7	6500	23	45	45500	1035
37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	118	115	–	–	115	51	–	5865
39	40	39	3	–	36	55	–	1980
Tract 26 Blk 1	25	21	–	–	21	32	–	672
2	27	27	9	9000	18	30	81000	540
3	14	13	5	–	8	38	–	304
5	18	18	4	–	14	37	–	518
9	27	27	8	9000	19	40	72000	760

Pct 35K

0.6523 reg N's per N. Reg unit

21.2% of Reg units 0-0

State _____ County _____ VAP WVAP NVAP %N Reg. WReg NReg Reg VAP Reg VAP Reg VAP % Reg % W VAP % N VAP Remarks

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	W VAP %	N VAP %	Remarks
Tract 26 Blk 7		28	28	15	9000	13	37	135000	481		
8		17	17	9	9000	8	39	81000	312		
9		15	14	5	7500	9	41	37500	369		
10		20	17	7	9500	10	24	66500	240		
11		29	29	5	-	24	35	-	840		
12		40	39	6	5500	33	34	33000	1122		
13		29	29	4	-	25	27	-	675		
14		31	29	7	3500	22	36	24500	792		
16		22	22	4	-	18	52	-	936		
17		37	37	2	-	35	31	-	1085		
18		14	14	4	-	10	18	-	180		
19		7	7	-	-	7	26	-	182		
20		42	37	4	-	33	52	-	1716		
22		29	29	8	9500	21	67	76000	1407		
23		33	33	11	7500	22	38	82500	836		
24		46	45	7	5500	38	42	38500	1596		
25		58	54	14	5500	40	32	77000	1280		
26		28	28	-	-	28	38	-	1064		
27		18	18	3	-	15	36	-	540		
28		25	23	6	8500	17	39	51000	663		
29		48	48	12	8000	36	81	96000	2916		
30		14	13	-	-	13	26	-	338		
32		10	9	2	-	7	37	-	259		
33		56	55	1	-	54	28	-	1512		
35		30	29	7	9000	22	30	63000	660		
36		34	33	6	9000	27	85	54000	2295		
37		27	26	8	7000	18	52	56000	936		
38		13	12	4	-	8	40	-	320		

	TOTAL UNITS	NW UNITS	OWN UNITS	AVG. VALUE	RENT UNITS	AVG. RENT		TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
Tract 26 Blk 39	43	37	12	8500	25	35		102000	875
40	71	66	9	8000	57	59		72000	3363
41	34	31	6	7500	25	37		45000	925
42	35	34	13	6000	21	35		78000	735
43	59	53	4	-	49	37		-	1813
44	47	46	5	10000	41	39		50000	1599
45	36	34	4	-	30	40		-	1200
46	76	71	3	-	68	31		-	2108
47	6	6	-	-	6	17		-	102
52	17	17	-	-	16	30			480
53	12	12	5	10500	7	38		52500	266
54	46	43	4	-	39	42		-	1638
55	35	31	8	6000	23	36		48000	828
56	67	66	6	9000	60	42		54000	3720
57	7	7	3	-	4	-		-	-
58	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
59	60	55	6	8100	49	34		48000	1666
60	23	22	5	-	17	41		-	697
61	112	85	3	-	82	48		-	3936
	2715	2580	546		2033			3,941,000	86951
			(479)		(2029)		AVG	8171	42

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	VAP Reg %	VAP Reg % W	VAP Reg % N	Remarks

State _____

3-12

VALUE	NO.	RENT	NO.
3500	7		
5500	46	37	121
6000	21	38	133
6500	21	39	78
7000	30	40	57
7500	51	41	90 — median
8000	46	42	332
median 8500	18	43	27
9000	117	44	10
9500	25	45	37
10000	19	47	23
10500	5	48	88
11500	29	51	132
13000	40	52	69
		55	36
RENT	NO	58	7
17	6	59	57
18	10	64	30
24	10	67	21
26	20	69	16
27	25	81	36
28	54	85	27
30	56		
31	103		
32	61		
34	127		
35	70		
36	60		

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	VAP Reg %	VAP Reg % W	VAP Reg % N	Remarks

		Total Units	N-W Units	Own Units	Avg. Val.	Renter Units	Avg. Rent		Total Value	Total Rent		
TRACT 24 Blk	3	45	41	10	11500	31	55		115000	1705		
	4	305	277	136	12500	141	60		1,700,000	8460		
	5	72	70	58	12000	12	60		696000	720		
	6	45	45	13	7500	32	52		97500	1664		
	14	16	16	16	10000	—	—		160,000	—		
TRACT #83	16	157	142	114	7500	32	57		855,000	1824		
	17	23	23	17	5000	6	57		85000	342		
Pch 7A	18	10	10	9	6000	3	—		42000	—		
	19	37	35	26	8000	9	48		208000	432		
	20	13	13	11	14500	2	—		159500	—		
	21	78	77	58	12000	19	65		696000	1235		
	22	34	34	32	14000	2	—		448000	-		
	23	30	29	25	14500	4	—		362500	—		
	24	17	17	15	19500	2	—		292500	—		
	25	17	17	17	11500	—	—		195500	—		
	26	13	13	13	11500	-	—		149500	-		
	27	65	64	51	12500	13	47		637500	611		
	28	93	93	82	9500	11	49		779000	539		
	29	9	9	4	—	5	42		—	210		
	30	30	30	21	7500	9	47		157500	423		
	31	23	23	21	8500	2	—		178500	—		
	32	44	43	35	6000	8	52		210000	416		
	33	19	19	17	7000	2	-		119000	—		
	34	432	328	78	8500	250	61		663000	15250		
	35	53	49	35	8000	14	48		280000	672		
	36	56	44	-	—	44	65		-	2860		
	37	15	15	15	10500	—	—		157500	-		
	38	34	34	32	10500	2	—		336000			

1.3843 registered Negroes per Negro housing unit
61.6% of Negro units are owner-occupied

State _____

County | VAP | WVAP | NVAP | %N | Reg. | WReg | NReg | Reg VAP % | Reg VAP % W | Reg VAP % N | Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	NW UNITS	OWN UNITS	AVG. VALUE	RENTED UNITS	AVG. RENT		TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
TRACT #83 Blk 39	61	61	55	12000	6	68		660000	408
40	13	13	13	15000	–	–		195000	–
42	15	15	12	15000	3	–		180000	–
43	20	20	20	14000	–	–		280000	–
44	7	7	5	15000	2	–		75000	–
45	7	7	7	14500	–	–		101500	–
46	35	33	29	14500	4	–		420500	–
47	106	105	20	14500	85	48		290000	4080
48	56	48	40	18500	14	54		740000	756
TRACT #84 Blk 9	32	32	22	14500	10	56		319000	560
10	88	87	60	13500	27	51		810000	1377
11	204	200	97	10000	103	71		970000	7313
12	73	72	51	9500	21	45		484500	945
13	78	78	63	9500	15	41		598500	615
14	42	41	41	10000	1	–		41000	–
15	38	36	33	11000	3	–		363000	–
16	26	26	25	11500	1	–		287500	–
17	213	210	120	13500	90	64		1,620,000	5760
	2899	2701	1672		1040			17,342,500	59,177
					(1107)		AVG	10372	58

11 white Reg. Units.

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

Pet. 7-A

VALUE	NO	RENT	NO.
5000	17	52	40
6000	42	54	14
7000	17	55	31
7500	148	56	10
8000	61	57	38
8500	99	60	153
9500	196	median 61	250
10000	154	64	90
10500	47	65	63
11000	33	68	6
median 11,500	65	71	103
12000	171		
12500	187		
13500	180		
14000	52		
14500	114		
15000	30		
18500	10		
19500	15		
	1668		

RENT	NO.
41	15
42	5
45	21
47	22
48	108
49	11
51	27

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VAL.	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT	TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
TRACT # 36								
BLK 1	74	57	4	-	53	33		1749
2	20	16	1	-	15	57		855
4	24	24	1	-	23	44		1012
5	15	15	3	-	12	61		732
6	133	126	2	-	124	37		4588
7	42	41	1	-	40	29		1160
10	2	-	-	-	-	-		
11	17	15	-	-	15	41		615
12	78	77	1	-	76	33		2508
13	34	31	-	-	31	29		899
14	27	25	4	-	21	37		777
15	77	72	12	13000	60	37	156000	2220
16	39	38	8	10000	30	41	80000	1230
17	7	7	-	-	7	34		238
18	5	5	2	-	3	-		
19	39	39	17	12500	22	47	212500	1034
20	48	46	8	12500	38	42	100000	1596
21	53	50	8	10500	42	40	84000	1680
22	29	28	-	-	28	31		868
23	20	20	-	-	20	33		660
24	12	12	-	-	12	35		420
26	24	24	1	-	23	37		851
27	18	18	3	-	15	36		540
TRACT # 37								
BLK 1	87	86	6	8500	80	34	51000	2720
2	86	86	1	-	85	32		2720
3	140	139	4	-	135	30		4050
4	146	144	4	-	140	31		4340
5	110	110	1	-	109	31		3379

Pct 3-H

.9829 reg. dotted per N. hsg. unit.

18.8% hsg. units owner occupied

State _____

County VAP WVAP NVAP %N Reg. WReg NReg Reg VAP % Reg VAP % W % Reg VAP % N Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VAL.	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT					
TRACT 37											
BLK 6	12	12	-	-	12	26			312		
7	97	97	-	-	97	32			3104		
TRACT 38											
BLK 1	14	14	-	-	14	80			1120		
2	28	27	11	10000	16	52		110000	832		
3	24	24	8	7500	16	57		60000	912		
4	36	35	11	11500	24	73		126500	1752		
5	51	49	26	11000	23	44		286000	1012		
6	64	63	24	9000	39	46		216000	1794		
7	65	65	27	9500	38	40		286500	1520		
8	40	39	18	9000	21	53		162000	1113		
9	27	27	10	9000	17	53		90000	901		
10	20	18	6	11000	13	52		66000	676		
11	23	22	4	-	19	56			1064		
12	1	-	-	-	-	-					
13	16	16	10	10000	6	53		100,000	318		
14	23	23	8	9500	15	47		76000	705		
15	26	25	11	10000	14	48		110000	672		
16	48	40	9	10000	31	35		90000	1085		
17	29	27	14	6500	13	52		91000	676		
18	24	24	20	11000	4	-		220000			
19	28	27	17	11500	10	62		195500	670		
20	52	51	25	11500	26	45		287500	1170		
21	37	37	19	9000	18	54		171000	972		
22	29	29	16	7500	13	52		120000	676		
23	31	30	12	9500	18	41		114000	738		
24	38	38	11	9000	27	45		99000	1215		
25	47	47	5	12000	42	43		60000	1806		
26	33	32	19	11000	13	47		209000	611		

State _____ County

VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

TRACT #38	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VAL.	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT					
BLK 27	2	-	-	-	-	-					
28	23	21	1	-	21	41			861		
29	41	41	18	9,000	23	36		162000	828		
30	54	54	13	9000	41	38		117000	1558		
31	41	40	12	8500	28	40		102000	1120		
32	41	37	3	-	34	38			1292		
33	38	36	12	7000	24	33		84000	792		
34	58	58	26	11500	32	44		299000	1408		
35	26	22	3	-	19	49			931		
36	39	39	10	8500	29	63		85000	1827		
37	15	13	3	-	10	33			330		
38	39	39	8	11000	31	69		88000	2139		
39	69	65	8	8500	57	34		68000	1938		
40	188	187	4	-	183	32			5856		
	3043	2941	554		2390			3,034,500	91,697		
			(503)		(2383)		AVG.	10,008	38		

3 white high units

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

State _____

	VALUE	NO.				RENT	NO.						
	6500	14				43	42						
	7000	12				44	78						
	7500	24				45	53						
	8500	36				46	39						
	9000	113				47	50						
	9500	47				48	14						
median	10000	49				49	19						
	10500	8				52	55						
	11000	79				53	44						
	11500	79				54	18						
	12000	5				56	19						
	12500	25				57	31						
	13000	12				61	12						
	RENT					62	10						
	26	12				63	29						
	29	71				69	31						
	30	135				73	24						
	31	277				80	14						
	32	365											
	33	183											
	34	144											
median	35	43											
	36	38											
	37	228											
	38	75											
	40	108											
	41	84											
	42	38											

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

TRACT # 87	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	OWN UNITS	AVG. VALUE	RENTED UNITS	AVG. RENT.	TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT
1	6	6	4	–	2	–		
7	28	28	14	8500	14	33	119000	462
8	47	46	28	6500	18	24	182000	432
9	91	24	21	8000	3	–	168000	–
10	5	5	4	–	1	–	–	–
11	65	31	31	8500	–	–	263500	–
12	28	28	–	–	28	31	–	868
13	68	68	–	–	68	34	–	2312
14	104	102	1	–	101	34	–	3434
15	56	56	1	–	55	30	–	1650
16	381	372	31	7000	346	34	217000	11764
18	48	48	–	–	48	33	–	1584
19	75	74	5	3500	69	32	17500	2208
20	169	167	1	–	166	33	–	5478
21	109	108	–	–	108	29	–	3132
22	7	7	1	–	6	99	–	594
23	64	57	35	7500	26	27	262500	702
24	59	29	30	8500	25	47	255000	1175
25	15	15	11	10500	4	–	115500	–
26	12	11	8	9500	3	–	76000	–
27	56	53	23	7500	30	34	172500	1020
28	18	17	7	7000	10	32	49000	320
30	61	60	32	7500	28	28	240000	784
31	18	17	11	9500	6	33	104500	198
32	5	5	4	–	1	–	2,242,000	38117
	1595	1434	303		1166		AVG 7811	33
5 white high units			(287)		(1152)			

1.0481 reg N. Natives per negro reg. unit.

20.6 % of reg. units owner occupied

3-2

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	% N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Remarks

State _____

Pat 3-N

	VALUE	NO.
	3500	5
	6500	28
	7000	38
median	7500	90
	8000	21
	8500	75
	9500	19
	10500	11
		287

	RENT	NO.
	24	18
	27	26
	28	28
	29	108
	30	55
	31	28
	32	79
median	33	234
	34	545
	47	25
	99	6

State _____

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG VALUE	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT		TOTAL VALUE	TOTAL RENT		
TRACT 28 Blk 11	35	34	1	-	33	40			1320		
13	4	-	-	-	-	-					
14	67	62	5	15500	57	39		77500	2067		
17	162	148	9	9000	139	38		81000	5282		
18	52	44	4	-	40	43			1720		
27	24	19	-	-	19	42			798		
28	28	26	1	-	25	36			900		
29	18	18	-	-	18	27			486		
30	80	77	8	-	69	41			2829		
31	90	83	12	12000	71	46		144000	3266		
32	128	123	5	6000	118	33		30000	3894		
33	74	69	1	-	68	44			2992		
34	36	35	3	-	32	30			960		
35	246	226	3	-	223	33			7359		
37	5	-	-	-	1	-					
38	25	21	1	-	20	46			920		
39	14	12	-	-	12	36			432		
46	9	8	-	-	9	54			486		
47	14	11	-	-	11	51			561		
48	32	31	-	-	31	46			1426		
49	44	41	2	-	39	41			1599		
50	19	18	4	-	14	39			546		
TRACT 29 Blk 1	16	16	4	-	12	97			1164		
2	27	27	6	7000	21	42		42000	882		
5	107	103	18	10500	88	42		189000	3696		
8	54	52	12	12000	40	44		144000	1760		
9	61	60	20	10500	40	50		210000	2000		
10	9	9	1	-	8	43			344		

Pct 6-H

11.5% of dog units occupied

.6247 reg N per N dog unit.

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg VAP %	Reg VAP % W	Reg VAP % N	Remarks

State _____

	TOTAL UNITS	N-W UNITS	O-O UNITS	AVG. VALUE	R-O UNITS	AVG. RENT					
TRACT 29 BLK 11	1	-	-	-	-	-					
12	34	33	-	-	33	33			1089		
13	90	84	9	8500	77	43		76500	3311		
14	90	86	8	9000	78	56		72000	4368		
15	61	61	28	7000	33	41		196000	1353		
16	86	82	20	6500	62	34		130000	2108		
17	16	15	7	6000	8	39		42000	312		
18	6	4	1	-	5	146			730		
19	50	49	7	8000	42	38		56000	1596		
20	20	20	3	-	17	38			646		
21	9	5	2	-	3	-					
22	72	65	12	7500	53	38		90000	2014		
23	83	76	11	7500	65	38		82500	2470		
24	76	72	19	8000	53	38		152000	2014		
25	74	74	12	9000	62	35		108000	2170		
27	54	47	7	7500	41	44		52500	1804		
28	22	22	1	-	21	40			840		
29	26	25	7	8500	18	39		59500	702		
30	13	12	-	-	12	34			408		
31	55	47	7	-	40	34			1360		
32	76	74	10	9000	64	35		90000	2240		
33	62	52	8	7000	46	47		56000	2162		
34	59	58	10	9500	48	41		95000	1968		
35	102	102	23	8500	79	53		195500	4187		
36	51	51	11	11500	40	48		126500	1920		
TRACT 33 BLK 5	68	68	8	-	60	34			2046		
6	11	11	-	-	11	39			429		
7	33	30	-	-	27	36			972		

State _____ County

VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	Reg %	% W VAP	% N VAP	Reg VAP	Reg VAP	Remarks

	TOTAL UNITS	N.W UNITS	O.O UNITS	AVE. VALUE	R.O UNITS	AVG. RENT					
TRACT 33 BLK 8	50	49	9	10500	40	53			94500	2120	
9	13	10	2	-	8	40				320	
11	44	38	8	14000	30	36			112000	1080	
12	15	15	1	-	14	27				378	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-					
17	-	-	-	-	-	-					
18	171	150	5	10500	145	34			52500	4930	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-					
25	43	41	15	10000	26	39			15000	1014	
26	45	39	5	-	34	37				1258	
27	87	83	13	9000	70	37			117000	2590	
28	32	30	8	9000	22	40			72000	880	
29	62	59	1	-	58	34				1972	
30	56	54	10	7500	44	32			75000	1408	
32	33	31	6	7000	25	59			42000	1475	
38	61	59	2	-	57	33				1881	
39	74	71	12	6000	59	32			72100	1888	
40	82	78	8	6500	71	38			52000	2698	
42	499	497	17	6000	480	33			102000	15840	
43	116	110	-	-	110	37				4070	
	4363	4112	473		3649				3,538,500	140,704	
10 White ~~Bl~~ 9 Units			(407)		(3645)			mean	8694	38	

County VAP WVAP NVAP %N Reg. WReg NReg VAP Reg VAP Reg VAP Reg % N % W % VAP Remarks

State _____

Augusta

4/23/63 – Conference in VEP Office
John Calhoun & Group from Augusta
present with Calhoun:
Henry Charles Brooks – 1216 Broad St. Augusta Park 4-3413
John Sanders – 1337 Florence St. Park 25966
Robert M. Crawford – 1414 Wrightsboro Rd. Park 42697

Representing Citizen's Voters League – Brooks, Pres. –
NAACP registration program started in Feb. & closed
April 1,

Rev. R.L. Postell was director of coordinated
program with Citizen Voters League & NAACP

Rev. C.S. Hamilton, Pres. of NAACP
(Baptist Pastor – Tabernacle Bapt. Church.
Headquarters was in Tabernacle Church.
Registered approx 3500 during drive –
NAACP gave approx 850 =
local group raised about 600 =

About 11,500 registered in Richmond County
as of this date –

Mobile registration office will be going to various
precincts:
119, 123 (1) (2) 1269 (1) & 1660, 1434 Laney Homes
precincts.

3 Main Groups working in registration:
1. – NAACP Branch – Rev. C.S. Hamilton
Younger Group 2. – Augusta – Richmond County Voters League –
Father T.W. Morris, Pres.
older Group 3. – Citizen's Voters League – Richard Dent V.P. – M. Brooks, Pres.

294
223

3 Groups above have formed Citizens Registration Council,
made up of all 3 – L.B. Wallace Chairman, Henry Brooks Co-Chairman

phone
724-6483

Citizens Voters League - 1401½ - 12th Street
No phone yet -

Pres. - Henry C. Brooks
Sec. - Mrs. L. B. Henderson
Treasurer - John Zigler

Rev. Patell - 1223 Dwinnett
Augusta

724-3942
Rev. R. L. Patell - ~~[illegible]~~
Tabernacle Bapt Church 724-1230

Citizens Registration Council:

Treasurer - Joseph Carr - (Brick layer)

Note: Andrew Young joined Congress & agreed to give Local group at August $400 out of their VEP fund.

4/24/63 - Made trip to Augusta - talked to Rev. Hamilton accompanied by Jos. Calhoun & Fred Bennett. John Murray - white man down town - calling plays for Citizens Voters League.

Contacts for Meeting Tonight

A.M.E. Min. 1. Rev. Patell
Real Estate Broker 2. L. B. Wallace
Contractor - 3. Henry C. Brooks
Episcopal - 4. Father Morris (~~[illegible]~~)
Floor Contractor - 5. Richard Dent
Furniture store - 6. B. L. Dent
M.D. - 7. Dr. R. S. Walton
Pastor Tabernacle 8. Rev. C. S. Hamilton
- 9. John Sanders
- 10. Wesley Watkins
Beautician 11. Mrs. Helen Harris
12 - Joseph Carr
13. Mrs. L. B. Henderson
14. Robert M. Crawford
15. Atty. Jack Rogers
16. Atty. John Walker
Baptist Min. - 17. Rev. Wingfield
Baptist Min. - 18. Rev. C. L. Stokes
19. C. E. Reese

Rec'd 5/8/63

Unpaid bills in Augusta, Ga. following registration program by NAACP.

WORKERS

NAME	DAYS WORKED	AMOUNT PAID	AMOUNT OWED
Mrs. D. M. Gains	21	$ 15.00	$ 90.00
Mrs. Carrie Smith	5	15.00	10.00
Mrs. Allie Lee	21 ($15.00 by C. League)	30.00	65.00
Mrs. Olive Reese	14	10.00	60.00
Mrs. Rena Buggs	2	5.00	5.00
Mrs. Topsy Eubanks	10	----	50.00
Mrs. LaQuita Boykins	6	20.00	10.00
Mrs. Mattie Mays	5	15.00	10.00
		$110.00	$300.00

DRIVERS

NAME	DAYS WORKED	AMOUNT PAID	AMOUNT OWED
Mr. Robert Thurmon	24	$ 20.00	$ 104.00
Mr. John Sanders	30	25.00	125.00
Mr. James Cartledge	15	15.00	60.00
Mr. J. T. Smith	15	15.00	60.00
Mr. Frederick Brown	5	5.00	20.00
Mr. Dave Wheeler	10	10.00	40.00
		$ 90.00	$409.00

ADMINISTRATIVE

Rev. R. L. Postell	$ 150.00
Mrs. Gwendolyn Marshall	105.00
	$ 255.00
Grand Total Expenditures	$ 1264.00
Total Paid	200.00
Balance	$ 1064.00

CITIZEN REGISTRATION COUNCIL

Financial Report
April 8 - 16, 1963

Balance		$ 74.13
Money received		
Stoney Medical & Dental Society	$ 10.00	
Second New Hope Baptist Church	3.00	
Tickets (received from Atty. Watkins)	132.00	
		$ 219.13
Disburstments		
Director	$ 100.00	
Sect.	70.00	
Stamps	3.00	
		$ 173.00
		$ 46.13 BALANCE

4713

CITIZEN REGISTRATION COUNCIL

Financial Report
February 12 - March 30, 1963

Money Received

NAACP Educational Fund		$ 808.50
(Churches)		
Solid Rock Baptist Church	$ 2.00	
Good Shephard Baptist Church	10.00	
Mt. Zion AME Zion Church	8.00	
Tabernacle Baptist Church	15.00	
St. Mary's Episcopal Church	15.00	
		$ 50.00
(Organizations)		
Richmond County Voters League	$247.00	
Citizen's Voters League	100.00	
Chi Rho International	10.00	
York Rite Mason	10.00	
		$ 367.00
(Individual Contributions)		
Mr. James Hinton	$ 10.00	
Mr. L. B. Wallace	21.00	
Mr. John Sanders	1.00	
Mr. H. V. Vincent	1.00	
Mr. Wesley Watkins	1.00	
Mr. H. C. Brooks	1.00	
Rev. R. L. Postell	1.00	
Atty. John Watkins	1.00	
		$ 37.00
		$1,262.50

Disbrustments

Workers	$216.00	
Director	250.00	
Sect.	175.00	
Bryants Service Station	171.14	
The Globe Press	5.50	
Ashley Print Shop	5.25	
Carters Studio	20.00	
Atlanta Daily World	39.75	
Telephone	50.00	
Rent	50.00	
Printing of Material	58.03	
Stamps	22.00	
Office Supply	92.30	
Asst. to Sect.	12.00	
		$1,166.97
		$95.53

April 8, 1963

Money Received

NAACP Educational Fund		$ 139.27
		$234.80

Disburstments

Bryants Service Station	$ 13.85	
Director	50.00	
Sect.	35.00	
Murphy Stationary Company	61.82	
		$ 160.67
(balance)		$74.13

9 n 18

BE WISE ..., BE SMART

R E G I S T E R N O W

Join The Other First Class Citizens And Vote

REGISTRATION DOES NOT COST A PENNY

WHY? In order to help get better schools, streets and lights, police protection, jobs, etc.

WHO? You - If you are 18 years or older; have lived in Georgia one year, and your present county six months.

HOW? You will be asked the following questions: Name, Address, Age, Year of birth, Mother's name before marriage (maiden name), Type of work (occupation), How long have you lived in Richmond County.

WHERE?

Monday	April 22	119th	District	Sibley Rd	9:30-4:30
Tuesday	April 23	121st	District	Jamestown	9:30-12:30
		124th	District	McBean	1:00-4:30
Wednesday	April 24	123 (1)	District	Lumpkin Rd	9:30-4:30
Thursday	April 25	123 (2)	District	Sand Bar Ferry	9:30-4:30
Monday	April 29	1269(1)	District	Jackson Rd	9:30-4:30
Tuesday	April 30	1269(2)	District	Washington Rd	9:30-4:30
Wednesday	May 1	1434th	District	Hephzibah	9:30-4:30
Thursday	May 2	1660th	District	Gracewood	9:30-4:30
Friday	May 3	1760th	District	Blythe, Ga.	9:30-4:30

You will receive courteous treatment from the Registrar.

FOR TRANSPORTATION: Call Office Phone PA 4-1230

WHEN? Mondays thru Fridays 9:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

REGISTER YOURSELF; TAKE ANOTHER ONE WITH YOU. Every citizen A QUALIFIED VOTER. IF YOU DON'T VOTE, DON'T SQUAWK

SPONSORED BY: Citizen Registration Council

CITIZENS REGISTRATION COUNCIL - RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA

RECOMMENDED CRASH PROGRAM - APRIL 24-MAY 3, 1963

Apr. 21 - Executive Council

1000 Announcements distributed to churches

24 - (123-1) - Radio - Television - Newspaper

Telephone Committee (10) - Call friends - Chains

(Loud Speaker)

25 - (123-2) - Home of Sam Gantt - Strategy Meeting - Yard

Loud Speaker

29 - (1269-1)- Loud Speaker

28th Sharon Baptist Church

May 1 - (1434) - Tuesday nite - Ebenezer Baptist

2 - (1660) - Wednesday nite - Sons & Daughters Society Hall

3 - Courthouse Registration

SUGGESTED BUDGET FOR 9 DAY CRASH PROGRAM

Canvassers - $5.00 per day (5) - 9 days	$ 200.00
Transportation - 1 station, 1 car - $10.00	180.00
Literature - Telephone callers	70.00
Telephone	30.00
Office Securty	35.00
Director	50.00
	$ 565.00
Miscellaneous	35.00
	$ 600.00
Local	200.00
Needed	$ 400.00

February 12, 1963

THE MINUTES OF THE VOTING
CAMPAIGN

The Registration Compaign assembled for their first meeting on Tuesday evening at Four O'Clock P. M.

Meeting was called to order by the Chairman L. B. Wallace.

It was motion and properly second upon naming the orginazation "CITIZEN REGISTRATION COUNCIL".

It was moved and properly second that we ellect officers.

The officers are as followed:

	Director	Rev. R. L. Postell
	Chairman	L. B. Wallace
	Co-chairman	J. C. Brooks
	Treasurer	Joe Carr
	Secretary	Mrs. G. Marshall
Finance Committee:	Chairman	Joe Carr
		John Walkins
		Joe Beard
		A. E. Bryant
		B. L. Dent
		Mrs. Mattie Mays
		W. J. Hamp
		Garrett Mathis
		Joe Kettle
Speakers Bureau Committee:	Chairman	John Walkins
		Larry Burnett
		C. E. Reese
		Rev. L. W. Case
Transportation Committee:	Chairman	Mr. Dent
		John Sanders
		Nathan Williams
		John Swint
		Roger Bates
Publicity Committee:	Chairman	James Hinton
		Wesley Walkins
		Rev. Mrs. McIntyre

Telephone Committee: Chairman Mrs. Helen Harris
Mrs. Katy Walker
Mrs. Savannah Richardson
Mrs. Carrie Dixon

Recruiting Committee: Chairman Rev. Hamilton
H. C. Brooks
L. B. Wallace

Special Committee on Orgination:
Chairman A. M. Carter
Edward McIntyre
Roger Bates
Henry Myles
Phynize Thompson
Ike Eubanks
Mrs Leuvenia Pearson
Carswell Gilbert
Mrs. Leuvenia Kettler
Mr. Merryweather
R. S. Weaston
Henry Brigham
Verdree Tutt
Dr. Charles Porter
Adolph Dixon

Work with Children Committee:
Chairman Henri Freeman
H. L. Thompson
Beauford Golphin

General Ward Committee: Chairman John Sanders

Religion, Social Action Committee and others groups:
Chairman Rev. Stokes

Next order of business, Office Equipment Supplies, Rev. Postell in charge

It was motion and properly seconded upon the Council to assemble once a week. First meeting Tuesday 19, At 8:00 P. M.

Committies should be organized by that time, and should have learned their functions.

Meeting is Adjorn:

Chairman L. B. Wallace
Secretary Mrs. G. Marshall

May 10, 1963

Rev. R. L. Postell
1223 Gwinnett Street
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Postell:

I regret that the mobile registration campaign did not get off the ground in the manner we had contemplated following my visit to Augusta on April 23. I am sure that this was due, in part, to the fact that there was no meeting of the minds following the changed attitude on Mr. Brook's part after the meeting had adjourned. And, of course, I had no opportunity to discuss the matter further with you.

I wish now to re-confirm my interest in the total voter registration program in Augusta and to assure you of our intention to assist in seeing that any unpaid bills for your campaign just ended are taken care of.

As I stated to your group in Augusta, I think your committee should proceed at once to raise as much money locally as you possibly can for the payment of these bills and as soon as you have notified us as to the result of your sincere effort in this regard then we will consider a request for the payment of any deficiency.

May I remind you again that our future support to Augusta will be influenced by our opinion regarding your own good faith efforts to raise the money locally. We are also interested in knowing the final results of your registration effort in Augusta.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Rev. C.S. Hamilton
Mr. Henry Charles Brooks
Mr. W. C. Patton
Rev. T. W. Norris

League of Women Voters of Georgia
7 - 17th Street, N. E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

STATEMENT TO ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

July 13, 1961

The League of Women Voters of Georgia commends this Committee for its serious effort to evaluate and rewrite Georgia's election laws. The act of voting constitutes for many citizens their only participation in government, so it is fundamental that election laws should be clear, equitable, and enforceable. Today in actual practice there is an infinite number of variations in the administration of the laws, due in large part to ambiguity and contradiction. This creates a situation where in many instances local officials become the arbiters and sole interpreters of the laws. The primary responsibility for protecting the right to vote lies with the State - with an obligation that the laws and the administration of such laws be uniform and equitable for all citizens. Therefore, the importance of your work as an Elections Committee cannot be over estimated.

The ultimate purpose of the League of Women Voters is an informed and active participation in government by citizens. In reviewing early League history, we find that as soon as the Woman's Suffrage amendment had passed in 1920, the League of Women Voters was formed expressly for the purpose of learning how to use the ballot. Citizenship schools were sponsored by the League and interest spread to encourage more citizens, both men and women, not only to vote but to be informed as well. It might be of interest to this Committee to know that one of the first items on the League program was the publication by each state organization of a digest of state election laws.

In the past in Georgia the League has opposed the poll tax, supported permanent registration, the secret ballot, printing of sample ballots, and abolition of the County Unit System, among other. More recently we opposed the 1958 Registration Act because, after careful study, we felt that a number of its provisions did not encourage voter participation and other provisions were neither equitable nor enforceable.

In our opinion, the major provisions dealing with voter qualifications and registration procedures violate the necessity for clarity and ease of impartial administration. For example, to require an applicant: to answer under "what constitutional classification" he is making application; to make two trips, unless the Board of Registrars happens to be on hand; and to be literate or answer twenty of thirty difficult questions which college professors in political science have acknowledged they could not answer; certainly makes qualifying to vote unreasonably difficult both for the would-be voter and for the Registrars. Could all of you gentlemen give the definition of a felony or state the qualifications for jury service in Georgia without prior consultation with the Georgia Code?

We are enclosing with our statement some sections of the 1958 Registration Act which, in League opinion, should be changed along with our reasons for the changes.

The League is happy to see that the Committee is considering favorably the printing of sample ballots and the removal of Superior Court Judges and Solicitors from the General Election ballot. The League has long

Statement to Elections Committee (continued)

supported the printing of such ballots as an educational service to the voter and has over the years advocated the principle of the short ballot.

In addition, we would urge that it be made mandatory that names of presidential candidates be placed on the ballot and that electors be pledged to their party's candidate. We feel that in this age, when the media of communication reach into every community, the voting citizen has the means of determining his own choice for the highest office in the nation and that having made this determination he should have the unqualified assurance that his vote will be so recorded.

The League deplores the recent law permitting the party executive committee to set the date of the primary election. We believe a primary date which is set by law and not subject to political nameuvering is in the best interests of the electorate. We urge the Committee to recommend repeal of the 1961 law and adoption of one to provide a September primary.

We would also urge consideration of a date clearly fixed by law for closing registration fro the primary and general elections. The present law is not clear with regard to registration deadlines and is subject to periodic rulings by the Attorney-General. In addition, we would like to ;oint out that Georgia is one of the few states closing its registration books as much as six months prior to the voting date.

The League urges some clarification of the laws regarding petitions to place candidates' names on ballots. At present there is confusion as to whether candidates for state office must have 5% of the registered voters of every county, or whether among the 5% there must be names from every county.

The League supports the two-party system, and deplores laws which discourage its development in our state. We urge the Committee to investigate practices in other states as to percentage requirements for independent candidates.

The League thanks the Committee for this public hearing. We are almost envious of the opportunities for improvement in the Elections Code open to you and hope that our suggestions will be of some benefit.

League of Women Voters of Georgia
7 - 17th Street, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia
July 12, 1961

The League wished to point up some of the most glaring faults of the 1958 Registration Act as follows:

1. It does not provide for equal application of the law. On the contrary, it would provide every County Board of Registrars with great powers of discretion, making possible unequal application in several instances.

Here are some examples:

a. Section 8 says: "The registration card shall be substantially the following form. . .; but the registrars may require additional information and provide for its inclusion on rhw card." Even the basic application froms could vary as among individuals and counties.

b. Section 12 requires any person desiring to register to "apply" to a registrar or deputy, and fill in the application form. According to Section 14, these cards are turned over within 10 days to the Board of Registrars who would then examine them, and notify the accepted applicants to appear before them for examination as to their qualifications. These provisions make two trips necessary for completing registration.

Section 17 (c) on the other hand says: "The registrars, if present or in session at the time an application is filed, may proceed to the examination of the applicant instanter and without notice". This would mean some applicants would have to make two trips, whereas others could complete registration in one trip.

c. Section 17 (a). The bill does not specify the section of the Constitution of Georgia or the U. S. to be submitted to the applicant to be read and written. Nor does it fix a standard for "intelligently" reading and "legibly" writing the section submitted. Evidently this test could vary with individuals and counties.

d. Section 18 and 19. The bill does not require Registrars to make available the thirty questions and/or answers in advance to those who are to take this test. Neither does it provide for a standard set of acceptable answers. Who is to decide, for example, what answer will be correct for the question, "What is the republican form of government?"

2. It would make the process of registering more tedious, more confusing, and unreasonably difficult. How many applicants will know what is meant by the question, "Under what constitutional classification do you desire to make application for registration?"

Section 8. How many citizens will be able to make the second trip at the convenience of the Registrars?

Questions for those unable to read or write are unreasonably difficult. "What is the definition of a felony in Georgia?: "What are the qualifications for jury service in Georgia?" "What does the Constitution of the U. S. provide regarding the right of citizens to vote?"

3. There seem to be conflicting interpretations possible as to who would be required to register. Section 1 reads in part, "any person who, after the effective date of this law, desires to register as an elector to vote . . . must do so under the previsions of this law." By inference, this would seem to indicate that all who are now registered would not have to re-register.

   But - Section 2 says, "notwithstanding any other provision of this law, any person who was qualified and registered to vote in the 1956 general election shall not be required to re-register under terms of this law . . ." Does this contradict Section 1, and mean that those who have registered since May 1956 would have to re-register? How is this to be interpreted?

4. Provisions of Sections 1 and 25 taken together are confusing and create a question as to whether registrants would have to register six months prior to the primary in non-general election years.

In summary, this law creates great confusion and difficulties for registrants. But more important, any law which by tis own provisions would permit unequal application is obviously in violation of the spirit and intent of United States and Georgia contitutional provisions protecting the rights of citizens to vote.

League of Women Voters of Georgia
7 - 17th Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

July, 1963

REVIEW OF C. R. I-ELECTIONS - 1961-1963

"An equitable, enforceable system"

The League has long worked to achieve improvement in Georgia's election system. Recently there has been opportunity to make our stand known on some of our goals.

1. A simple system of voter registration which is fair and convenient to the voter, and which safeguards against fraud.

On July 13, 1961, the League of Women Voters of Georgia made a statement to the Election Laws Study Committee, a committee created by the 1961 Legislature which will make a preliminary report to the 1962 session of the Legislature. We stated in party that "we opposed the 1958 Registration Act because, after careful study, we felt that a number of its provisions did not encourage voter participation and other provisions were neither equitable nor enforceable. In our opinion, the major provisions dealing with voter qualifications and registration procedures violate the necessity for clarity and ease of impartial administration. For example, to require an applicant: to answer under 'what constitutional classification' he is making application; to make two trips, unless the Board of Registrars happens to be on hand; and to be literate or answer 20 or 30 difficult questions which college professors in political science have acknowledged they could not answer; certainly makes qualifying to vote unreasonably difficult both for the would-be voter and the Registrars." We also urged "consideration of a date clearly fixed by law for closing registration for the primary and general elections. The present law is not clear with regard to registration deadlines and is subject to periodic rulings by the Attorney-General. In addition, we would like to point our that Georgia is one of the few states closing its registration books as much as six months prior to the voting date."

2. Primary expenses paid from public funds.

In most states primary expenses are paid from public funds, but in Georgia primary expenses are paid by the political party out of party committee funds, usually obtained by candidates' entry fees. When the expenses of conducting a primary are great, this necessitates setting prohibitively high entry fees.

3. Candidates' fees set by law.

In most states primary entry fees are fixed by state law at a small percentage of the salary of the office sought. In Georgia candidates' entry fees are fixed by the party committee. High

entry fees sometimes keep otherwise qualified candidates from running for office.

4. Short Ballot.

If only policy-forming officials - such as governor, lieutenant-governor, and legislators - were elected, and if the governor appointed the administrative executive officers, it would be possible for the voter to hold the governor and legislators strictly accountable for the results.

5. Preservation of the secret ballot.

This item became a C. R. in 1950 after the enactment of the Secret Ballot Law of 1949. It has been retained on the Program so that action may be taken to obtain full protection of the voters' rights whenever election officials fail to provide for a secret ballot or should there be an effort to repeal the secret ballot law. Local Leagues have secured voting machines, stopped the practice of election managers giving instructions to persons who were neither physically-handicapped nor blind, and secured the use of private booths.

6. Regulation of primaries by law, not by party rule.

In 1961, the Legislature repealed the 1952 law which set the state primary date at the second Wednesday in September. The League is urging repeal of the 1961 law which allows a party executive committee to set the date of the primary. A flexible primary date encourages political maneuvering to favor one candidate over another and, in addition, further confuses and disfranchises would-be voters, who may well find that by the time the committee has decided upon a primary date, the registration cut-off has long since passed.

7. Printing of sample ballots.

The process by which a citizen votes should be made simple and clear. Many states require that sample ballots be printed in the newspapers so that voters may study the ballot before going to the polls. It is understood that the Elections Committee is considering favorably the printing of sample ballots, at present illegal in Georgia.

8. Names of presidential candidates be placed on the ballot and electors be pledged to their party's candidate.

The League stated to the Committee that we urge "that it be made mandatory that names of presidential candidates by placed on the ballot that electors be pledged to their party's candidate. We feel that in this age, when the media of communication reach into every community, the voting citizen has the means of determining his own choice for the highest office in the nation and that having made this determination he should have the unqualified assurance that his vote will be so recorded."

The League also criticised the ambiguity of the law regarding petitions to place candidates' names on the general election ballot in district and statewide races. The attorney General has since ruled that the law's intent is to require signatures of 5% of the registered voters in the territory as a whole, rather than to require 5% from each county in the territory.

1962 LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP ON ELECTIONS

The law setting the state primary date at the second Wednesday in September was restored.

A new law permits counties to set qualifying fees for general election candidates, except for those nominated in primaries. (The League believes in candidates' fees set by law for primaries.)

Another law clarifies qualifying rules for candidates. It provides that all candidates shall file notice of candidacy 45 days before the general election. Candidates for the General Assembly shall qualify with the ordinary of the counties or county in which they are running. Each candidate who is not nominated in a primary, or whose party polled less than 5% of the votes for such office in the last general election for such officer, shall file a separate petition signed by not less than 5% of the registered voters of the territory in which he is a candidate.

League of Women Voters of Georgia
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STATEMENT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION SUB-COMMITTEE ON

BILL OF RIGHTS AND ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

September 6, 1963

The League of Women Voters has traditionally been closely identified with the area of suffrage and elections. After all, it was not so many years ago that we as women were denied the right to participate in these processes. Consequently we have always had an especial interest in the Elective Franchise and in those other liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

The League of Women Voters of Georgia hopes that the Constitutional Revision Commission will take advantage of this opportunity to reaffirm the substantive and procedural individual liberties of our citizens as outlined in Article I of the Georgia Constitution - the Bill of Rights. We believe that a Bill of Rights should be expressed in the clearest and most meaningful manner possible - in a manner easily understood by all citizens. Otherwise, a Bill of Rights may come to have no real significance to the people.

On this basis then we would like to suggest a few possible changes in Article I. For example, its length. As we all know, the Federal Bill of Rights is composed of ten succinct statements guaranteeing the protection of the citizen. The Model State Constitution, drawn up by the National Municipal League, contains seven such sections. In contrast, Article I of the Georgia Constitution is a collection of thirty-nine paragraphs ranging in subject matter from the traditional basic guarantees of liberty to such inappropriate matters of statute law as prohibition against lotteries (Section II, Paragraph IV) and lobbying (Section II, Paragraph V) and confirmation of tidewater titles (Section IV, Paragraph I). The language in some places is redundant or obsolete or simply confusing. For example, banishment and whipping are forbidden in a separate paragraph of Section I as though the "cruel and unusual punishment" prohibition of Paragraph VIII would not include this. Paragraph XVII prohibiting slavery is unnecessary in light of the 13th Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The terminology of Section II, Paragraph III is confusing to the lay person - the phrase "work corruption of blood" may have more medical than legal implications. Much of Section III on just compenstion is surplus verbiage in light of the due process of law clause of Section I.

Many provisions would be greatly strengthened by comgining the paragraphs and using less redundant terminology. It has been suggested that a bill of rights should be a "sparse" document; the expression of fundamental guarantees should not be obscured by unnecessary wordiness or lack of clarity.

We point out these few examples - there are others - as areas of weakness and dullness in what should be the strongest and brightest portion of our Constitution. Article I is certainly adequate as it stands, but we urge that it be considered afresh with the view toward making a truly significant document, not just for the use of constitutional lawyers but for the education of all our citizens as to our basic contitutional liberties.

From this brief statement on Article I, it follows quite naturally that we comment on Article II, Elective Franchise. The League of Women Voters of the United States, with state and local Leagues in all fifty states, has struggled without cessation to preserve the right of citizens - all citizens - to register and to vote and to increase the number of persons to exercise that right. The League of Women Voters of Georgia believes firmly that the integrity of our democratic system of government is dependent upon the citizens' participation through the electoral process. The process of registering and voting should be simple and clear, equitable and enforceable.

We believe that this Committee will readily agree that Article II of our present Constitution contains much material that is statutory and some material that permits discriminatory application in practice. Beginning with Section I, Paragraph I, the residence requirement penalizes many newcomers to Georgia and those state residents who move from one county to another. Many modern state constitutions require only six months' residence in the state (some require only three) and one month in the county. Some contitutions waive residence require elections. Why not broaden Georgia's voting-eligibility base to meet the competition of forward-looking states?

The chief concern, however, of the Georgia League of Women Voters is the provisions of Paragraph IV having to do with the qualifications of electors. Although it is generally agreed that constitutions should be of a basic nature and should avoid rigidity, these provisions are glaring examples of ambiguous terminology which lead to variations in interpretation and application. Specifically, the phrases "of good character", "understand the duties and obligations of citizenship", "correctly read. . . any paragraph","correctly write", "reasonable interpretation of any paragraph" permit too much discretion and authority on the part of local registration officials. What is "good character" different interpretations of these qualifications.

The League would suggest a provision which would not allow for such subjectivety. For example, why not revise Paragraph IV so as to direct the Legislature to establish a simple, understandable qualification test which cannot be subject to different interpretations by registrars? Qualifications for illiterates could be on the basis of simple factual knowledge, those for literates should permit no variation in application. New York state has established such objective test of voters' literacy qualifications. Thirty states out of fity have no literacy requirements whatever.

Section II of Article II, who disfranchised, might well be revised to a simple, understandable statement that "Electors are disqualified for voting for mental incompetency or conviction of felony".

In lieu of the numerous sections and paragraphs in Article II, which are of a statutory nature, the League recommends, in the interest of clarity, that there be substituted therefor a Section entitled Legislature to Prescribe for Exercise of Suffrage: The legislature shall by law define residence for voting purposes, insure secrecy in voting, and provide for the registration of voters, absentee voting, the administration of elections and the nomination of candidates.

Thank you for permitting us to appear before this Committee.

League of Women Voters of Georgia
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STATEMENT TO ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

September 10, 1963

The League of Women Voters of Georgia firmly believes that the integrity of our democratic system of government is dependent upon the citizen's participation through the electoral process. Every effort should be made to preserve the right of the citizen to register and vote and to increase the number of persons who exercise this right. The process of registering and voting should be simple and clear, equitable and enforceable.

In the 1960 Presidential Election, Georgia ranked 48th in the percentage of voting age population which cast ballots. Only 31.3% of our adult citizens voted, while in Idaho, 80.8% of the people voted. In 31 of the 50 states, 70% or more of adult citizens voted. Could our poor record be due partly to archaic election laws?

Today in actual practice, there is an infinite number of variations in the administration of our election laws, due largely to ambiguity and contradiction. In many instances, too great discretion is permitted local officials in matters of interpretation and application, although it is a primary obligation of the State to ensure that election laws and their administration are uniform and equitable for all citizens. Georgia's voter registration law, for example, provides for many excellent administrative procedures on paper, such as those for periodic purging of the registration lists. In actuality, this provision is so loosely enforces that, in 1962, 36 counties were found with more registered voters listed on the books than there were residents of voting age! The League recommends that the powers and duties of the State Elections Commission be expanded to include regulatory and enforcement provisions.

The League commends recend changes in the registration law authorizing neighborhood registration and making it easier to complete all registration requirements in one trip. However, we should like to suggest changes in certain provisions of the present law which we feel place unnecessary stumbling blocks in the way of the prospective registrant, bearing in mind that the main purpose of a voter registration law in not to restrict voting, but to prevent fraud at the polls. The 1958 Registration Act does not provide for equal application of the law; on the contrary, it provides the Registrars with great powers of discretion.

1. The Registration Card: It should be mandatory that all registration cards be alike and that the Registrars not be allowed to require additional information. Irrelevant data, such as physical description and mother's and father's names, should be omitted. The personal signature of the registrant should be sufficient identification at the polls and a comparison of signatures at the polling places should be made mandatory

in every county. The National Municipal League suggests a simplified registration card, with spaces for the following information: name, sex, address, citizenship status, signature, and an affidavit in which the registrant affirms that he is a citizen, will be of voting age by the day of the next election, and will have resided in the state and county the required length of time, and is legally qualified to vote.

2. Residence Requirements: The present residence requirements of one year in the state and six months in the county penalize the many newcomers to Gerogia. A number of states require only six months' residency in the state and one month in the county, and the Model Constitution of the National Municipal League suggests state residency of three months and county residency of one month. In addition, some states now waive residence requirement for those citizens newly moved into the state who wish to vote in presidential elections.

3. Multiple Trips to Registrars' Offices: Recent legislation which authorizes deputy registrars to examine applicants, facilitates the completion of registration requirements in only one trip, but the Board of Registrars still may require the applicant to appear a second time at any time within a period of one to thirty days. If the applicant fails to appear at the time specified, his application is rejected and he may not re-apply until after the beginning of the new calendar year. These provisions should be eliminated. In addition, those persons who receive notice that they are to be purged from the voting lists should be allowed to request continuance of registration by mail, rather than having to appear in person, as is now the case.

4. Registration Cut-Off Date: Experts recommend closing the registration books thirty days prior to an election, and many states have such a provision. When Fulton County officials have been quoted as saying that they can have their voting list ready within thirty days after close of registration, it is hard to understand why any county needs six months to prepare the lists.

5. The Qualifying Question: How many applicants know what is meant by the question, "Under what constitutional classification do you desire to make application for registration?" Would it not be simpler just to say, "Do you wish to show that you can read and write, or if you cannot, do you want to show that you understand your duties as a voter?"

6. The Tests: (a) for literates -- under the existing law, Registrars may select any section of the Georgia or United States Constitution, which may vary from one pargraph to several pages and may contain simple words or complex legal terms, for testing the would-be voter. The Registrars decide if it is read "intelligibly" and written "legibly." The League favors a simple, objective test which would remove such discretionary power from the hands of the Registrars. Attached to the mimeographed copy of the League's statement is a sample of the New York State test, composed and administered by the state educational authorities. It consists of specific questions about non-political information containes in a paragraph preceding the questions. No interpretive answers are possible, since the correct answers are identical with the date right before the applicant.

(b) for illiterates -- instead of requiring the illiterate applicant to answer correctly 20 out of 30 difficult questions, which college professors in political science have asknowledged they could not answer, the answers to some of which also are open to subjective in-

terpretation by the Registrars, we should return to the simpler provisions of Georgia's 1949 Registration Law. At that time, the applicant had to answer correctly 10 out of 30 factual questions for which answers were published or readily available.

The League would also like to recommend reforms in certain other portions of Georgia's election laws:

In most states, primary expenses are paid from public funds, but in Georgia the expenses are paid from candidates' entry fees. When the expenses of conducting a primary are great, this necessitates setting prohibitively high entry fees. The League recommends that primary expenses be paid by the same governmental authority that bears the regular election expenses and that candidates' fees be set by law at a small percentage of the salary of the office sought, high enough to discourage the irresponsible but low enough to encourage qualified candidates to run.

The League has long supported the principle of the short ballot. If only policy-making officials - such as governor, lieutenant governor, and legislators were elected, and if the administrative executive officers were appointed, it would simplify the task of making informed choices at the polls and it would be possible for the voter to hold the elected officials strictly accountable for the results.

The printing and wide distribution of sample ballots should be legalized as an aid to informed and efficient voting.

It should be mandatory that the names of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates be placed on the ballot and that electors be pledged to their party's candidate, and not merely permissive, as provided in the 1962 law.

The League thanks the Committee for this public hearing and for the opportunity to make its views known.

PART OF NEW YORK STATE LITERACY TEST (June 1958 VOTER)

"Rockefeller Center is located in New York City. It is made up of fifteen buildings. These buildings cover more than twelve acres. About 200 buildings had to be torn down to make room for the Center. The first of these buildings to be erected was the RKO building. It was started in September 1931 . . ."

<u>The answers to the following questions are to be from the above paragraph.</u>

1. How many buildings make up Rockefeller Center?----------

2. Which was the first of the buildings to be erected?----------

3. In what month was that building started?----------

League of Women Voters of Georgia
3121 Maple Drive, N. E. Suite #2
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
January 28, 1964

CALL FOR ACTION

To: Local League Presidents and State C. R. Chairmen

From: Charlotte Moran, State C. R. Chairman

RE: PENDING ELECTION LEGISLATION

We are sending you a copy of the letter and the analysis of the proposed state Election Code, S. B. 205, which we shall send to the appropriate House and Senate Committees. As mentioned in the December-January GEORGIA VOTER, the Georgia League must still oppose many of its provisions, particularly those concerning voter registration - which remain essentially unchanged, with a few exceptions for the worse - and those dealing with regulation of primaries, primary expenses and candidates' fees.

It should be pointed out that in the proposed legislation the restrictions against printing and distribution of sample ballots seem to be removed; that the dates for the state primary and for closing registration for both the primary and general election would be established by law; and that the names of presidential and vice-presidential candidates shall be placed on the ballot. (See C. R. positions outlined in the December-January VOTER).

There are improvements in the administration and supervision of elections; there are provisions for registration by mail for certain citizens - military personnel, etc.; and for written application for re-registration. Nevertheless, in those areas regarding which we have particular interest, the suggested legislation is not changed sufficiently for us to withdraw our opposition.

As the recent report of the President's Commission on Registration and Voter Participation points out, the finest election system is valueless if voters are discouraged from participating in ti by complicated and unfair registration procedures. It is in this latter area that the proposed state Election Code fails.

PLEASE CONTACT YOUR SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE AND URGE THEM TO REMOVE THESE RESTRICTIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY PROVISIONS!

January 27, 1964

House Judiciary Committee Members

Senate Reles Committee Members

Gentlemen:

Because of our long history of interest in voter registration and election laws, the League of Women Voters of Georgia is especially concerned with the proposed new state Election Code, Senate Bill 205. While we find it contains many improvements over existing law (the mere fact of Georgia's election laws being compiled into one unit is commendable) nevertheless, on close analysis we have found it to retain the same objectionable features the Georgia League has opposed in the past.

In a democratic republic the most fundamental right and responsibility of each citizen is the vote. Without it our form of government could not exist. The League of Women Voters feels that for the protection of our democracy every effort should be made to preserve the right of the citizen to register and vote and to increase the number of persons exercising this right.

For this reason, the processes of registration and voting should be clear, simple, fair and enforceable. In particular, registration, which chould be intended only to prevent fraud at the polls, should not be complicated so as to prevent participation in voting. Recent figures indicate that only 31% of the eligible citizens in Georgia voted in the 1960 elections - Georgia ranked 48th among the states in voter participation. The Georgia League believes that complicated and discriminatory state voter registration regulations are partially responsible for this shocking figure.

In the attached summary you will find our analysis of these restrictive features contained in the proposed Code and of their relation to existing laws.

The proposed Election Code also does not change existing provisions regarding primaries - their regulation by parties, payment of the expense of conducting them, and the qualifying fees for candidates running in them. In these instances the Georgia League favors state regulation: primary dates should be established by law instead of party rule; similarly candidates' entry fees should be fixed by state law, rather than by the party committee, at an appropriate percentage of the salary of the office sought - high

enough to discourage the irresponsible, but low enought to encourage qualified candidates to run. Primary expenses are now paid out of party committee funds, usually obtained from entry fees. We believe that together with state regulation of candidates fees, there should be provision for payment of the costs of primaries from public funds by the same governmental authority that bears regular election expenses.

Until these measures are provided for, thus expanding primaries to promote greater candidate and voter participation, we reamin in opposition to those sections of the proposed Code dealing with the regulation of primaries.

In view of the vital nature of these and other features of the proposed Election Code, we respectfully request the Committees to provide at a public hearing the opportunity for the Georgia League of Women Voters, as well as any other interested citizens, to express their opinions regarding this important pending legislation.

Again, we urge your careful attention to those unnecessarily confusing and discriminatory features of the section on voter registration.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Jane D. Martin, President

Mrs. Neil Moran, Chairman
Elections Study Committee

League of Women Voters of Georgia

NM:FS
encl.

CC: Governor Carl E. Sanders

League of Women Voters of Georgia
3121 Maple Drive, N. E., Suite #2
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

January 27, 1964

ANALYSIS OF SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSED ELECTION CODE

Proposed Administrative Proposals

Under present law there is a State Elections Commission composed of the Governor, Attorney General and the Secretary of State, who shall serve as chairman. The duties of the Commission are to assist and advise the county registrars in carrying out the 1958 Registration Act, and to distribute material and information to them. The proposed Code would establish a Commissioner of Elections whose primary function would be to promote the uniform, fair, orderly and legal conduct of primaries and elections.

The Comissioner would have the authority ot institute or intervene in court actions, the authority to supersede county primary or election officials, the authority to hold investigative hearings when deemed necessary, The Commissioner may have as advisers a member of each political party to be appointed by the State Executive Committee of each party. Although it appears mandatory that the Commissioner must call a meeting of these advisers prior to issuance of any rule or of any notice of a hearing or of any other action upon which he desires advice, it does not seem mandatory that the party executive committees must appoint such advisers.

Does this then create an administrative office powerless to act or a oneman policy-making body? Another question the League wishes to raise regards the laco of clarity between provisions regarding the Commissioner of Elections and those specifying the duties of the Secretary of State in the conduct of elections. While in most states the Secretary of State assumes legal responsibility for the election system, he usually has a multi-membered Election Board or Commission to assist him. Is it appropriate that a single official serve in a double capacity as administrator of, and sole abiter over, election procedures. The League favors election of policy-making officials and appointment of administrative ones. In the proposed legislation there seems to be some confusion as to just which role the elected Secretary of State or ex officio Commissioner of Elections shall be.

Proposed Voter Registration Proposals

With regard to the proposed registration procedure the Georgia League must again raise the same questions it posed in 1958.

Does the form of the registration card (Section 34-609) which "shall be in substantially" the prescribed form - but which may contain additional information if required by the registrars - promote uniform statewide application? Doesn't it, instead, permit 159 different registrars undue and varying degrees of authority? Are the physical description and the father's name appropriate requirements for voting? (Authorities consider statement of mother's

maiden name along with a mandatory comparison of signatures at the polling place adquate safeguards against fraud.) Since all information must be furnished, if a person should be unable to give his father's name, would he then be ineligible to register and vote?

Is it necessary to close the registration books four months before the General Election (Section 34-611)? While this is an improvement over the earlier six months cut-off date, it still closes registration before the peak of interest brought about by national conventions and campaigning is reached. If Idaho with a continual review of voter lists can continue registration up to the Saturday before the Tuesday of the General Election, isn't four months unnecessarily long?

Are the contradictions regarding examination of the registration applicant desirable? Section 34-613a implies two trips are necessary for registration one to apply, the second, after noticication, to be tested. On the other hand, Section 34-617c states "the registrars may proceed to the examination of the applicant instanter and without notice". And does not Section 34-613b, which says qualified persons shall be registered at the time of application at neighborhood registration places penalize the citizen in those small counties without neighborhood registration. He may be required to make two trips!

Does not Section 34-615 narrow the right of appeal as it currently exists? Present law specifies all decisions of the registrars shall be subject to appeal; the proposed provision says that any person denied registration "on the ground that the lacks the qualifications set forth in . . . the State Consitution" may appeal. Doesn't this limit appeal to decisions based only on literacy or residence, rather than any reason given by the registrar for rejection of the applicant? (Under Section 34-614 the applicant would have to answer any direct question of the registrar; if he does not, his application is rejected. According to Section 34-615 he would then have no right of appeal from this decision.)

Section 34-617, on the test of qualifications by registration officials, would establish several procedures violating the prinsiples of clarity and uniformity. To the applicant seeking to register on the basis of literacy, any paragraph of the United States or Georgia Consitutions shall be submitted. It may range from a single sentence to several pages. There is no standard set forth to judge intelligible reading or legible writing. Doesn't this permit great variation from person to person and county to county? If the applicant seeks to qualify on the basis of good character and his understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship, he must correctly answer 70% of the questions on the standarized list. The new Code does not specify these questions but merely says that they shall be prepared and furnished from time to time by the Commissioner of Elections. There is no provion that the questions be made readily available or that a standard set of answers be supplied. Existing law specifies thirty very difficult questions which even literate citizens find unreasonable. Is this new provision any better?

It has been assumed that thses questions shall be propounded to the applicant unable to register on the basis of literacy. Under exist-

ing procedure (Code Section 34-1905 - Assistance to Illiterates and Disabled) the applicant shall state whether or not he will require assistance at the polls because of either physical disability or inability to read the English leanguage. He may then have the assistance of any two election manager or any freeholder of his choice. In Section 34-1317 of the proposed Code reference to assistance to illiterates is omitted. Does this then mean that the illiterate citizen will be allowed to register on the basis of possessing "good moral character and understanding of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship . . ."(Gerogia Constitution, Article II, Paragraph 4, Section I.) as determined by his answers to ten now unstated questions, but since there will be no provision for his authorized assistance at the polling place, he may be denied his constitutionally stated right to vote?

Ga. Statistics
Atl. Journal-Const. Pol. Ga. Reapp.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1962

HERE'S HOW NEW SENATE DISTRICTS APPEAR IN GEORGIA
Those Districts Which Have More Than One Senator Are Listed Above

Top Nine Counties Given 23 of State's 54 Senators

By GORDON ROBERTS

The history-making legislative reapportionment law will give urban areas—where most of the people are—the balance of power in the Georgia Senate.

The state's new senatorial districts, drawn according to population in accordance with a federal court decree, give Georgia's nine most populous counties a total of 23 senators.

Fulton County will have seven senators; DeKalb and Chatham, 3; Richmond, Muscogee, Bibb and Cobb, 2, and Floyd and Dougherty, 1. Other counties of the state are placed in districts which average out to about 70,000 population each.

The top nine counties' 23 senators will represent an aggregate population of 1,695,364, or [illegible] of the total state [illegible] lowed by the federal court which ordered reapportionment.

Floyd and Dougherty are the only counties which are districts by themselves. In the multiple-district counties, though senators must come from the district in which they reside, they must be voted on countywide.

The largest districts in geographical size, such as the 6th District in southeast Georgia, and the 50th in the northeast, are composed of eight counties. Senatorial candidates will have to run for election throughout their large districts.

THE NEW DISTRICTING of the Senate in terms of more equitable for areas with [illegible] —which the court ruled unconstitutional — voters in only approximately one third of Georgia's 159 counties chose all 54 Democratic nominees for the Senate each election.

The present Senate, which will meet Monday for probably its last time, was actually elected by voters in 28 counties which contained only 5.5 per cent of the total 1960 state population.

THE CRUSADER

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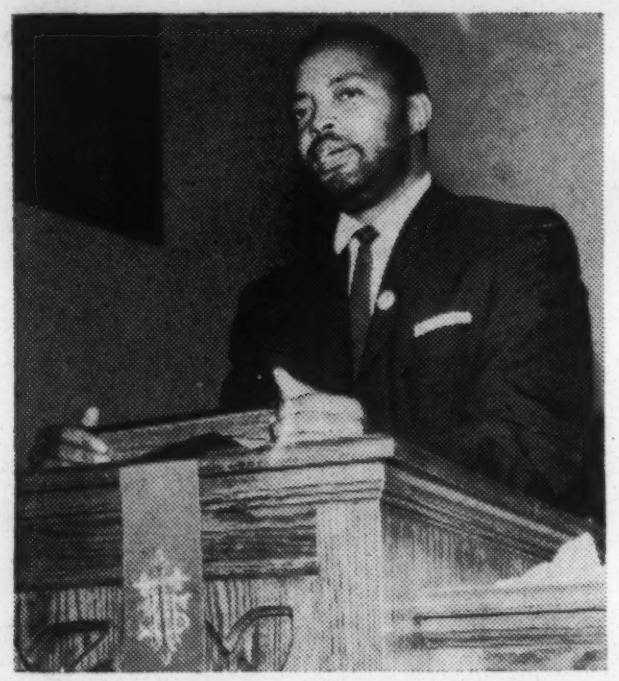
The Judge Gave Me A Chance!



By Hosea L. Williams

I really didn't understand why the judge sentenced me to five days in jail until five days after my release. He called me up before the bench and said,"Hosea, obviously you are intelligent and have ability. I say you are intelligent because these Negroes follow you. You've proved you have ability because of the type

Continued on Page Four

We Paid The Supreme Price!

THEY BEAT, GASSED AND JAILED US

Demonstrations can be fruitful or they can be destructive. In Savannah, they were both, but in the end they were productive. They were responsible for the integration of many local Hotels, Motels, Theaters, formation of the Committee of the 100 white businessmen and an understanding between the white and colored community that the Negroes of Chatham County must have their FREEDOM NOW!

There was violence, but documented data will prove the demonstration leaders were not at fault. The first violence occurred on the night of June 12, 1963 while demonstrations were being carried out against segregation at the Holiday Inn Motel. Both leaders (Hosea & Clark) were arrested by the Police and State Troopers and an attempt was made to frighten the other four or five thousand demonstrators. Well, Negroes don't run any longer, just because a white man wants him to.

The trouble started when 27 Negroes began praying across from the City Police station. They were asking God to free their leaders (Hosea and Clark). Without provocation, the Police began throwing tear gas bombs. They threw enough gas bombs to dis-

Continued on Page Four

Candidate For Mayor To Speak Here Sunday

Slater King, leader of the Albany Movement will be the guest speaker at Sunday's Mass Meeting at 3:30 p. m. at St. James A. M. E. Church, 623 E. Broad St. Young Slater King was the first Negro ever to run for May-

Continued on Page Five

Williams And Clark Out

Hoseal L. Williams, leader of the Savannah Freedom Now Movement and Benjamin Van Clarke, Director of the Movement thrilled the audience at Sunday's Mass Meeting. Williams explained the value of the pair. He is out under $36,000 Bond. Thirty Thousand Dollars on Peace Bonds ($14,500 probated and $600 Appeal Bonds for Demonstrating. Clark is out on $18,000 Bonds $10,000 probated. Three Thousand dollars worth of Appeal Bonds are postedt for Clark. The above photo shows the leader telling the attendance that he prays to God that his son (Hosea II) will be just like his Director, Young Clark.

EDITORIAL

The Courts Gamble With Our Future

The future security, progress and growth of our community is being gambled with by our courts. Once again, Savannah is allowing herself to be hung up for ridicule.

Since General Oglethorpe organized Savannah, it has maintained a national reputation for having the finest race relationship of any Southern city. This was false. One reason Savannah was able to create such dynamic false race statue was due to its large foreign population. Many of these constituents came from countries where the mental illness (Racial segregation) did not exist. Many others came from countries where they were a part of the depressed; therefort, one would think those persons would never participate in the destruction of human beings simply because of their color. Any sane-minded person, particularly Americans, would naturally predict these persons would not only condone, but join and fully participate with the Negro in their struggle for equal liberty and justice for all.

Through the years Savannah has been able to maintain her national false race relation reputation. This was mainly due to the fact her Negroes have always accepted racial inequalities, inferior educational facilities in comparison with the white, segregated public and even government opportunities, inferior recreational facilities, Negro leadership chosen by the white man and the destruction of black manhood and womanhood. Through the years Negroes have even allowed the white man to deny their children an opportunity to fully develop and cultivate their God-given talents. Even those that resist the immovable force of segregation and obtain an education have allowed the white man to deny them an equal opportunity to display their God-given, cultivated talents.

Savannah's superb national race relations reputation was challenged June 4, 1963 when a black boy, raised by an uneducated, poverty-stricken mother in East Liberty Lane by the name of Benjamin Van Clarke, coached and guided by the fearful mind of Hosea L. Williams, a product of our segregated society, disturbed confused Negroes and demanded that the white man preach and practice the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man and live by those laws he constituted. It was a synonym of David and Goliath. The Giant (Savannah's Race Relations) was fallen with momentum that agitated the earth.

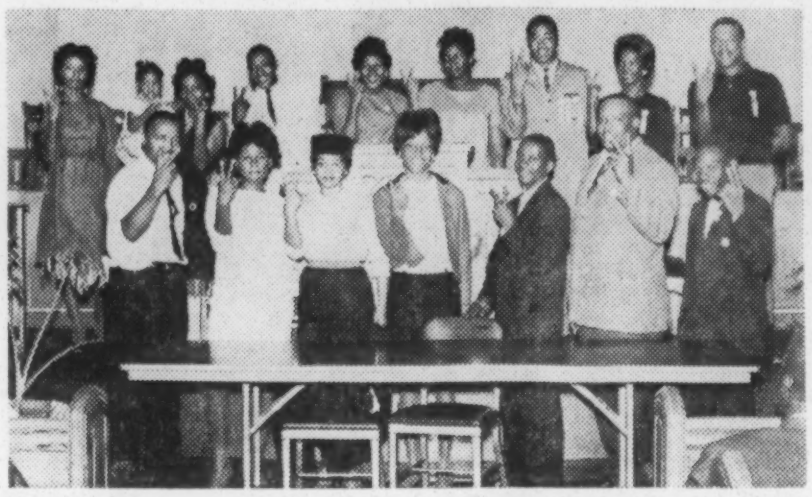
Once the truth was known retrogression became a living reality. Industrialists who had to plant their dollar Bills in Chatham County withdrew; sightseers and tourists shunned the city as though there were a plague; Wall Street investors, holding Savannah Bonds, began squirming; national news releases defined Savannah as the second most racially-torn city in our nation; a local judge committed an act of atrocity; the right of the individual became a thing of the past and the white power structure was shocked to their senses.

A temporary settlement was reached. A period of tranquility ensued and Savannah began to tumble from a national ridiculous state of affairs.

On October 2, 1963, Savannah began to regain her long lost ground when National and International news media highly publicized the integration of certain facilities. Wall Street financiers holding her bonds began to regain consciousness, industrialists once again became interested in her Dollar Bill plantation and Savannah's Race Relation reputation began to jet upward nationally at supersonic speed. News commentators throughout the nation, not only praised Savannah, but advised the Birmingham's, the Jackson, Mississippians, the Danville, Virginians, and the Cambridge, Maryland's to go to Savannah and learn the secret of her miracle.

The COURTS of Savannah kept pushing. Negro demonstrators continue to be tried, found guilty and punished for a crime they did not commit. It is the hope of those concerned that the Federal Courts will free the demonstrators, but this is a gamble. A gamble that the future of our city cannot afford. At the present rate, the Court is mending out its justice. Demonstrators will have to make from two months to six and one-half years in prison or pay fines from $100 to $4,500 and serve probated sentences ranging from four months to twelve years. If these sentences stand, the future progress of Savannah will be damned. We can all pack our bags and find progressive cities to live in. The damnation of Savannah will forever lie at the door-steps of an unjust courthouse, created and perpetuated by the office of the Solicitor General and the Courtroom attendant who sits up high in the swivel chair.

THEY WINE AND DINE LIKE AMERICANS



These are Ex-Jail Birds, well rested and showing the sign of victory after checking out of Savannah's newly desegregated Hotels, Motels and Theaters. Each of these Freedom Fighters were arrested several times during the Crusade For Voter's Recent Non-Violent protest demonstrations. The DESEGREGATORS thrilled the audience at one of the Crusade For Voters Mass Meetings by sharing their experiences while living at the previously all-white establishment. Hosea (Their Leader) Williams said "I kept my promise. At our first Sunday Mass Meeting down town in Johnson Square, I promised you we would be served at these places before Christ had another Birthday.

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PROFILE OF THE MONTH

MR. JOSEPH (Big Lester) HANKERSON FRONT MAN WITH RAISED HANDS

Joseph L. Hankerson, born in Sylvania, Ga., on July 5, 1925 to Mr. and Mrs. Sug Hankerson. His father was a steel worker out of the mines of Pennsylvania. His mother, a farm girl, out of the fields of Screven County. Big Lester spent his early days on the cotton plantation of the late Mr. W. L. Bentley, located 7 miles south of Sylvania.

Big Lester let 8 years of his life slip by before he ever entered school. This was after his mother got tired of slaving in Mr. Bently's cotton field and moved down in the Collatt Quarters in Savannah, Ga. After entering the sixth grade, Big Lester traded school for the dizzy life found only on the corners of WEST BROAD STREET. His first job was lumber jacking. Although very young, he had the size and strength. This type of work afforded the kind of cash needed by a nighttime block-buster (Big Lester.)

December 16, 1942, the blocks and dim corners of WEST BROAD Street lost BIG (BAD) LESTER to Uncle Sam. After serving 27 months in the Army's Quartermaster Corp., Big Lester was honorably discharged with the rank of Sergeant. One again the blocks and dim corners of West Broad Street were run by Lester and his boys.

Wedding bells first ran for Big Lester on July 18, 1946. The spunky young lady (Dorothy) held on for 7 years. She had enough. Needing work, Big Lester could find none. Disappointment after disappointment landed Big Lester in the lap of Uncle Sam once again, G. I. Bill they called it, attending the Savannah Vocational Trade School, Big Lester took up everything but a "Vocation." Trades lasted no longer than the G. I. Bill. He studied bricklaying, woodcraft, interior decorating, etc. He earned certificates in bricklaying and interior decorating (Jessie Brinson's on the job training center, Savannah, Georgia).

Big Lester decided "dem dam Yankees had more to offer him for de labor," than Mr. Charlie. It took him two years to learn that all over America it is the same (a White Man's Heaven is a Black Man's Hell). Upon returning home, Big Lester took to playing the blocks full time. The spring of 1953 rang Wedding Bells once more for Big Lester. The brave young lady this time was the former Arethia Olds. He is the father of four wonderful youngsters(1 boy and three girls). He is a member of Tremont Baptist Church and the Brazillian Social Club.

From Big Lester's young childhood, he wore the badge of a BULLY. The Freedom Now Movement did not introduce him to the calls of jail. Upon entering the freedom movement, Big Lester owned a record of crime and violence. Upon many occasions, the underworld of Savannah, Georgia saw Big Lester tame the wild, black and white, male and female.

NOW! Joseph (Big Lester Hankerson is one of Hosea L. Williams' top captains in the Crusader's Non-Violent Freedom Now Movement. During last summer's demonstrations, Hankerson was arrested five times. He learned the use of Dr. Martin Luther King's Non-Violence and made great use of it. He became a leader. Hosea Williams depended heavily upon Hankerson to keep the marchers (crowds ranging from 1,000 to 6,000) peaceful, obedient and non-violent. Whenever the BAD BOYS, drunks and troublemakers got disorderly during the freedom marches, Hosea (the leader) called on Hankerson, the disorder disappeared.

When asked about his involvment in the Freedom Drive, Mr. Hankerson says, "That Hosea talked me into it. I have alwgays held white people responsible for the colored folks problems. They want all the good thinks of life, yet they expect the Negroes to be so good. We are always the last hired, but the first fired. Look at this town, the Negro has all the low rent housing projectsa nd the white folk get all the fine subdivisions. This is because the colored man can't find good or equal-paying jobs. Jobs are what the colored folk need, not low rent housing projects."

"I'm glad I got myself tied up in this fight. The first night I heard Hosea speak he talked me out of my switch-blade knife. I must say this movement has learned me into it. I have always held never raise one finger," explained Hankerson. He went on telling of his proof. "One day we were marching down the main street to Johnson Square to hear Hosea speak. A big red-faced young cop pulled me to the side. I almost reached for my blade. I remembered Hosea had it and I also remembered what they had low rent housing projects and the violence. By this time the cop made every attempt to manhandle me. I just smiled and raised my hands. He jerked me in the collar so hard, it tore my shirt off. I still held both hands high and continued to smile. Then he pushed me up against the wall with his gun drawn. I then knew he wanted to kill me. He shouted: Nigger, put your dam hands down! I stood there smiling and told him. I am not going to fight you, I don't care what you do to me. Even if you beat me with your billy stick or gun, I won't fight you. Mister, I am strictly non-violent. I could see his hands shaking and the frown left his face, I knew then, Hosea had taught me how to live.

Hankerson is now the top Freedom salesman in the Crusade for Voters!

Organized Labor Pays Share

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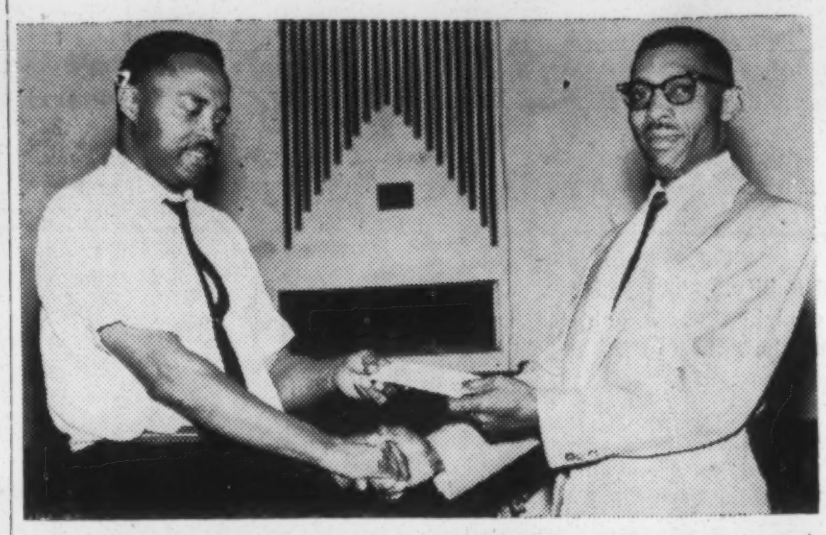

Mr. George Sawyer, Ex-president of Local 615, International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite Paper Mill Workers, presented Hosea L. Williams, leader of the Savannah Freedom Now Movement, a financial contribution of $217. Mr. Sawyer said "His members decided to give the total amount to the Crusade For Voters after learning the Crusade For Voters had to pay all the bonding costs in connection with last summer's demonstrations." Williams reaffirms Mr. Sawyer's statement by saying "It is very true many organizations and persnos mooched in on the negotiations, but no organizations and persons mooch- Crusade for Voters get these young people out of jail nor help pay any of the bills made durin demonstrations. Many of them take great pride in telling the public we've integrated the Hotels, Motels, or Theaters. Yet, they refuse to help pay one bill or bare the expenses of getting one demonstrator out of jail." The audience gave Mr. Sawyer and his members a standing ovation of thanks.

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BARGAINS ON ALL GOOD FOOD

The Judge

Continuedf rom Page 1

of work you do and you have held your job for many years, but, you are using your intelligence and your ability the wrong way. You are trying to force colored folks on white people."

Then the judge went on to teach me how I should be using what he defined as intelligence **and ability. The judge went on to explain that I should teach Negroes how to work. He claimed** Negroes want white people to give them jobs, but when white people give them jobs, they wont work. The Judge told me, I should use my intelligence and ability to teach Negroes how to keep themselves clean. The Judge made a big thing out of BASTARDY among Negroes. He said Bastardy among your people is the most disgusting thing I know. I know about it, he said, because I have to deal with this Bastardy among your people. This is where you (Hosea) should be using your intelligence and ability and it would be doing some good. Teach them not to have all those illegitimate children.

During the whole ordeal, I just stood there. I got the feeling this judge was trying to make me angry. Angry, so I would blow up and contempt the court. The Judge even told me how long he has been in Savannah. He reminded me of the FINE race relation that has existed in this wonderful coastal town for so long. He accused me of DESTROYING Savannah's long-lived GOOD race relations. He said I had turned BLACK against W H I T E and WHITE against BLACK. I think he also accused me of using crazy Negroes in the demonstrations and making criminals or delinquents out of all the young Negroes who participated in the Savannah Non-Violent Freedom Now Movement. I said "Think" because I have been up before unjust Judges so many times but I do know this accusation was made on one occasion.

Then, the Judge questioned me as to whether or not I agreed with the other Negroes signing the statement. I meekly informed the Judge that it was my intelligence and ability that caused these American citizens whom he had kept in jail illegally for 55 days to sign the statement. I also attempted to explain to the Court why I advised these patriotic Americans to comit an act of treason. I must admit the statement was masterfully composed. Yet, the Daily Morning Newspaper termed the signing of the statement as a repudiation of demonstrations.

If the Daily Morning Newspaper can see through the statement well, you know. . . . The Judge politely informed me, that he had grounds to fine me in contempt of Court. But, in trying to bend over backwards to be fair, he offered me a chance to sign the statement. Now I know the Judge had his reasons for finding me in contempt, but I have never understood the grounds.

At this point I began to fully understand what the Savannah Non-Violent Freedom Now Movement was up against. I felt as the great abolitionist Negro Frederick Douglas. I had learned, if there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to want freedom for all and yet depress or depreciate agitation, are men who want good crops without working the fields. They want education without learning. They want to go to Heaven without praying. I felt the Court had destroedy my individual liberty and my freedom of speech guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution simply because my mind harbored convictions that are contrary to this sick, segregated, unjust society we live in that is destroying America.

I could not understand how I was found in contempt when my ation did not distort nor alter the Court's action. In only gave my personal modest opinion of the proceedings long after the court was closed. Many citizens have publicly disagreed with rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court and called them communists, traitors, etc., now you mean to tell me I can't express my opinion concerning a verdict or action of a local court, without being sentenced to prison? What is America coming to, a Police State?

After the Judge told me I would he sentenced for contempt of court if I did not sign that statement which he had prepared and knowing he was the same Judge who had not only issued 12 Peace Warrants against me, but ran my Bond from $2,500 to $30,000 in no time flat. Then i thought about the Judge demanded a separate piece of property for each warrant. He had refused to accept the securities of a professional Bondsman, Insurance securities or even cash. Can you imagine, the property had to be completely clear of debt, its tax access value must exceed the Bond. Now in Chatham County, your property is accessed about 1-4 of its retail value. This means, it takes about $120,000 worth of debt-free property to post a $30,000 Bond.

After thinking about all of this, I asked permission to consult Council before giving the Judge my answer. When the Judge called for my answer, I requested the privilege to make a statement first. I was afraid to make any kind of statement without the court's permission because I did not want to contempt the contempt. Anyway, the privilege was granted. I began by admitting to the Judge that everything he said about Negroes was correct; but, this is also true about white people. I know something of Bastardy among my white brothers and sisters. There is a government-maintained institution for (White Only) unmarried mothers out near Thunderbolt. They have every comfort, even an opportunity to further their education. The County Board of Education pays full-time teachers who work in the unwedded mothers' home full time. They even give the white children an advantage before birth. When the Judge was tongue-lashing me, he talked about how dirty Negroes were. He even said, "When Negroes clean themselves up and learn how to act, someone will build them a nice restaurant."

Maybe the Judge doesn't know about his unclean and bad-behaving white sisters and brothers but I know about mine. Many of my white brothers and sisters fail to, not only look presentable, but they don't smell acceptable. The judge reminded me of lazy Negroes. I guess he just doesn't know many white folk. Being a PUBLICLY ELECTED Judge, I would think he knows some of these white folk being fired off their jobs everyday for being down-right lazy. Seems like he would have met some of those white folk the Welfare Department turned down daily because they found out my white brothers just won't work. Well, anyway after I admitted to the good judge his statement about some Negroes was correct, I reminded him, what he said about Negroes was also true about white people. Remembering what the judge said about me using my intelligence and ability to help Negroes, I told him I was an American first, and I felt whatever short coming any black or white other American possess is the responsibility of every other American to help him out of his dilemma. Meaning the more fortunate Negroes are just as responsible for the less fortunate whites as he is for the less fortunate Negros, and the thing holds true for the more fortunate whites, like Judges.

I also told the judge that I have never and will never advocate or condone violence. I had him to know, I didn't feel the demonstrators should be branded as law violators. They had not breached the peace nor promoted violence, therefore, I could not sign and would not sign his statement.

One thing I am sure of the five days I spent in prison did not lessen my determination to be free. Thank God it did not teach me to hate those who denied us our God-given and Constitutional rights. But, the prison term did extend my patience and understanding of those Negroes who have failed to join and suffer with us, even for their own freedom. Yet, they wait like a Saint for the Resurrection, to enjoy the opportunity to pursue happiness.

I better understand now how Negroes must suffer if we are to ever be free. I for one will never turn back. If it means more prison terms, loss of my job or even my life. I shall be free or protest and suffer the balance of my natural life.

I hope the Judge learned one thing and that is, Negroes have grown to treasure MANHOOD. Some said the Judge gave me a choice. But did they understand what kind of a choice. The choice was simply this YOUR MANHOOD or FIVE DAYS IN JAIL.

For freedom did Christ set us free. —(Gal. 5:1).

Through Christ we are able to enjoy perfect freedom—the freedom that allows us to use our mental and physical capacities to the fullest.

We Paid The Supreme Price!

Continuedf rom Page 1

perse 2,700 people. They were throwing them so fast some of the bombs did not explode. At this point, the Non-violent demonstrators had enough. Some of the previous prayers grabbed up several of the excess gas bombs and flung them back in the direction of their attackers. The Police could not take it. They began retreating but not for long.

Violence also occurred in Savannah on the night of July 10, 1963. The demonstrators (about 1,000) many of whom had been arrested several times were trying to submit themselves to arrest in protest of the illegal jailing of their leader (Hosea). Again, the city Fathers used their conventional tactics. They preferred violence rather than arrest. Some believe the city Fathers were trying to save the good (False) name of Savannah, Georgia.

SNNC worker, Bruce Gordon (The Black Tornado) ordered by Benjamin Clark, commanded all persons wanting to be arrested in protest of Hosea L. Williams' False arrest, to step out in front of the Freedom Marchers. There were so many that stepped forward that the guiding hand of the local Police Department lost his sense of love. The law enforcers resorted to Tear Gas, Riot Guns, Billy Sticks and Gastapo tactics. Again, Negroes refused to run. They proved their eligibility into the American society by Non-violently submitting their bodies to death.

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55 DAYS IN JAIL

Mrs. Gussie Augustus, Female Captain in the Savannah Non-Violent Movement receives many words of congratulation from Hosea (Their Leader) Williams for her courageous stand against segregation. Judge Victor H. Mullins, Associated Judge of the Municipal Court issued five Peace Warrants against Mrs. Augustus and first set her bond at $12,500. She remained in the County Jail for 55 days and won the title "Queen Of The Jail House." She is the mother of five children. Her baby learned to walk while Judge Mullins held his mother in jail for fighting for FREEDOM. Every mother should feel the Queen paid the supreme price of MOTHERHOOD. Mrs. Augustus proved she has learned the TRUE meaning of MOTHERHOOD.

YOUTH TO REORGANIZE

Benjamin Van Clarke, Director of the Youth Department of the Crusade for Voters announced today that the Membership of the Youth Division will hold an emergency conference within the next two weeks for the purpose of reorganization.

Clarke said this becomes necessary because of the new outlook the Crusade For Voters has within the community. Also, because of the programs The Crusade For Voters will venture into within the month.

To sum up our prespective, we will employ the FORWARD LOOK

TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Continuedf rom Page 1

or in Southwest Georgia. He competed with two staunch segregationist last Wednesday in what was termed Albany's hottest political campaign. Mr. King is a very successful business man. He is owner and operator of King's Insurance Agency and King's Realty Company.

This will be Mr. King's first public speech since entering Albany's race for Mayor. This will also be his first trip to Savannah since local Hotels, Motels, and Theaters integrated. He has an outstanding record as one of the South's finest Freedom Fighters. He has been arrested and jailed many times during the Albany struggle. He is an executive officer of the Georgia Voters League and is respected as one of Georgia's finest politicians. His movement is now carrying on a very successful withholding patronage campaign against segregation in Albany, Ga.

He Returned As A Guest

WILLIE (Chief Captain) BOLDEN HOLDS OUT DOOR MEETING

Mr. Willie Bolden, ex-Bell Hop at a local Hotel, tells of how the demonstrations cost him his job at the establishment; but, he returned just two months later as a guest. "I never dreamed two months ago that I would ever sleep and eat in dignity at that Hotel," Bolden said. Bolden explained, "I still can't enjoy those fine places because I don't have the money. What we got to do now is get our rightful share of these jobs. Take Broughton Street, we should have at least 35 percent of the jobs. I mean from the top to the bottom and from BANKS to Street Cleaners. Negroes make up 34 percent of the population. Most white people shop at Shopping Centers; therefore, Negroes make up a very large per cent of the down town shoppers. Yet, the white folk have just about all of the jobs. We won the right to use many of the down town facilities by being beaten, jailed, tried and sentenced, now we must submit ourselves to any type of danger, and suffering to win our equal share of the DOLLAR BILL.

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From Mrs. Ruby R. Slevin, Las Vegas, Nevada: I remember my home in Greenwich Village near the Hudson River. The roadways were paved with heavy cobble stones, sidewalks lined either side. The small two story family dwellings were built of red brick. My father owned a three-story hotel with a saloon on the main floor.

As a small child, I did not like the city streets and brick houses. I didn't like the narrow, dark alleyways where cats seemed to swarm around the garbage pails. All seemed depressing to me, except for the man who used to come around with his hand organ and his tiny monkey with its little red hat, as well as the man with his hand-cart full of goodies. These consisted of candied apples, flavored chopped ice, and ice cream sandwiches. These I loved best of all and I wish I could find the same kind today. The ice cream was wedged between two crispy cone-like wafers.

While playing on the sidewalk with other small children, I was suddenly terrified into action as I heard a heavy rumbling on the cobblestone pavements. As I looked up the street from my tiny height, I saw three white horses abreast pounding toward me. Behind them the smoke stack of the bright red engine was billowing smoke, sparks, and echoing shrill whistles.

I was glued to the sidewalk for a second; then with terror in my pounding heart I started to run home. I did not stop until I had reached the second floor, from where I watched the horses pass in a more peaceful frame of mind. They were the first fire engines I had ever seen. I dreamed about those horses coming at me for years afterward, believe it or not.

(Send contributions to this column to The Old Timer, Community Press Service, Box 39, Frankfort, Kentucky.)

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Down With The Savannah Banner

The Savannah Banner was no good for our community. It's done now, "Good Riddance to Bad Rubbish." This so-called "scoop-sheet" caused the Savannah Freedom Now Movement the integration of the white bowling alleys. Integration of these establishments had been negotiated. An agreement was made during negotiations to work out these problems without publicity. It is believed someone attending the negotiations was Abe's pimp When negotiations were completed, Abe knew as much as the attendance there. He didn't lighten up. The Savannah Banner hit the streets with all the secrets. Then the whites charged the Negroes with breaking faith, someone did.

The Segregationists got the Savannah Banner. They pressured the bowling industry. Leagues began to withdraw. Then it became a matter of dollars and cents with the lane owners. They froze up and went back on the agreement. Thanks to Abe's pimp and the Savannah Banner.

The Savannah Banner stated in an editorial on July 20 that the NAACP had not condoned or taken part in the night demonstrations. This was false. The NAACP not only condoned it but sponsored night demonstrations. The only reason they stopped, the size of the crowd was discouraging.

Many untruths accompanied the August 4th issue. The publisher allowed an article entitled: "City's Negro Leadership Veto Dr. King's Coming," to give the NAACP credit for additional Negro Police, Negro Firemen, the hiring of Negroes by the city to do jobs previously held by whites only, desegregation of the Golf Course and the Public Library; solidifying of the Negro vote and developing favorably communication between the City Fathers and true Negro leadership, these are gains made by a united Negro vote, guided and negotiated by the Chatham County Crusade For Voters.

The Savannah Banner caused many supporters of the Savannah Freedom Now Movement to go astray by claiming "Hosea's Movement is virtually crushed unless outsiders come in and unless the Negro ministers and the NAACP bail him out." What the Savannah Banner did not know, EVEN IN JAIL HOSEA L. WILLIAMS STILL PULLS THE STRINGS.

BUY THE STORY OF THE SAVANNAH FREEDOM-NOW MOVEMENT IN PICTURES

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Savannah, Georgia

ALL INTELLIGENT PEOPLE ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE

STOP POLICE BRUTALITY, REGISTER AND VOTE!

SOUTHEASTERN GEORGIA CRUSADE FOR VOTERS' ANNUAL REPORT TO THE 7TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONVENTION

The Southeastern Georgia Crusade for Voters is comprised of the 1st U. S. Congressional District (18 counties) of Georgia. It was organized in April, 1960 and became an affiliate of SCLC in September 1961. Its objective is to coordinate the political abilities of the 18 counties by organizing a Crusade for Voters in each county whose purposes are: To get every eligible citizen registered, to get all registered voters to vote in every election, to interview 'all Candidates, to keep daily records on all public issues, public officials and make records available to the general public, to operate who want to become First Class Adult Citizenship schools for those citizens, to coordinate the political abilities of all individuals and organizations, to foster direct action programs against segregation.

The types of programs fostered by the respective Crusade for Voters are naturally determined by the needs and resources of the individual counties. In the past year the Southeastern Georgia Crusade For Voters has conduction programs in seven counties, including the surveying of more than 30,000 Negroes and the registration of 5,000, Thirty Adult Citizenship schools in seven counties, Organized Crusade for Voters organizations in nine counties, developed Political Awareness programs in five counties, supported four Negroes public office in two counties, Negotiated the appointment of more than 20 Negroes to governmental Boards, Commissions, and Committees in two counties, negotiated the upgrading of many Negroes in governmental positions in one county, Negotiated the hiring of Negroes in positions previously held by white only in one county, and Conducted a direct Action Program in one county.

The Chatham County Crusade For Voters has been the most effective county organization in our district. Through its Political Action program, the following facilities have been integrated in the City of Savannah and the County of Chatham, Georgia; (1) Municipal Golf Course, (2) Municipal Air Port, (3) Public Library, (4) Savannah's Police Department, (5) City and County Water Fountains, (6) City and County Rest Rooms, (7) Seating in City Police Court, (8) Seating in County Police Court, (9) City Auditorlium, (10) City Civil Service Examinations, (11) City Voter Registration Lists (12) County Voter Registration Lists, (13) City Voting Polls, (14) County Voting Polls, (15) Seven City Boards, Commissions, and Committees and (16) Fire Department.

The Chatham County Crusade For Voters' Political Action Program was responsible for the upgrading of Negroes in the following positions: (1) One Detective to Sergeant, (2) Two Patrolmen to Detectives, (3) One Laborer to Water Meter Reader, (4) One Laborer to Water Pump Operator, (5) Two Laborers to Heavy Equipment Operators.

The Crusade For Voters was not only responsible for Negroes being appointed to the following governmental Boards, Commissions and Committees but named the appointees: Savannah Public Library, Bacon Park Commission, Civil Defense Commission, Savannah Auditorium Committee, Savannah Recreation Commission, and Advisory Committee to the Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission.

The Crusade For Voters was also responsible for the hiring of Negroes in the following positions: Additional Negro Policemen (The number of Negro Policemen increased from 17 to 25), Negro Firemen, Negro Bus Drivers.

The Crusade For Voters conducted its first Direct-Action Program against Segregation this summer. This program was under the direct leadership of Hosea L. Williams, President of the Crusade For Voters, who was assisted by Benjamin Van Clarke, Director of The Crusaders' Youth Program. Activities of the Direct Action Program consisted of daily morningtrain ing workshop noon downtown marches and speeches, nightly mass meetings, nightly mass marches (After Nightly Meetings), Daily sit-in demonstrations and daily picketing of certain segregated establishments.

These protest demonstrations were carried out mainly against segregated Motels, Motels, Restaurants, Theaters, Employment. More than 800 arrests were made under charges of trespassing, unlawful assembly, disobeying an officer, inciting riots and interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty. 26 demonstrators were arrested under Peace Warrants; included were President Hosea L. Williams and Youth Leader Benjamin Van Clarke. Williams was lodged in jail for a $30,000 Bond and was released after 34 days under bond of $15,550. Youth Leader Benjamin Van Clark remains in jail up to this time under a $15,000 bond. Williams was later returned to jail for a 5 day sentence being charged with contempt of court for giving his personal opinion publicly of a Municipal Court verdict dealing with the 26 Peace Warrants. Nineteen of the demonstrators who were arrested under the Peace Warrants were released from jail after 55 days. after they were given two choices: signing statements repudiating demonstrations or returning to jail.

Out of the 800 arrested many have been tried. At the present rate so-called 'justice is being meaded out. Sentences will range from $100 to $4,500 or 2 months to 6½ years in prison and 12 years probation.

During the period of demonstrations many Negroes were beaten by Policemen. At least 4 Negroes were shot by whites. Demonstrators were frequently gassed by the Police Department and Ga. State Troopers Some demonstrators were housed in a disbanded jail, without beds. In some cases Juveniles were held in custody for more than 25 days. Many Negroes lost their jobs, cars and in some few cases, their homes.

Although there are many demonstrators yet to come to trial and it is feared they will not be able to be bonded out because the solicitor will only accept property bonds. Integration of the Hotels, Motels, Theaters and Bowling Alleys will take place before this Southern Christian Leadership Conference's 7th Annual Convention is closed.

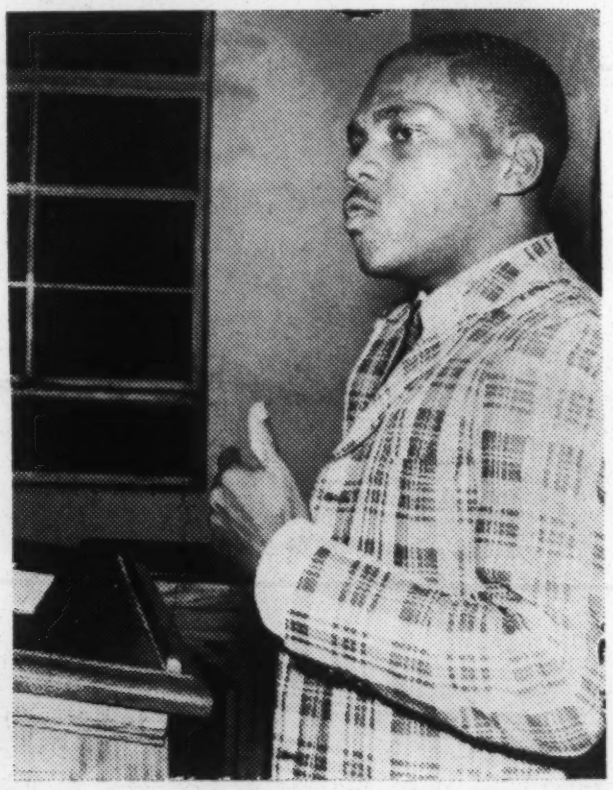
A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE !

VOTER REGISTRATION KILLS SEGREGATION !

REGISTER AND VOTE, STOP HOPING !

Benjamin Van Clark's Day

LAST OF THE PEACE BONDS



On October 6, 1963, Negroes of Savannah proclaimed this day Benjamin Van Clarke's Day. In tribute to his leadership in the Savannah Freedom Now Movement.

Clarke had just been released from the Chatham County Jailhouse after spending more than 31 days in confinement. He is the last of the Peace Bonders! The day began with a Mass Meeting in his honor. At this time he reconfirmed his philosophy in the fight for FREEDOM and total EQUALITY. He told the people who came out to pay tribute to Clarke added. him, "There comes a time when people get tired. On June 4, 1963, we came together to say to those who have mistreated us so long that we were tired; tired of being kicked about by the feet of oppression; tired of being segregated and humiliated. We had no other choice bus to demonstrate."

The day ended with Clark being guest of honor at the Flamingo Night Club. Thus, we began anew the fight for Freedom and total equality because we have two leaders who are willing to suffer, sacrifice and even die for all of our Freedom.

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Sliced BACON
LB. CELLO
29c

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Aged American
CHEESE lb. **39c**

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
ROUND STEAK, lb 59c
T-BONE STEA,K lb 59c
SIRLOIN STEAK, lb 49c

LEAN MEATY
SPARE RIBS
Lb. **29c**

ROGER WOODS
Franks or Smoked Sausage 3 lbs. **99c**

HEAVY WESTERN TENDER
RIB STEAKS lb. **43c**

REG. 77c GIANT SIZE
SURF
BOX **47c**

BLUE PLATE
Apple Jelly
2 Lb. Jar **25c**

WILSON'S CORN BEEF
HASH
4 CANS **1.00**

SEALTEST
ICE MILK
½ GAL **39c**

CIRCUS DRINKS
Pineapple - Grapefruit
Orange - Grape
CAN 46 OZ. TALL **19¢**

Hunts Tomato
CATSUP
14 OZ BOTTLE
7 FOR **$1.00**

SOUTHERN GEM
Large 303 Can
CUT GEEN
BEANS
3 cans **25¢**

JUMBO
PIES
BOX **29¢**

PLASTIC
Dust Pans
12¢

PET, CARNATION, BORDEN'S
TALL MILK 8 cans **1.00**

QUAKER QUICK
GRITS
25 Lb Bag **99¢**

LIBBY'S 46-oz
TOMATO JUICE 25c
TALL
SARDINES, 2 cans 29c
LIBBY'S TALL CAN 10 Cans
Pineapple Juice 1.00
AMERICAN BEAUTY
SPAGHETTI can 10c
GENUINE PRESTONE Gal.
ANTI-FREEZE 1.59

CAMPBELLS Can
TOMATO SOUP 10c
FAMO Pkg.
PANCAKE MIX 10
BLUE PLATE 18 oz. Jar
PEANUT BUTTER 39c
BLUE PLATE Quart
SNACK SPREAD 39c
BUTTER NUT 6 Bars
CANDY BARS 19c

REYNOLDS
FOIL, 25 ft 23c
BLUE BONNETT 2 lbs.
WHIPPED OLEO 49c
SWIFT'S
PREM, can 35c
NESTLE
QUICK, lb can 29c
3 Lb. Tin
SNOWDRIFT, 59c

PILLSBURY INSTANT MASHED
POTATOES, 3 Pkgs 25c
Reg. TWIN PAC 59c
POTATO CHIPS 39c
MAIN FLAT 12 CANS
OIL SARDINES 1.00
SOUTHERN GEM
LIMA BEANS, can 10c
10 LBS. SECOND HEAD
RICE . . . 99c

FLEARE RED TOKAY
GRAPES
Lb. **10c**

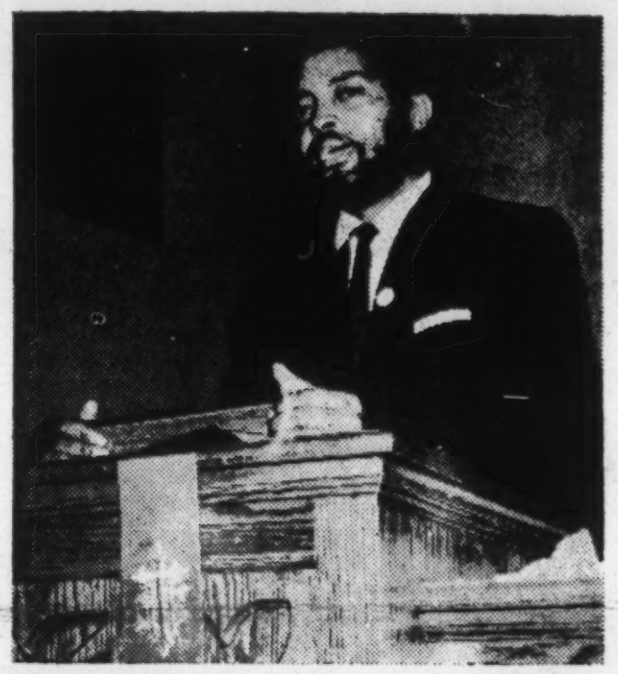
US No. 1 IRISH
POTATOES
10 lbs. 29c

FRESH JUICY FLORIDA
Grapefruit
Big Size **5c** EACH

THE CRUSADER

VOL. I, NO. 3 | SAVANNAH, GEORGIA | THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1963 | 10 CENTS

Did White Folks Or Negroes Send Me To Jail



By Hosea L. Williams

(The segregaionist's only strength is our weakness. Negroes in Chatham County had their chance. We could have been free. Three months ago FREEDOM confronted us and we just were not ready. We were not prepared and we forsook our forefathers, those that made it possible for us to be free. I am speaking of the black men. Those that made it possible for us ever to be free. I am speaking of the black men, women and children that absorbed the rawhide whip lashes of the slave masters. Those lashes that left their bodies paining with the sting of death, gashed and bleading like the springs of the Nile. I know many of them must have turned over in their graves and said "My God forgive them for they know not what they do", when the NCAAP published a paid ad in the Savannah Morning News, Sunday, June 23. (See Page 5.)

This was the ODDEST event of the whole FREEDOM-NOW MOVEMENT. A Withholding Patronage Campaign was in progress against the Savannah Morning News and Evening Press bectuse of their stand against CHRISTIANITY and DEMOCRACY. The campaign was called after meeting with the executive and managing editors. The exclusion of Negroes from their social page over-playing crime among Negroes, slanting of news dealing with racial issues, suppressing and blotting out news, proving progress among Negroes and failing to support any positive action dealing with the granting of civil rights to Negroes, was discussed to no avail. Yet, Mr. W. W. Law and his group, not only spoke out in the defense of the segregationist paper, but gave them

(Continued On Page 3)

Why Many Ministers Crucified The Crusaders

By Hosea L. Williams

First, I would like to say THE REAL LEADERS OF the NEGRO PEOPLE ARE THIR PREACHRS AND TEACHERS. At least this is the way it has been since the days of slavery. History tells us the original leaders and teachers of the American Negro was the PREACHER. Realizing that the true leadership of Negroes is vested in their preachers and teachers, the Crusaders FREEDOM NOW MOVEMENT had no intention of challenging this well-recognized power. Yet, the movement caused many church doors to be closed to our meetings. Only three ministers were able to take part in all activities of the movement later two of these three were pressured out of full participation. There were two other ministers able to be in attendance at our nightly mass meetings but not actively in the movement.

I have always said Negroes have too many churches for the number of qualified leaders. Then came the demonstrations and I found

(Continued On Page 5)

INTEGRATION LEADER BENJAMIN VAN CLARKE GIVES $170.00 SMILE

The Sueders Social Club commits a real worthwhile social act by contributing $100 to FREEDOM roaher throwing a party for the boys. The above photo shows officers of the Sueders happily contributing to integrationist Benjamin Van Clark their $100 contribution for Freedom plus a $70 check (see story on page 7) from the Women's Freedom Club of the Sugar Refinery Quarters. Frank King, president of the Sueders Social Club said "we all agreed, we have bought too much fun and not enough freedom. therefore, the Sueders have decide to leod the way with the hopes that other social clubs will follow. If the CRUSADERS FOR FREEdom can be beaten, gassed

(Continued On Page 7)

Chatham Registrars Use New Law To Block Negro Registration

By Willie (Chief Captain) BOLDEN

Chatham County is one of the hardest counties in the First U. S. Congressional District of Georgia for a Negro to register and vote. This is nothing new. The registration clerks have always required more of Negroes than whites. Many Negroes have been forced to take Georgia's "un-passable" illiterate test, for mispronouncing one word or stubling over words like militia, insurrection, prosecution and disparage. These same individuals read newspapers, Sunday School books and voter-registration material in the Crusade for Voters office, many were property owners. They declare and pay their own taxes, but they are denied an opportunity to register. There is no doubt in my mind, a great injustice is being done to many Negro citizens by the county registrars. I say "Registrars" because they are responsible for the action of their clerks. The Crusade for Voters complained directly to the Board of Register. It was like talking to a brick wall.

I admit, Negroes are very nedvous when they attempt to register the first time. You might say they have a chip on their shoulders. Well, who put the chip there? Why would registrating to vote make Negroes nervous. In other words, we admit the illness, will the registrars admit the cause? No. because they are the cause. They condone and abet the cause; IMPATIENCE, DISCOURTESY, and HOSTILITY.

The chief registrar, Attorney Charles Debele, let "the cat out of the bog. in a

(Continued On Page 2)

CHATHAM'E REGISTRARS USE EW LAW TO BLOCK NEGROES' VOTING STREN

(Continued From Page 1)

meeting with the Crusade for Voters he tried to 'sugar-coat' how discourteous he is to Negroes trying to register. He said "this 72 year old Negro woman came up and tried to register. She was so nervous, I tried to help her. I told her NOW GIRL, JUST TAKE YOUR TIME." Obviously, he is so uninformed he did not realize how disrespectful his help was. Calling a 72 year old woman GIRL. Can you imagine how a 72 year old woman must have felt when the chief registrar, who is young enough to be her son called her GIRL.

During the last term of the State Legislature, a law was passed allowing counties with populations over 100,000 to set up temporary registration offices over the county. This bill allows registrar to register votehs at places other than their official registration office. It makes registratioin possible for citizens finding it inconvenient to go all the way downtown: It was also designed to make registration convenient for those citizens working for their livelyhood the same hours as the registration affice is open to register. Take the following example: A citizen employed between the hours of 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. at Victory Drive and Ogeechee Road, from Monday through Friday would have to lose at least two hours from work to go down town and register, Because the registration office is only open during his working hours. Under the new law, the Board of Registrars could set up a temporary registration one day per week on the West Side. This would allow the citizens working at Victory Drive and Ogeechee Road to run over and get registered during lunch hour. Even if he had to take some tine from work. Think of how many citizens could register to vote and how much money could be saved by the registrants, by not having to lose time from work.

Obviously, the Board of Registrars isn't concerned about giving Negro registrants an EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO REGISTER. Under the new law, the Board has set up three temporary offices in Chatham County, the third largest county in Georgia: one each in Garden City, Thunderbolt, on the Intermediate Road. All three of these sections are almost totally white. The one in Thunderbolt and the one on Intermediate Road are in the same part of the county. Why two in that section of the county and none in the West nor Southwest part of the county? These areas are heavily populated with Negroes Why not move the temporary registration offices around in all parts of the county. Why not give all sections of the county an equal opportunity under the law. Take the East Side of town nad the West Side of town and the West Side 40,000 Negroes live. They should have access to temporary registration offices. They are American citizens. They pay taxes, take up arms in the defense of this country and obey the laws of the Constitution of America.

A conference with the chief registrar in this injustice proved fatal. He claims there are no public buildings in those areas we pleaded for and said the county did not have money to rent any office space. The Crusade for Voters offered to acquire free office space in churches, schools, etc, and then we found out the truth. The Chief Registrar just doesn't want to give Negroes an EQUAL OPPORTUNITY to register to vote.

The Crusade for Voters even tried to get the Chief Registrar to keep the dawntown registration office open on Saturday until 12:00 noon or unutil 9:00 P. M. a couple of days each week. Most of the larger counties in Georgia are making this sacrifice in order to allow the working people a chance to register without losing time from work.

The chief registrar's objection to keepink the courthouse open late certain nights each week in order to allow the working people a chance to register without losing lime from their jobs was "eight hours work is plenty for the pay our clerks receive".

We informed the chief registrar that it was possible to get extra pay for extra work by the clerks from the county commissioners, but he still refused to give and consideration to the idea. Could it be that the chief registrar knows 86 per cent of the Negro people in Chatham county are laborers employed between the hours of 9:00 ano 5:00 and are not willing to lose time from their jobs to get registered because of their, already small income. But would register if the registration office was open after working hours.

YOU BE THE JUDGE*

The School Lunch Program, administered nationally by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, is now in its 17th year.

The School Lunch Program operates in 68,000 public and private schools, feeds balanced, nutritious lunches to some 16,000,000 children.

The National School Lunch Program each year provides 2.7 billion lunches to school youngsters.

Psoriasis derives its name from the Greek word psora, meaning itch.

The American Medical Association reports that arthritis still is the chief cause of crippling disabilities among Americans.

The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation says parents should insist that their children walk or cycle to school if the distance is not more than two miles.

A WHITE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER SHAMES MY CONGREGATION

Benjamin Van Clark

It isn't ofter that I have the pleasure to attend services at my church on Sunday because of so few Negroes who are willing to help with the day to day operation of our office, the Crusade for Voters, 410 West Park Ave., Savannah, Ga. But on last Sunday November 3, 1963. I decided to forego my business until I had received some spiritual guidance that we all need in a movement of this type.

When I arrived at the church, many of our members had already assembled and were awaiting the beginning of the service. The members of my church are the aristocrats of the Savannah Society. They are the school teachers, principals, the doctors, the dentists, and the postal workers, Many of them are self employed with a flourishing business of Negro trade.

I can count the number of members of my church on my right hand who actively participate in the Freedom Movement and because of this I rarely associate with even the younger members. It is my contention, "Like father like son".

Maybe it was the work of God that took me to Victory Drive and Burroughs street last Sunday to hear Dr. William Henderson, Director of Vocation for the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Dr. Henderson, in no uncertain terms, shamed the members of Butler Presbyterian Church. He told them the story of Rip Van Kinkle. This man, he said, had slept for some twenty long yeors on the mountain side and great changes had taken place. The little village in which he had been born was no longer a colony of the British king. It was now a part of the United States of America. While Rip had been sleeping peacefully, a fierce war had been fought. Don't you be another Rip Van Winkle, he said. Rip slept through a revolution, you are now a part of a revolution too. But, the thing that made me happy was his final statement. "There is a place for you in the movement. I know many mistakes were made in your movement here in Savannah, but if you were out there helping to direct things, those mistakes might not have occurred. No matter what your profession, there is a place for you in the struggle.

He went on further to say "My own three sons are active and right now my younger son is in Mississippi helping the Negro there secure the right to vote. So wake up and become a part of this revolution.

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As Low As $19.94
(With Coupon)

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As Low As
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LEON'S FREEDOM VILLAGE

"WE SERVE THE BEST BEVERAGES BUT THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST ON THE COAST

and save money too!

YOU ARE INVITED NIGHTLY

Not Only The Coolest, But The Newest Happening In Town

USE LEON'S EASY CREDIT PLAN—100 PCT. DOWN—NO PAYMENTS

It's Better To Give Than To Receive, So Bring Leon Something

FOR RESERVATION OR INFORMATION CALL

OR DROP BY

The Freedom Village

FLORANCE AND MILLS B. LANE

DID WHITE FOLKS OR N GROES SEND ME TO JAIL?

(Continued From Page 1)

the NEGROES MONEY. Gave them OUR MONEY TO PRINT A LIE: I Call this buying segregation and making the Negroes pay for it.

Read the "FAITH SAVER" (see page 5) and try to understand its contents. First, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People need not apologize to anyone at anytime for UNDISPUTED ACCOMPLISH - MENTS. I must say this, "Today's Negro is not willing to sit down and wait on tomorrow, just because of some advancement made yesterday. YOU EITHER LEAD HIM OR HE WILL RUN OVER YOU!

The second paragraph implies, the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement was not the will of a duly elected body. Well, that's false. I carried Ben Clark's (organizer of our non-violent protest demonstration) proposed program before the Executive Board 2 consecutive official board meetings. Both times the proposed program was sanctioned without dissension. I can aso tell you, the NAACP has carried out many major programs that no executive board ever heard of until they read it in a newspaper, heard it over the radio or saw it on television; For example, the first group that tried to use the Municipal Golf Course, the group arrested at Daffin Park (known in court as the Wright Case versus the City of Savannah, Georgia), the Broughton Street Boycott, etc.

The third paragraph tried to explain how wonderful white folk ae. How easy it would have been to integrate the local hotels, motels, theaters, bowling alleys and restaurants. I say, in fact, I know they sent boys and girls to do the job of men and I mean MEN. Men willing to be beaten by brutal police, gassed by gastapo rio squads, dragged in the streets by WILD state troopers, men even willing to die. The white folk knew negotiation were no going to get those places integrated. The third paragraph stated there was no violence while the NAACP'S followers were negotiating, demonstrating and picketing to integrate the downtown facilities. That's right, but when you think of SIX young (some very young) Negroes trying to break 40 years of habit, no one gives them a thought. They had two youths doing their negotiating, and six or seven standing-in at the theaters one or two days a week. The same six or seven youths picketed the colored theaters a few times. I am not criticizing the NAACP but I am critical of this PAID AD which says one thing and means another. Keep in mind this article is what sent me to jail for 35 long, hot, muggy, sleepless days and nights.

The fourth and last (thank God) paragraph started off by stating the NAACP believes that the Negro Community looks to it for leadership and direction. Well, I found out, Negroes will follow any organization leading in the "right" direction; but, you have to keep leading or they will run right squarely over you. Another thing, one does not have to worry about his followers. IF they are given TRUE leadership, they will follow.

The article stated that the NAACP was faced with peaceful intergration of Chatham County's public schools. I say, Chatham County doesn't have any integrated schools. CHATHAM COUNTY HAS IMITATION INTEGRATION. Out of 15,000 Negro students, about 20 were sent over to schools containing 25,000 white students. Out of 25,000 white students, not one was sent to schools containing only 15,000 Negro students. The NAACP **Should** have integrated the schools, after nine long years. Yes, I said integrated them in one way: MARCH EVERY NEGRO STUDENT IN CHATHAM COUNTY TO THE SCHOOL NEAREST HIS OR HER HOME EVERY SCHOOL DAY AND HAVE "STUDY-INS". This is what I call taking your grieviences to the public because the courts have failed you. Did you know this is Constitutional?

The fourth paragraph went on to plead for calmness (white folk downtown call it transquillity). Ntgroes have always been calm. We are meek by nature. The white folk caused all the violence, so don't accuse the CRUSADER'S for what the whites did. We never started violence, but I tell you, there is going to be violence connected with any worthwhile advancement Negroes make because the white folks are going to see to that. For 400 years they have been beating, shooting, jailing, and even killing us, just because we ask for our FREEDOM. Well the Crusaders stopped begging, we demanded some FREEDOM by peacefully marching day and night, singing gospel and spiritual songs and praying to God. We were beaten, not only by white citizens, but by police more than once; the loca lpolice and state troopers gased us without provocation or cause; but we kept demanding. Negroes that tried to bu ya 10c coke or a 15c Hot Dog were jailed day after day, still we demanded. Then the white folk got the one break they had been praying for; THE SAME ONE THEY HAVE USD FOR 400 YEARS TO KEEP NEGROES DOWN.

THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT THE WHITE FOLK IN SAVANNAH HAD BEEN WAITING FOR. This told them, the Negroes were divided, only some are tired of talking about freedom, therefore we can still FOOL the others. Only part of them have nerve enough to tell us white folk to our face, "WE AIN'T GONNA WAIT NO LONGER, GIVE US FREEDOM OR DEATH." The others are still willing to keep on talking to us double-dealing white folk behind closed doors, willing to continue POPPING OFF STEAM. in some mass meeting or board meeting. The whites were convinced by this paid ad, the Negro community in Savannah SPLIT WIDE OPEN. They said, "LOOK! LOOK! who signed this paid ad. They got power and influence in the Negro community. They are our friends. They are against BOYCOTTING the Savannah Morning News because they purchased a paid ad in Sunday's issue. If they purchased an ad, they have to tbe telling the Negroes to buy and read the papet. We know those marching Negroes, the Crusaders, the ones we beat, gassed and put in jail day after day because they wanted their freedom are not buying nor reading the Savannah Morning New or Evening Press; therefore, one faction of the Negro community is on our side and the other faction is against us." This gave the white folk the upper hand. Then they began to heep all kinds of injustices upon the demonstrators because they knew that faction of the Negro community who put that ad in the Savannah Morning News would not come to the demonstrators defense.

The whites knew everybody must have a head and if the head is cut off, the body will naturally die. The head of the Crusaders (those marching for the freedom of every Negro, those submitting their bodies to death) was Hosea L. Williams. THE WHITES CUT THAT HEAD OFF! Hosea L. Williams was thrown in the hole of the Chatham County jail under $30,000 worth of bonds. Many of the white men and women even signed BLANK WARRANTS, the JUDGE later filled in the name. The head was cut off. but thank God the body did not die. The whites committed this historical injustice because a faction of the Negro community had implied in a paid ad; "We Want Do a Thing About It!" In other words, they allowed a Negro who stuck his neck out to get it chopped off. DID WHITE FOLK OR NEGROES PUT ME IN JAIL?

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SALUTES SAVANAH FREEDOM-NOW MOVEMENT

Dr. Martin Luther King (center Greets Savannah, L-R Albert McCount, Mrs. Daisy P. Jones, Dr. King, Hosea L. Williams and Henry Brownlee.

The Crusader's Freedom-Now movement of Savannah, Georgia, was one of the highlighted stories at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Convention in 1963 because it boosted Savannah Georgia up to the most integrated city in Georgia. The Crusade for Voters is one of SCLC'S most effective affiliates.

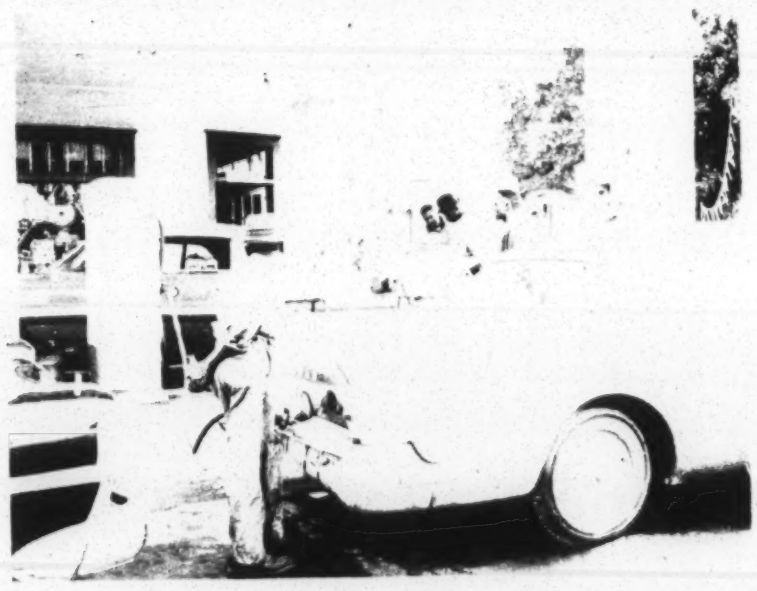
Dr. King and SCLC not only furnished personnel for the Savannah Movement, but have paid the bulk of the expenses, with the exception of legal fees which are being paid by the Legal Education and Defense Fund of the NAACP.

Eight of Savannah's Crusaders attended the Convention. Not including those in the above photogaph, we had present Eugene Seals, Joseph Hankerson, Walter Torrence James Durham and Miss Beverly Louis.

More than half of the living Nobel Prize winners who went to college in the United States earned degrees from Land-Grant Colleges.

Lumps in evaporated milk are formed by the solids settling during storage. Dairy specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture say these lumps do not harm the milk.

Isaac A. Jones Gulf Service Station



THERE IS NOTHING BETTER THAN GOOD GULF PRODUCTS

THERE IS NO GULF AS GOOD AS ISAAC JONES'

For All Auto Repairs "See Ike"
EXPERT MECHANIC

FOR FREEDOM FROM WORRIES—GO TO (39th And Ogeechee West)

ADAMS 2-9163

PROFILE OF THE MONTH

Mrs. Mable R. Dawson

Mrs. Mable R. Dawson was born in Hampton, South Carolina a few years ago. Her parents died when she was young and she was reared by an aunt. She graduated from Matha Junior High School in Buford, S. C. and from Bolin Haven High School in Jacksonville, Fla. She then enrolled at Savannah State College and attended several quarters.

Her many charitable contributions to our community began early. She is blessed with many talents: beauty, poise, a melodious voice, personality and above all a deep love for her fellowman, which she utilizes every day of her life in whatever way she can. In addition to these attributes Mrs. Dawson has "Freedom in her blood." She works tirelessly with the Crusade for Voters.

Mrs. Dawson is the mother of four children: Herman (who is now married and the father of five) Leon, who operates Leon's Lounge at 903 West 52nd street, and Carolyn, a senior at Savannah State College and the one who inherited her mother's love for civic work. Carolin is active in the Young Adult Branch of the NAACP. Last, but certainly not the least is the youngest, Donell, a seventh grade student at Beach High School. Mrs. Dawson's husband Josh, shares and encourages her many good deeds. He is a federal employee and lends whatever support he can, whenever he can.

Mrs. Dawson is the proud grandmother of Dionne 9, Juanita 7, Harman 6, James 4 and Michelle 16 months.

Her numerous affiliations include: Peacefud Zion Baptist Church where she is a member of the deaconess board, Pastors Aid Club, Churches Sinking Fund, Johnson's Gospel Singers and Eastern Stars. But, we feel that above all else, she should be proud of her work in the Crusade for Voters and untireless efforts fighting for all of our freedom. If there were just about ten more Mable Dawson's here in Savannah, our fight for equality would be jusa about at any time. We are proud courageously and intelligently. She is not afraid to say what is right and what is wrong to anyone, any place, at any time. We and proud to pay this tribute to her.

Mrs. Dawson gave teeth to the idea of freedom to the Negroes in the Northwest part of Chatham County. She operates two full time Adult Citizenship School conducted a houste to house voter-registration campaign, developed a group of Chatham County's most outstanding Freedom Singing Groups conducts and sponsors area-wide Mass Freedom Rallies and hauls citizens weekly over ten miles to the registration office.

Mrs. Dawson is one of the main reason the Chatham Crusade for Voters has been able to exist. Not only is she an executive board member, she is one of the leading fund raisers, office work helpers, member of the transportaioin committee, Adult Citizenship School Teacher and Freedom Song Leader. Mrs. Mable Dawson controls a lot of votes in this part of the state.

Forty years ago an oil well that went a mile into the ground was considered a deep hole. Now, according to Oil Facts, an oil or gas well must exceed 15,000 feet — nearly three miles — to be considered deep. Such wells are becoming increasingly more common — and more expensive. Last year, for instance, American oilmen drilled 254 deep wells, a record number. Average depth was 17,000 feet, at a cost of $654,000 each, or $38.00 a foot.

ALL INTELLIGENT PEOPLE ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE

STOP POLICE BRUTALITY, REGISTER AND VOTE!

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE CHATHAM COUNTY CRUSADE FOR VOTERS??????
IF NOT, JOIN TODAY! FILL OUT THIS APPLICATION (BELOW) AND MAIL OR BRING IT TO THE OFFICE, 416 WEST PARK AVENUE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401.

CRUSADE FOR VOTERS · CHATHAM COUNTY

Crusade For Voters
VOTER EDUCATION
416 West Park Avenue
Phone AD 3-8127
SAVANNAH, GA.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Name .....

Amount $ .....
Is a Member in Good Standing of
C. C. C. V.
Hosea L. Williams, President 1963

Name .....
Address .....
Phone Number .....
Registered to Vote.....
Membership $.....
Amount Paid $.....
Balance Pledged $.....
Amount Due Each Mo. $.....

Signature of Worker

Compliments Of

ALEX'S SUPER DUPER

"The Store With No Limit"

West Broad and Hall Streets
Savannah, Georgia

Listen Every Saturday To The

Voice of The

CRUSADERS

WSOK – 9:30 A. M.

HOSEA (Their Leader) WILLIAMS

This and That

LOST AND FOUND

ARTICLES FOR SALE, RENT. TO BUY

REAL ESTATE (Sale, Rent, Buy).

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Male

Female

Situations

Male

Female

NEW RRIVALS

DEATHS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Beginning in our next issue, we will feature a "This and That" page in the CRUSADER. We will have to have your articles by Monday of each week in order for them to appear in our paper which comes off the press every two weeks. PLEASE address these articles to This and That Section, Crusader Newspaper, 416 West Park Avenue, Savannah, Ga., 31401 or call them in AD 3-8127 or AD 6-5727. There is no charge for this service!

$ENSE

WHY MANY MINISTERS CRUCIFIED THE CRUSAD

(Continued From Page 1)

out there were not enough churches. There were only two large churches out of 30 in Chatham County that would permit the Crusade for Voters to hold a meeting in their santuary or other facilities. long with these two large churches, there were eight out of 188 smaller churches that continued to allow the Crusade For Voters to hold public meetings in their sanctuary or other facilities. An investigation into the reason why the Freedom Movement was stopped from holding meetings in most churches 28 out of 218) proved to be the demands of the ministers, with the exception of two churches.

One point was never made clear and I would like to make a public apology because I am responsible. The scope and momentum of the Crusaders' Freedom-Now Movement was based upon 100 per cent cooperation of ALL RELIGIOUS FACETS of our community. Knowing that segregating people because of their color is SINFUL UNDEMOCRATIC(and knowing that no American in good standing with his conscious could ever condone segregating people on the bases of color, I felt all real ministers were bound to support the type of program we were conducting.

Even the ministers have to admit we had a well-planned attractive program-and that it go t results. Our program got more Negroes involved in doing something good and constructive for themselves than any program launched since the white man brought Negroes to North America. We made decent citizens out of thugs. We made men and women out of people segregation had made boys and girls. We won the respect of thousands of white citizens. Our program cut down on crime among Negroes tremendously. We made the segregationist know Negroes are ready for FREEDOM NOW. Hundreds of Negroes stood up like real men and women for the first time in their lives. They were willing and were beaten, gassed, drug in the street, jailed and fined, unjustly and STICKING THEIR NECKS OUT, TO MAKE ONE MISTAKE, then he chops his head clear off. I don't mean the type of leader that is leader only in name; therefore, he is forced to slander any leader that takes action to keep his false image. I mean leaders that learned segregation is wrong and fight to kill it. Their fight is always peaceful, nonviolent BUT STERN. They forget themselves as the PREACHERS teach us Christ did. They give their life to Christ because this is what the preachers have always told them to do. They are willing to make sacrifices, even death, for the freedom of all mankind. The PREACHERS told them "it is better to give than receive; therefore, they have learned the only true wealth a person can ever gain in this sin-filled world is to sacrifice their lives so that others will have an equal right to LIFE, LIBERTY and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

The real trouble between most of the Negro religious leaders and the Crusader's Freedom-ow Movement started when I damaged my relationship with the International Ministers Alliance. I received a letter from the President early in June of this year. The letter plainly stated that I was to meet with the officials of the Alliance and Mr. W. W. Law, President of the NAACP, June 13, 6 P. M. at a specific church. The last last paragraph read something like this: "If you fail to appear at this meeting, the ministers of this county will interpret this action as IMPERTURBABLE. Really, I was overjoyed that the real leaders of our people had decided to do something about a real unnoticed, but serious problem. Well, I called a few of my friends and told them I wiuld be at their meeting without fail.

On the 12th day of June, my assistant, Benjamin Van Clarke, 184 other Americans and I were jailed. Negroes were beaten and dragged in the streets of Savannah by local police and state troopers. We were gassed and lodged in common jails because we peacefully, nonviolently staged a protest march against America denying Negroes an equal opportunity just because our skins are pigmented. Being the leader of the movement, having the responsibility of getting the other 184 Americans out of jail, some worthy citizens bonded me out of jail a 4:35 1963, the date of the ministers' meeting. From the time I left Travis (Prison camp) until I went to my job (8 A. M.) I worked toward bonding out my 185 followers. I wonder where the REAL LEADERS OF THE NGROES WERE?

About 2:00 P. M. June 13, 1963, I received a telephone call on my job. The Mayor of our city had become concerned about the racial disorder which developed the night before; so he said. Really there was no racial disorder. The police just illegally arrested 186 Negroes. Many Negroes were beaten, jolled and gassed for exercising their U. S. constitutional rights. The telephone call was to inform me that my presence, along with several other responsible citizens of our community, was requested at the Mayor's office at 4 P. M. that afternoon. I attended that meeting with the hope it would end in time for me to appear before the ministers at 6 P. M. The meeting at the Mayor's office ended at exactly 8 P. M. I fel sure the ministers would understand because two of their main leoders were there (Rev. L. S. Stell and Rev. P. A. Patterson) with me. Then, I didn't believe a group of ministers would wait on the President of the p United States two hours. I knew they could not have held the meeting because the other invitee (Mr. W. W. Law) was also in the Mayor's meeting.

What I did not know, and no one told me, was that Rev. L. S. Stell, Jr., called the ministers after he saw the Mayor's meeting was going to detain us. In other words, after Rev. Stell saw the mayor's meeting would not end in time for him and Mr. W. W. Law to make the ministers' meeting, he called the ministers and told them to wait. Although I was in the same meeting, with the Rev. L. S. Stell, Jr. no one informed me that the ministers agreed to wait until we could get there.

Although the mayor's meeting did not end until 8 P. M. and the ministers were to start at 6 P. M., I might have still gone to the place where the ministers were to meet, but I got immediately involved in trying to get my 184 followers out of the Chatham County jail. The Rev. Andrew Young, who was also arrested the night before (but bailed out) informed me of the un-Godly conditions under which the Negroes remaining in jail were living. Rev. Young Atty. B. C. Mayfield remained in City Hall until 9:30 P. M. trying to bail the remaining Negroes out of jail. This was very important because 86 Negro men were being housed in cells ordinarily equipped to house about 26 prisoners. Many of then had been placed on confinement (bread and wawater.

About 9:30 P. M. we were able to find the responsible party that allowed Atty. B. C. Mayfield to bail all demonstrators out of jail. Immediately, we rushed to a BIG COUNTY WIDE Mass meeting being held at Pope Plus X. We learned that thousands of Negroes had hurried from the building by the police department because of a bomb scare.

What I was trying to say is, I had no intention of disregarding the demands of the ministers. In a similar meeting on June 19th, I tried with all my might to explain to the ministers why I did not make their meeting on June 13th. I tried, but obviously I failed, because MOST OF THE CHURCHES TRULY CLOSED IN THE CRUSADERS FACE.

If all of the National Forests were combined into one huge forest, the area would equal all of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic Coastline states down through the upper half of South Carolina.

Forty years ago—in 1923—the first U.S. standards for cheddar cheese were issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Soggy biscuits are the result of too much liquid, too little fat, or baking at too low an oven temperature, food specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture say.

One out of every six U.S. patents issued since 1899 has been for automotive inventions, the Automobile Manufacturers Association reports.

Screw a blown fuse into each unused electric socket and save a curious child from harm.

Before you put iron-on interfacings in a garment, remember they will make the fabric stiff.

From the crudest earth, vegetable, and insect dyes to today's highly sophisticated chemical compounds, man's cosmetic history demonstrates unceasing attention to complexion.

Federal & State Income Tax Returns

Social Security & Withholding Tax Forms

MIMEOGRAPHING
Forms—Programs—Letters

Do You Have TAX PROBLEMS?
Bring Them To Me!

MRS. HOSEA L. WILLIAMS
458 1-2 West Broad Street
GUARANTY BUILDING—PHONE ADams 3-8127

NOTARY PUBLIC—PUBLIC STENOGRAPHING— PAYROLLS

"Your Problems Are Our Business— Our Only Business"

WOO BROS.

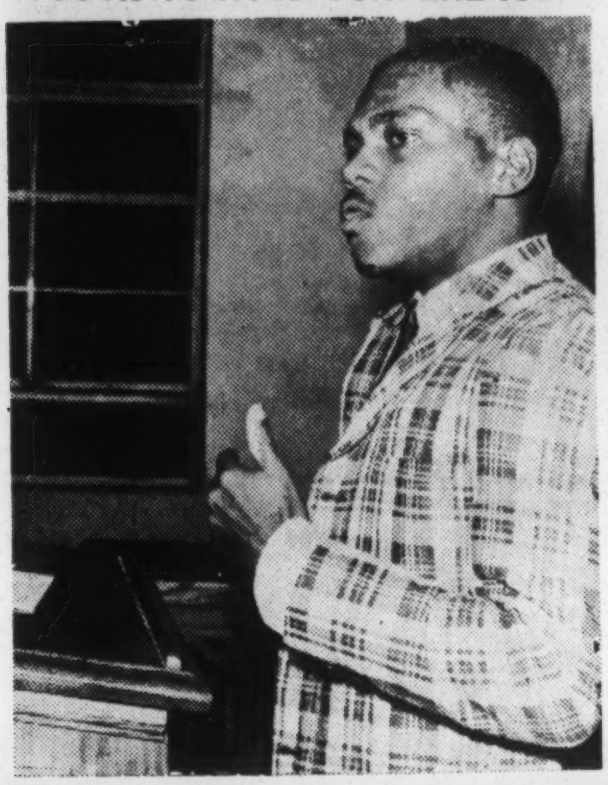
MARKET

711E. Broad St.

AD 2-7522

"We Specialize In Fine Meats"

YOUTH TO HOLD CONFERENCE



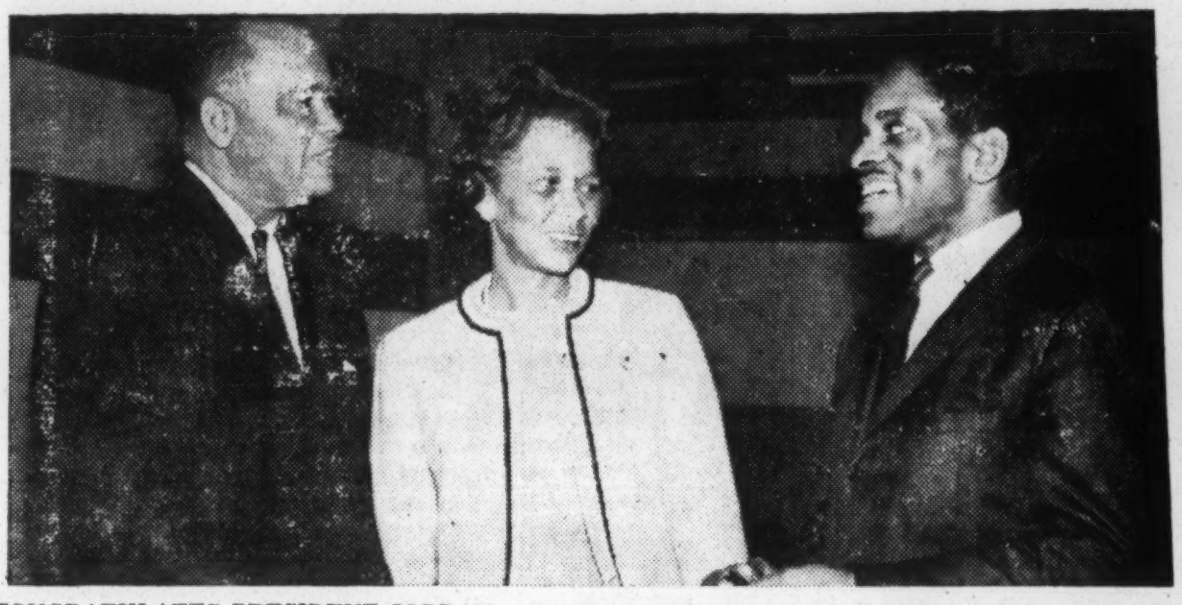
Benjamin Van Clarke, Director of Youth Activities for the Crusaders' announced that his department is considering plans for a conference around the 2nd week in November. "Although this is a new idea for students in the Savannah Area, we feel this will be one of the most important ventures the Crusaders could possibly consider" Clarke told his members.

Plans for the conference are still upon the drafting board but we are centain that our Student Directors within the four high schools will be presenting a program of great interest.

Persons across the state and als o staff personnel of Dr. M. L. King's SCLC along with our president, Hosea L. Williams, are expected to participate as consultants.

All youth who might be interested in participating should contact the Crusaders office, 416 West Park Ave ADams 3-8127

WE WENT TO JAIL FOR YOU



CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT JORDAN— Dr. Howard Jordan (left) President of Savannah St College is being congratulated by Dr. Henry M. Collier, Jr. (extreme right) after his first address the student body. Pictured in the center is Mrs. Howard Jordan.

"MISS SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE AND HER ATTENDANTS- Seated: Miss Deloris Bowens, "Miss Savannah State College," fro Fitzgerald, Georgia is a Mathematics major. Standing (L-R) Idel Glover, a Chemistry major from Savannah, Georgia; Matilda Bryan, Social Science major from Savannah, Georgia; and Nora William Statesboro, Georgia, Sociology major.

SUGAR REFINERY WOMEN SWEETEN FREEDOM $70.00 WORTH

Hosea L. Williams, leader of the Crusaders' Freedom Movement, said "Those Sugar Refinery Women are sweet in more ways than one They may not be so plentiful when it comes to going to jail for freedom but they sure are courageous when it comes to paying bails and fines."

Mrs. Amanda Bing, Mrs Polly Steele, Mrs. Gloria Edwards and Mrs. Gertrude Williams spearheaded a neighborhood funds for freedom group. Their first snack party netted $70 for freedom. The total amount was turned over to the Chatham County Crusade for voters for the purpose of helping to eliminate financial indebtedness that grew out of the demonstrations which ultimately integrated hotels, motels, theaters, etc., in Savannah, Georgia.

In accepting the contribution, President Hosea L. Williams said, "It's hard to believe that the same group of Negroes who were jailed, beaten and fined had to get out of jail and pay their own expenses. The Negro with the money who could afford to finance the fight for Freedom is afraid to go to jail, yetfi he is too cheap or caught up in the white man's way of thinking to even pay the indebtedness in curred by those who did go to jail for Freedom. But, this particular type of Negro woits like a saint to get to heaven or a vulture for a lifeless prey, for any type of integration to take place so they can run down town and brush against or giggle in the white man's face. They well know, the Negro who has paid the supreme price for integration cannot afford it financially. Therefore, they feel that as integration becomes more a reality. they become whiter and whiter because thy are able to escape social life among their color."

Don't let the possibility of a split lip. keep you from having a lot of hearty laughs come winter.

The question before the house sometimes is, "How are we going to pay next month's rent?"

Because of larger beef production and lower retail prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture expects per capita beef consumption to reach 91.5 pounds this year. In 1962, it was 89.1 pounds.

Intelligent People Vote

COMPLIMENTS OF

Tykie and Gregory

Carellas Bros.

Super Market

East Broad & Gwinnett Sts.

BARGAINS ON ALL GOOD FOOD

INTEGRATIO LEADER BE NJAMIN VAN CLARKE GIVES $170 SMILE

Continued From Page 1

and jailed for our rights, the least we can do is give up a few drinks and a plate of fried chicken and buy some human dignity."

Benjamin Van Clarke, who received the Sueders contribution said, "It is certainly hoped that other social clubs will follow their leadership and sponsor similar projects to aid the Crusaders in their fight for free dom in Savannah and the whole world. We have approximately 300 organizations in Savannah whose aims and purposes are to give service to mankind but only three or four of these have given any thought to their Freedom. What better way is there for them to aid mankind than to work for the Freedom of blacks and whites (We are all in bondage, until we are all free)."

If you desire information on haw your organization can best help the movement, call the office, AD 3-8127, and do as the men in the Sueders Social Club did. You will feel better inside for helping outside.

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM, DROP IT BY OUR OFFICE, OR MAIL IT TO 416 WEST PARK AVENUE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA OR CALL ADAMS 3-8127.

CHATHAM COUNTY CRUSADE FOR VOTERS

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

I VOLUNTEER TO WORK IN THE FOLLOWING POSITION(S) WITH THE CHATHAM COUNTY CRUSADE FOR VOTERS IN ITS VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE: (CHECK)

DISTRICT ORGANIZER _____ ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE _____

BLOCK WORKER _____ TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE _____

FINANCE COMMITTEE _____ CHURCH WORK COMMITTEE _____

PARTTIME OFFICE HELPER _____ P.T.A. COMMITTEE _____

TELEPHONE COMMITTEE _____

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37th and Florence Streets
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Beauty and Barber Supplies
SERVICE IS OUR BUSINESS
RAYMOND H. HILL
503 1-2 W. Broad Street
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SWINT SNACK BAR
Open From 5 A.M. Until 12 P.M.
7 DAYS PER WEEK
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"The Home Of Long Ease"
719 W. Broad Street
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Building With Great Experience
BOISY GOLDWIRE & SONS
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Building Contractors
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THE HONEY BEE CAFE
Open 24 Hours a Day
Specializing In Home-Cooked Meals
1216 W. BROAD STREET
W. F. Robinson, Manager

YACHUM-YACHUM
"UNCLE SAMMY'S BOY'S"
C and S Charge — Lay-a-Way For Children

Men's Work Shoes
HI TOP
Genuine Leather
Sizes 7-12
Black 'n Tan
Reg. $4.98
NOW
$2.69
With This Coupon

Ladies Nylon Hose
With Seams
3 FOR
$1.00

Boy's and Girl's School
SHOES
Up To Size 3
$2.98

GIRL'S DRESSES
Latest Fashions
and Colors
$1.98 & $2.98

CHILDREN'S CAR COATS
All Colors and Sizes
$2.98
And Up

GIRL'S WHALERS
All Colors and Sizes
$2.98

Prices Good Both Stores Thur.-Fri.-Sat.-Monday

2 STORES **FOODTOWN SUPER MARKET** 2 STORES

1500 W. Bay — W. Broad & Liberty

Fresh Dressed and Drawn, Grade A
Stewing CHICKENS lb. 15c

Swifts Streak O'Lean
WHITE Meat lb. 19c

Hygrade's Porter
Sliced Bacon 3 LB PKG. 89c

SWIFT'S HICKORY CURED
SMOKED BACON lb. 29c

ROGER WOOD FRANKS
Smoked Sausage 3 lbs. 99¢

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
ROUND STEAK, lb. . . 59c
T-BONE STEAK, lb. . . 59c
SIRLOIN STEAK, lb. . 49c

Fresh Lean
Spare Ribs lb. 23c

Gerbers Strained
Baby Food 12 jars 1.00

Kleenex Table
Napkins 3 pkgs 25c

Halfhill
TUNA 7 cans 1.00

Holsum Old Fashioned
RoundCake 29c

OAK HILL In Heavy Syrup
PEACHES Giant 2½ Size Can 19c

BERRMONT PURE
LARD 8 LB. CAN 89c

QUAKER QUICK
GRITS 25 LB. BAG 99c

KOTEX
The Name You Know Best
BOX of 12 19c

BORDENS, SILVER COW
TALL MILK 8 cans 1.00

CHICKEN
Scratch FEED 25 lbs. 89c

NORTHERN
Turnips 5c lb.

Bring This Coupon to Foodtown
Genuine PRESTONE ANTI-FREEZE Gal. $1.37
with this coupon

FRESH GREEN
Cabbage 3c lb.

Juicy Tender Doz.
Oranges 29¢

U. S. No. 1
Irish Potatoes 10 lbs. 29c

Bright Red Eating 4 lb Bag
Apples 29¢

Shawnee's Self Rising 5 lbs
Flour 45¢

Reg. 1.00 Size Woodbury
Lotion 29¢

Wilson's Luncheon Meat
MOR 1.00

Luzianne White Label
Coffee 2 lb Tin 89¢

WOW
DOG FOOD 5¢ Can

GENUINE ALASKA PINK
SALMON Tall Can 39¢

Extra Fancy Fruit Cake
Material lb. 29c

Mortons Frozen Cherry, Peach
Apple Pies 4 Family Size 1.00

QUANTITY RIGHTS RESERVED

PAID AD REFERRED TO ON PAGE ONE, COLUMN 5, FROM ARTICLE ENTITLED "DID WHITE FOLK OR NEGROES SEND ME TO JAIL" BY HOSEA L. WILLIAMS.

THIS PAID ADVERTISEMENT APPEARED IN THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
JUNE 23, 1963

THE HISTORY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) NEED NO APOLOGY. SINCE 1909, ALMOST ALONE, THE NAACP HAS FEARLESSLY, VIGOROUSLY AND CONSISTENTLY FOUGHT THE BATTLES OF THE NEGRO CITIZENS OF AMERICA. THE RESULTS HAVE BEEN GREAT AND SIGNIFICANT IN ALL AREAS OF CIVIL RIGHTS INCLUDING HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, VOTING, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. BEING ACUTELY AWARE OF THESE FACTORS, THE SAVANNAH BRANCH OF THE NAACP HAS CARRIED OUT ITS FUNCTION OF LEADERSHIP IN OUR LOCALITY IN COMPLETE ACCORD WITH THE POLICIES OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY.

WE DEPLORE VIOLENCE AND WILL NEVER ENCOURAGE IT, BUT WE ARE COMMITTED TO A PROGRAM OF NON-VIOLENT, PEACEFUL PROTEST WHEREVER SUCH SERVES TO ELIMINATE INJUSTICES IMPOSED UPON NEGRO CITIZENS. THE SAVANNAH BRANCH OF THE NAACP IS GOVERNED BY A DULY ELECTED EXECUTIVE BOARD COMPOSED OF A CROSS-SECTION OF CONCERNED NEGRO CITIZENS, AND NO DEFINITE ACTION IS EVER TAKEN BY THE BRANCH WITHOUT FULL DISCUSSION BEFORE REACHING A DECISION.

AT THE TIME THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION DEVELOPED, THE YOUNG ADULT COUNCIL OF THE NAACP WAS IN A PROGRAM OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH HOTELS, MOTELS, BOWLING ALLEYS, THEATERS AND RESTAURANTS, ALONG WITH THESE NEGOTIATIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS AND PICKETING WERE IN PROGRESS WITHOUT ARRESTS, DISORDER, VIOLENCE OR VANDALISM. THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS WAS BRIGHT IN VIEW OF THE EXPERIENCES IN ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE AND OTHER MAJOR SOUTHERN CITIES.

THE NAACP BELIEVES THAT THE NEGRO COMMUNITY LOOKS TO IT FOR LEADERSHIP AND DIRECTION. EVEN NOW THE BRANCH IS FACED WITH THE MONUMENTAL PROBLEMS OF EFFECTING PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY INTEGRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SEPTEMBER. THE SCHOOL PROBLEM AND THE PRESENT DISTURBING SITUATION REQUIRE THAT AN ATTITUDE OF AS MUCH CALM AS POSSIBLE PREVAIL IN OUR COMMUNITY WHILE THESE MATTERS ARE BEING SETTLED. IN THE LIGHT OF THESE FACTORS, WE BELIEVE THAT NIGHT MASS PROTEST MARCHES, WHILE USEFUL UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES WILL NOT SERVE THE BEST INTERESTS AT THIS TIME IN REACHING OUR GOALS. WHILE THE NAACP IS HOPEFUL, WE ARE NOT THOROUGHLY CONVINCED THAT A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM WILL BE FOUND DURING THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS. NEVERTHELESS, WE FEEL THAT A PERIOD OF CALM WILL GIVE THE NEGOTIATORS THEIR BEST CHANCE OF SUCCESS UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS. SHOULD THE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL, THE NAACP IS COMMITTED TO RESUME PEACEFUL, NON-VIOLENT PROTESTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS, LOOKING ALWAYS TOWARD THE DAY WHEN NEGRO CITIZENS OF AMERICA WILL ENJOY FULL EQUALITY WITH ALL OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS.

W. W. LAW,
PRESIDENT

MRS. ESTER F. GARRISON,
SECRETARY

MRS. MARY R. HEYWARD,
ASST. SECRETARY

VINCENT HILL, PRESIDENT
YOUTH COUNCIL

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THE CRUSADER

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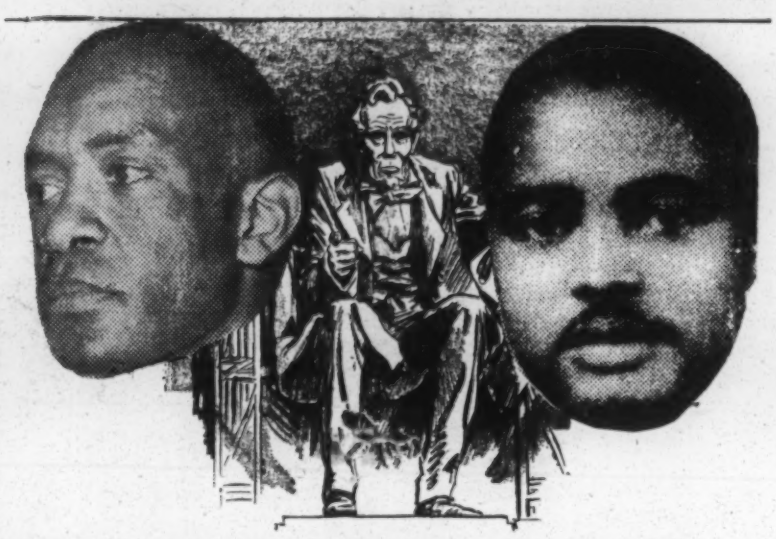
CRUSADERS CALL FOR UNITY



A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand!'

Hosea L. Williams, president of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters announced that a summit meeting has been called between the Negroes of Chatham County, for Friday night, Nov. 22, 1963 at Butler Presbyterian Church, West Victory Drive and Burroughs St.

This meeting is being called between the officials of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Interdenomination Ministerial Alliance, Organized Labor, Professional Negroes and other influential Negro Citizens of our county.

This summit meeting is being called to emphasize and stimulate the effectiveness of "togetherness" among Negroes in Chatham County. The ONLY hope of maintaining segregation in this section of America, all but came to be a thing of Reality. It is believed by many that if the Freedom Now Movement of the Crusaders last sum-

(Continued on Page 5)

Dr. Martin Luther King Honors The Crusaders' Freedom-Now Movement

Says Savannah is Georgia's Most Integrated City

Hosea L. Williams, leader of the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement of Savannah, Georgia, is seen in above photo receiving a large plaque from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Williams received the honor at the Statewide Registration Committee's Annual Convention in Macon, Georgia for his *unselfish, courageous and dedicated leadership* given the citizens of the 1st U. S. Congressional District of Georgia in the field of Political Action and Non-Violent Direct Action.

Upon receiving the award, Williams was praised by the Rev. Andrew J. Young as being one of the most effective integrationists in Georgia. "This has been proven because Savannah, Georgia is the most integrated city in the entire state," said Rev. Young.

After receiving the award, Williams told the largest crowd ever to attend an Annual Statewide Registration Convention. "Savannah would not be ahead of other cities in Georgia in this struggle for the dignity of all mankind, if the same type of Grass-Root-People were found in other cities. In Savannah the masses were looking for, and accepted, true leadership. I am very honored to hear you say the gains of the

(Continued on Page 2)

We Went To Jail For You! Now, We Are Fighting For 6,000 More Negro Registered Voters! WILL YOU GIVE US YOUR ODD JOBS?

The Crusaders, in order to provide employment for many of the Freedom Fighters who were fled for fighting for their freedom, are peparing an ODD JOBS REGISTER. This register is still in the process of being compiled but we are prepared to offer the following services at very reasonable charges:

If you need any or all of these services, help us continue to fight for your freedom. ALL WORK IS GUARANTEED.

You may call ADams 3-8127 or ADams 6-5727 and tell us what you need. We will do the rest.

Free estimates on all jobs within the city limits and outlying areas.

PAINTERS, INSIDE AND OUT
YARD CLEANING, GRASS CUTTING, TRIMMING, ETC.
FLOOR POLISHING
WINDOW WASHING
EXTRA MAID WORK (HOUSE OR OFFICE)
BRICK LAYING HELPERS
FIXING WINDOWS, DOOR STEPS, ETC.
CAR WASHING AND POLISHING
BABY SITTING AND IRONING
EXTRA FILING IN YOUR OFFICE
ADDRESSING ENVELOPES OR CARDS
SERVING PARTIES (IN UNIFORMS)
WASHING DISHES AFTER PARTIES

Another Boycot

A boycott of Santa Claus was urged last Sunday at the Crusade for Voters' Weekly Mass meeting.

Some 400 members of the organization unanimously voted to boycott Santa Claus unless Negroes are given a 'air share of Christmas jobs. Youth leader Benjamin Van Clarke reported, there are plenty of Negroes walking the streets, qualified for jobs such as clerks, cashiers, sales persons, stockroom keepers, etc. These Negroes should be given a fair share of the extra Christmas jobs by Department Stores, Variety Stores, Drug Stores, Loan Companies, Banks, Furniture Stores, Shoe Stores and other establishments employing extra help for the Yule season.

The Crusade for Voters will make the above recommendations at a community summit conference being called at its headquarters Friday night November 29, 1963.

Clarke said the Boycott would also serve as a protest against any type of segregation and specifically the recent bombing of Negroes in the state of Alabama which killed four little childern in one instant.

Other Women Of The Sugar Refinery Quarters Finance Fight For Freedom

When Mrs. Paulette Steele and her associates at the Sugar Refinery Quarters decided to join in this fight for freedom, financially, they got together and held a house party that netted them $71.00 which they happily donated to the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement. In the above photo we see Willie Bolden, Captain, receiving their donation.

- EDITORIAL -

Should Negroes Boycott Santa Claus?

Christmas is a time of joy. It is the time for giving. The Holy Bible tells us, it is better to give than to receive. What better time can anyone choose for ...ing this teaching than the birthday of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ?

The spirit of God is truly a living reality throughout the Yule Season. It enters the home of poverty causing pennyless parents and undernourished children to generate cheerfulness. It enters prison-death cells, stimulates men condemned to die to enjoy living. It makes death beds restful, sinful misers regret selfishness during the joyful season which expresses the coming of the Christ Child. Aged and decrepted are made youthful and useful by the spirit of Xmas, unwanted children are demanded and loved, houses of hell and relatives of deceit become homes and families. SHOULD THE NEGROES BOYCOTT SANTA THIS OR ANY OTHER XMAS?

Man must never forget "to give those thing to Caesar that belong to Caesar," but he must never give Caesar those things that belong to God. Only God must be granted things that belong to Him. We should live the philosophy of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man everyday of our lives. We should not allow any season to cause us to relinquish our manhood, willingl, meaning, rebel and fight whenevr God's children are being exploited. Due respect must always be demanded. A procedure or technique is compromisable, but not a principle.

Business is always at its peak during the Xmas season. The poor get poorer and the rich get riched. Is the Negro, the poor? Is he always the last to get a job and is he always the first one to get fired or laid off th ejob? Do whites make considerably more for their labor than the Negro? Does it take as much for the Negro to live as it does the white? What grocer sells to a man cheaper because he is non-white? Will a toy store charge the white more because his earnings are higher? The Negroe's income is far below that of the white's, therefore, his buying power is weaker. SHOULD THE NEGRO BOYCOTT SANTA CLAUS?

Every man, woman and child is entitled to the happiness of Xmas, especially that feeling of communication with Almighty God and the gifts of Santa Claus. Is the Negro financially able to receive the gifts of Santa Claus? Is there any immediate remedy to the Negroe's joblessness, last hired and first fired delema or SHOULD HE BOYCOTT SANTA CLAUS? Most Negroes have always participated in the Xmas-giving crave. Most of them utilize pawn shops, illegal private loans; small loan companies where one must mortgage his soul, life savings, legal robbery lay-a-way plans or banks. Yes, the majorit of the Negroes qualify for banks loans (most of them have to get co-signers) Is it a must for Negroes to be active in the gift and toy carnival or SHOULD THEY BOYCOTT SANTA CLAUS?

Is another outlet humanly possible that would abet the Negro in his desperate effort to spend money for Xmas? Yes, JOBS, XMAS JOBS. Some call them part-time, extra or seasonal help. This is one of the natural constructive gifts of the Yule Season. HUNDREDS OF CLERKS, SALES PERSONS, STOCKROOM CHECKERS, DISPLAY HELPERS, CREDIT CHECKERS, APPLICATION TAKERS, BANK TELLERS, TYPISTS, FILE CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, etc. are hired AND PAID WELL. The only job categories that are opened to Negroes are significantly MAIDS, PORTERS, JANITORS, WAITERS, BUS BOYS, COOKS, HOUSE CLEANERS AND CLOTHES IRONERS. These positions pay WELL, WELL below what it takes to live and they are not subsidibed by welfare or any other charitable agency. Negroes have always accepted these jobs without expressing their true feelings and tried to buy Santa Claus this Xmas?

Should the whites remember, God made all men equal? Should they need reminding that ALL citizens of the U. S. of America are entitled to an equal opportunity to pursue happiness? Do they believe God made ALL men of one blood,, there is only one heaven and the blacks are their brothers? Don't they know they are their brother's keepes and that they are liars if they think they can love God but don't love the Negro? The Bible said this! If they loved Negroes, would they give all those good Xmas jobs to the white or would they divide them between white and black sisters and brothers? "You are your brother's KEEPER" said the Holy Bible and it didn't mean KEEP him in semi-slavery by giving all the good, well-paying Xmas jobs to the white. It means in part, KEEP the Negro participating in the buying of Santa Clause by allowing him a fair opportunity to earn money to spend. IF THE WHITES FAIL TO HIRE NEGROES in these extra Xmas Jobs, CAN NEGROES BUY SANTA CLAUS???

The Crusaders' Buddy Of The Month

GREGORY ANTHONY BROWN

Gregory is a fortunate little boy. He lives within marble shooting distance of the Crusader's headquarters. His mother, Mrs. Hannah C. Brown, a sales clerk at Robbins Department Store, will never have to teach Gregory to sing freedom songs, carry picket signs, march for freedom or lead freedom movements.

Although Gregory is only three years, little Gregory has learned to love the Crusaders and their movement. By having open-minded parents and living next door to the Crusader's headquarters, "Hosea's Buddy" is sure to be one Negro man that will always fight to protect the many freedoms he enjoys because he will know how hard freedom for the black man was to get.

A Letter to the Editor of the Herald which They Refused To Print . . . . . .

BY BENJAMIN VAN CLARKE

Hosea L. Williams, President of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, spoke to a large crowd at St. James A. M. E. Church last Sunday concerning the local civil rights battle. Williams began his talk by expressing thanks to Rev. Russell Lavender, who bailed him out of the Chatham County Jail after he had been there for 34 days. He said, "Rev. Lavender had to put up eleven pieces of property with sales values totaling over $75,000. to bond me out. I know it was unfair for those people to put me in jail or keep me there for protesting against an un-American way of life. Yes, I want my freedom and I want it now! I have made up my mind that we are doing God's will."

Williams went on to say, "This fight might cost me my job, my home, my two cars and my family's security, but I promise you I shall fight every minute of my life with every ounce of strength God has given me until we are all free."

Williams criticized the Negroes who were so willing to negotiate a settlement with the white folks but refused to concern themselves or give any help in getting the remaining demonstrators out of jail or helping raise the $250,000 bond money needed for the other 600 demonstration cases still to be tried.

"I read in the Savannah *Banner* where the NAACP and the Negro ministers vetoed Dr. Martin Luther King's coming to Savannah. I was told the white folks of Savannah didn't want Dr. King here, either. Well, I feel Dr. King should have been invited to come to Savannah and take part in this freedom fight, and the Negroes and right-thinking white folk should have laid out the RED CARPET for him; because we are not fighting a local battle. These white folks are not denying us our constitutional rights because we are Savannians but because we are Negroes, and Dr. King is just as much Negro as you and I," Williams said.

"I can tell you, if Dr. King had been invited to come to Savannah to participate in the fight for freedom, the Crusade for Voters would not be wondering where in the name of God we are going to find $250,000 bond money. Dr. King would pick up the telephone and we would have the money, just as he did in Birmingham. Now, those organizations that vetoed this Negro (Dr. King) from coming to Savannah to fight for his and all other Negroes' freedom should have enough character and conscience to help the Crusade for Voters get those remaining demonstrators out of jail and help raise the $250,000 needed for future bond money. Remember, the freedom the Crusade for Voters has won will be enjoyed by EVERY Negro," Williams declared.

He continued, "The white rulers of this city intend to make us suffer severely for the freedom we win. I am sure they would not be so hard and unjust if the Negro community were not divided. The white power structure realizes that the Crusade for Voters is a great threat to segregation. They intend to destroy not only Hosea Williams but the Crusade for Voters and many Negroes in our community are helping them by their selfish, jealous, and scared acts. I pity those poor Negroes who refuse to help because they feel that if we win a victory this will threaten their prestige, influence and power in the comunity. Well, I can tell them, no labor goes unrewarded.

"I intend to do everything I can to bring the Negro community back together. I don't feel the Crusade for Voters was responsible for the split but I am going to try to give the Crusade for Voters the credit for sewing up the split," Williams said. "I don't think any person or organization should get angry with another because they attack segregation. Instead, I feel they should join in. There is too much segregation for Negroes to waste time fighting over who is going to attack what. While one organization is breaking down segregated public accomodations, another group could break down discrimination in public and private housing, employment, recreation, education, organized labor, courts, or local and state government."

Williams said the Crusade for Voters' future activities will be mainly concerned with voter registration, adult education, employment opportunities, and fund raising. Williams made a public plea for unity among the Negroes in Chatham County and asked that property owners come to the aid of demonstrators still in jail.

Benjamin Van Clark

Crusader's FREEDOM

(Continued From Page 1)

Crusader's Freedom Now Movement, which I was branded as "Hosea the Leader" has moved Savannah, Georgia up to Georgia's number one integrated city. But, I don't think you are aware of the fine, young fearless leaders that truly led the Savannah Freedom-Now Movement. Savannah's youth leader, 20 year old Benjamin Van Clarke; Chief Captain Willie Bolden (and his strong captain force); Savannah's most outstanding 1963 High School athletes, Benjamin Westley and Albert Mack; Bruce Gordon (and his staff) of SNCC; Rev. Andrew J. Young and Rev. James Bevels of SCLC, were the true forces that led the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement in Georgia.

First Congregational Church To Sponsor Carnival Nov. 30th

The First Congregational Church, 421 Habersham Street, will sponsor a Carnival at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stiles, Skidaway Road, on Nov. 30, starting at 1 p.m.

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L-R Ben Stewart, Mrs. Larena and Mrs. Lonnie Groover

TOP MONEY-RAISER FOR CRUSADERS

In the above photo, Mrs. Larena Groover, top money raiser for the Crusade for Voters, turns over sack of money to Benjamin Stewart, president of the Youth Crusade for Voters and sponsors of the Crusaders' Freedom Now Movement.

Mrs. Groover and her friends navé made door to door canvassing funds for the Crusade for Voters their primary off-the-job duty .

Mrs. Groover was asked to explain why she and her friends had chosen the Crusade for Voters as their benefactor for such an effort. She said, "We learned that the Crusade for Voters had to pay all the expenses involved in integrating the hotels, motels, and theaters. We feel to sponsor demonstrations such as was sponsored by the Crusade for Voters last summer, a great deal of money is needed. Due to the fact all Negroes will benefit from the efforts of the Crusade for Voters, we don't feel that *no one* group should have to pay all the bills. Mr. Williams told us in a mass meeting that all the leading groups in our city went down and talked with the white folks but these groups were not willing to help pay any of the bills accumulated in carrying out the demonstrations that integrated many of the facilities."

Mrs. Groover was extended a standing ovation of thanks at last Sunday's mass meeting. Benjamin V. Clarke, who was presiding, commented "These women have been *informed*."

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Savannah, Georgia

Weinberger Driven Out

—Photo by Ernest Withers

(By Staff Correspondent)

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—If you don't believe justice can be turned upside down in Southern courts, consider the case of Eric Weinberger.

Weinberger is the young pacifist who came here two years ago and set up West Tennessee's tote bag project. He is pictured above (right) with Odell Sanders, Brownsville civil rights leader, and one of the women he taught to make tote bags.

This home industry has provided income for over 70 women whose families were deprived of livelihood after voter registration started here. Over 3000 tote bags have been sold.

Now Weinberger has left Brownsville. He had survived beatings, jailings and constant harassment. What finally drove him out was perfectly legal action in the courts.

It started in August when he was arrested, acid-burned and beaten again. (See September *Patriot*.) He survived that, but in the process police charged him with kicking a deputy sheriff.

People who know Weinberger know him as a complete pacifist who never strikes back, but he had no witnesses and the deputy did. Weinberger's lawyer told him the sentence would be several years, if he was convicted, and chances for reversal on appeal were slim. But he said the prosecutor indicated that charges would be dropped if Weinberger left town.

"I saw that I had to leave Brownsville one way or the other—either on my own volition or to jail for four years," Weinberger said.

He left so he could be free to arrange for the tote-bag project to continue without him. He is confident it will and urges people to order bags for Christmas by writing Haywood Handicrafters, 307 W. Margin, Brownsville, Tenn. (Suede, light or dark brown, $10.72; smooth leather, red, black, or navy, $13.75, both including tax.)

Meantime, undaunted, Weinberger is planning new home industries which will produce jewelry and sandals in other Southern communities where there is economic need.

VOTES KILLS SEGREGATION !

In Memoriam

Mrs. Minnie Holland Smith
ROSARY SERVICE
Friday, November 8, 1963
8:00 P.M.
612 West 44th Street

PROFILE OF THE MONTH

Mr. Jesse Doster Makes Financial Contribution To CCCV

Regional Director of District 4, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

Mr. Jesse Doster makes financial contribution to CCCV. Regional Director of District 4, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Mr. Jesse G. Doster was born in Shelby County, Alabama, May 23, 1912 to Mr. & Mrs. Robert Doster who are now deceased. Mr. Doster graduated from Industrial High School (Now Parker High) and completed Correspondent Courses in Political Economics.

Ever since June, 1940, Mr. Doster has been with the Labor Movement, except for 46 months he spent in World War II. In 1952, he was appointed the Regional Director of the Southeastern States which was District 5 (now changed to district 4) covering South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. His duties are to handle arbitration cases, grievances and the third step with negotiated agreements his organization has with various companies they represent.

Mr. Doster was married at one time but since 1939 he has been a most-eligible bachelor (not catch-able, so far). He is a man of exquisite taste in dress and in personality. He gives the appearance of wealth and security that we all desire to obtain. He is a 32 degree Mason of Eureka I and Ezra Consistory No. 27 and a member of the Shriner's Imperial Council Lodge No. 21. He is an Executive Board member of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Doster is greatly responsible for the Crusade of Voters being in existence at this time. Two years ago the Crusade for Voters found itself without funds and was asked to move from its location at that time, immediately, because the building had been sold. Mr. Doster interceded and was able to find plenty of office space in the hall of local #870 of the Mine, Mill and Smelters Union. His work has never allowed him to be a very active member of the Crusaders, but he has made an even greater contribution by soliciting support from the rank and file of organized labor. He has also been a goodwill ambassador for the Crusade for Voters because he has told the success story of the organization throughout America.

When asked why he supported Hosea L. Williams, Doster replied, "I don't, I support the program of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters. My interest in the CCCV is based on the good work that it has done (and is still doing) for the community and its citizens. The CCCV is doing a remarkable job toward assisting the Negro citizens to register and vote. Since our organization is highly interested in registering all of its members and encouraging them to vote in every public election, we were happy to support the CCCV. We understand that Politics and Economics are so closely related that they are inseparable.

I accepted membership on the Chatham County Crusade for Voters' Executive Board sometime ago but I have not been as active as one should because of my out of town work schedule. I constantly encourage our local membership to support and assist the CCCV organization. We feel that the CCCV is "The Organization" of the community and the many good things it is contributing to the citizens are too numerable to be counted."

AMERICA NEEDS MORE JESSE DOSTERS!

Have Mercy Upon Them NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHERS by Benjamin Van Clarke

Each and everyday I am confronted with the remark "Clarke, Why don't you worry about yourself—many doors are being opened now and you want to be able to secure some of the finer things of life." Well I am real tired of my teachers and their advice. If we didn't subject ourselves to jail, tear gas and what have you, those doors would not be open. I have yet to see a history teacher out in the forefront in the struggle for equality and they know as well as I do—there can be no social gain without individual pain. Yes, I have ulcers and many others have other illnesses—what can a teacher say she has as a result of the freedom movement?

If I had to decide right now between growing up and being uneducated, but free *or* being educated but in semislavery as many of my educated friends, I would rather be free, uneducated and on welfare. God help those half-crazy Negroes realize if they lose their jobs this minute the first place they would run to is our office (The Crusade for Voters). I hope and pray that they will wake up before it is too late and see the light. If so many doors are being opened, why don't they try to get into some of them? Maybe they aren't prepared. Well, teachers, I want my freedom and I want it RIGHT NOW!

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Letter to the Editor of the CRUSADER . . .

These are 13 Things Negroes Must Do For Themselves Before WE White Folk Will Ever Accept YOU As EQUALS!

Let's just say the subject of this article is: "If the Negro Would Try." The Negro race has never tried to do very much for itself. The race has great possibilities. Properly awakened, the Negro can do the so-called impossible. Following is a list of MUSTS that Negro leaders should guide their race into. This is the only way to get acceptance on the part of whites.

1. THE NEGRO MUST LEARN TO PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST

The first things are: Education, Development of Character Traits, A Trade and Home Ownership. The Negro puts too much of his earnings in clothes, food, in show and in having what he calls *a good time*. The late Dr. Kelly Miller said, "The Negro buys what he wants and begs for what he needs." Too True!

2. THE NEGRO MUST STOP EXPECTING GOD AND WHITE FOLK TO DO FOR HIM WHAT HE CAN DO FOR HIMSELF.

It is the 'Divine Plan' that the strong shall help the weak but even God does not do for man what man can do for himself. The Negro will have to do exactly what Jesus told the man in John 5:8 to do—Carry his own load—"Take up your bed and walk."

3. THE NEGRO MUST KEEP HIMSELF, HIS CHILDREN AND HIS HOME CLEAN AND MAKE THE SURROUNDINGS IN WHICH HE LIVES COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE.

4. Believe it or not—Some day, some race is going to outdo the Anglo-Saxon completely. It can be the Negro race, if the Negro gets sense enough. Civilization goes up and down that way.

5. THE NEGRO MUST LEARN TO DRESS MORE APPROPRIATELY FOR WORK AND FOR LEISURE.

6. THE NEGRO MUST MAKE HIS RELIGION AN EVERY-DAY PRACTICE AND NOT JUST A SUNDAY-GO-TO-MEETING EMOTIONAL AFFAIR.

7. THE NEGRO MUST HIGHLY RESOLVE TO WIPE OUT MASS IGNORANCE. The leaders of the race must teach and inspire the masses to become eager and determined to improve mentally, morally and spiritually. Ignorance-satisfied ignorance-is a millstone about the neck of the race. It is democracy's greatest burden.

8. THE NEGRO MUST STOP CHARGING HIS FAILURES UP TO HIS 'COLOR' AND TO WHITE PEOPLES' ATTITUDE.

The truth of the matter is that the Negro can make 'his color' a real asset and by excelling in his undertaking make this (the attitude of the white race) fade like mist before the rising sun. God intended a man's color to be a badge of distinction. He must make himself a workman who is too skilled not to be wanted and too dependable not to be on the job. He has gone 'rights' mad and 'duty' dumb.

9. THE NEGRO MUST OVERCOME HIS BAD HABITS. He must make a brand new reputation for himself in the world of labor. His bad habits are absenteeism (funerals to attend or a little business to look after). He also has a bad reputation for loud talking, quarreling, loafing, carelessness (due to lack of job pride), insolence, gum chewing and—too often— liquor drinking.

10. HE MUST IMPROVE HIS CONDUCT IN PUBLIC PLACES. Taken as a whole, he is entirely too loud and too illmannered.

11. THE NEGRO MUST LEARN HOW TO OPERATE BUSINESS FOR PEOPLE, *NOT FOR NEGRO PEOPLE*, ONLY.

12. THE AVERAGE SO-CALLED EDUCATED NEGRO WILL HAVE TO COME DOWN OUT OF THE AIR.

He is too inflated over nothing. He needs an experience similar to the one that Ezekiel had (Ezekiel 3:14-19) and he must do what Ezekiel did. Otherwise, through indifference as to the plight of the masses, the Negro who thinks that he has escaped will lose his own soul. It will do all leaders good to read Hebrew 13:3 and the first thirty-seven chapters of Ezekiel. A race transforms itself through its own leaders. True leaders are never "things apart from the people." Dante stated a fact when he said, "Show the people the light, they will find the way."

13. THE NEGRO MUST STOP CHOPPING ONE ANOTHER'S HEADS OFF.

All of my life I have noticed that Negroes act like a group of crabs. White folk know how to destroy those who are potential threats to segregation. Allow him to become a leader and the Negres will destroy him by spreading lies. Why is it, Negroes become so suspicious of their leaders? They accuse him of stealing money, becoming a dictator, driving their group and all sort of things whites have been doing all along and no one thinks a thing about it. Negroes don't even trust the whites that mean them good. They will even help one another to become a leader and then jump on the leader and ruin him.

A White Friend Of The Negro People

This and That

We will have to have your articles by Monday of each week in order for them to appear in our paper which comes off the press every two weeks. PLEASE address these articles to This and That Section, Crusader Newspaper, 416 West Park Avenue, Savannah, Ga., 31401 or call them at AD 3-8127 or AD 6-5727.

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Crusaders Call For Unity

(Continued From Page 1)

mer had had the unified support of all elements of our county, the Negroes in Chatham County would be free today. The failure of this great drive for freedom has been blamed upon the division of the Negro community.

The recent Voter Registration Drive of the NAACP has been termed "all but a failure" due to the disunity among Negroes in this county. During the months of January, February and March of this year more than 3,000 Negroes were put on the Registration list in a drive sponsored by the Chatham County Crusade for Voters. The success of this drive was credited to the UNITY of the Negroes in Chatham County.

There is one fact undisputed. NO Negro is free, until all Negroes are free. Therefore, the Crusader's recognize now as they have in the past, UNITY is not "just a thing called Joe" but; the nearest, cheapest and quickest way to FREEDOM. The segregationist is hoping, praying and paying large sums of money to, not only develop, but maintain division among Negro leadership. The ONLY wise and profitable thing for Negroes in Chatham County to do is let bygones be bygones and UNITE ourselves and fight segregation as ONE. In this way Black men and women of Chatham County can gain FREEDOM NOW!

Any citizen interested in participating in this summit conference as an individual or representative of his church or organization, should immediately register by calling ADams 3-8127, ADams 6-5727 or ELgin 5-5925 OR stopping by 416 West Park Avenue (On the corner of West Broad Street and West Park Avenue—over Robbin's Store).

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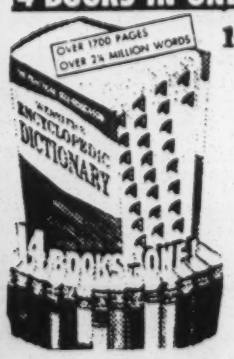

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Feed the Hungry NOW

Winter is coming in the Delta of Mississippi, and with it the threat of freezing and starvation for thousands of Negroes who have no resources.

Again the worst victims will be those who try to register to vote. But all Negroes are a part of it. Basically these people are victims of machines that have taken over their jobs in the cotton fields.

They can't look to state and local officials for any program to help their situation, because Mississippi segregationists fear the voting power that Negroes will soon have and hope they will leave the state.

Last winter the situation was desperate before people outside of Mississippi became aware of it. Then there was a crash program to take care of the more needy people.

This year, the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) is asking friends throughout the nation to start sending food, clothing, and funds in massive doses at once.

Shipments and funds should be sent to offices of the COFO Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee, 400 Yazoo Ave., Clarksdale, Miss., and 708 Avenue N. Greenwood, Miss.

President Kennedy should also be asked to order extra funds for the Federal school-lunch program in the area, and to increase the amount of surplus commodities available for the unemployed and those on relief.

Your

Vote

Means

Power

The planter and the barmaid

ON THE DAY of the Washington March, Aug. 28, a demonstration of the unevenness of justice as it applies to Negro and white was given in a Hagerstown, Md., courtroom. It was in the case of William Zantzinger, 24, white tobacco planter and horseman.

The affair began at a charity ball in Baltimore last Feb. 9. Zantzinger made his entrance with his wife, according to testimony, by striking a bellboy with a cane. He sat down, struck a waitress with the cane and said: "'Hey, black girl, give me a drink." He then demanded a drink of barmaid Hattie Carroll, 51. She said, "Just a minute, sir." Zantzinger said: "When I order a drink, I want it now." He cursed. Mrs. Carroll said: "I'm hurrying as fast as I can."

"I don't have to take that kind of stuff from a nigger," Zantzinger raged, and struck Mrs. Carroll with the cane. Mrs. Carroll died eight hours later; she had a history of heart trouble.

The state originally had sought a murder conviction, but the charge was later reduced to manslaughter. The defense won a change of venue to Hagerstown, in the western Maryland country.

Last June Zantzinger was convicted by a three-judge panel. On Aug. 28 he was sentenced to six months in prison by Judge D. Kennedy McLaughlin and fined $625.

Start of sentence was postponed to Sept. 15 to allow Zantzinger to gather his tobacco crop.

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"No Peace Between Oppressor and Oppressed"

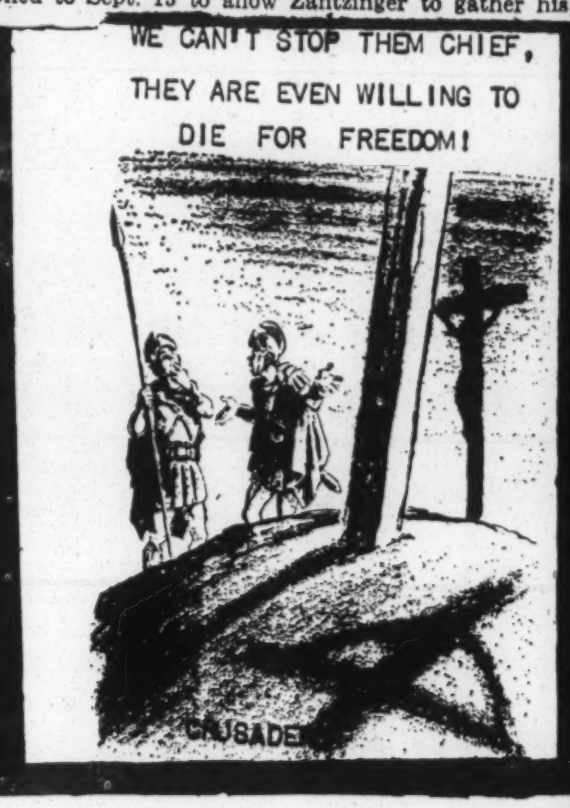
Below is an excerpt from a resolution on "peaceful co-existence" made by the Puerto Rican liberation organization, Accion Patriotica Unitaria (APU):

"There can be no peaceful co-existence between oppressor nation and oppressed nation, such as is the case of Puerto Rico and the United States—just as there can be no peaceful co-existence between oppressor classes and oppressed classes, as in the case of the oppressed classes of Puerto Rico and the monopolistic Yankee bourgeoisie. . . .

"We are against war, but not for sentimental reasons. There is never "peace" in any colony, because colonialism itself is war....

"The so-called peace between exploiter and exploited is a massive assassination committed by the oppressor against the oppressed. The evil fruits of the exploitation of the working class . . . the terrible living conditions . . . are a daily massacre. That is why our resolution of May 5 calls for:

"Peace with National Liberation, yes. Peace without it, no!"



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A Moral Issue

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — As many in this city tried to forget the church bombing and official white leadership was moving "back to normal," a few courageous voices spoke. Two prominent civic leaders, James A. Head and Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., said in a letter to the newspaper: "Unless Birmingham begins to face up to the great moral issue involved, and to recognize the rightness as well as the inevitability of the change, it will indeed be dead."

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE CHATHAM COUNTY CRUSADE FOR VOTERS??????
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Phone Number

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CHATHAM COUNTY CRUSADE FOR VOTERS

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ADDRESS _____

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THE TENSE GENERATION

by Benjamin Van Clarke

Black Youth make up the tense generation. They are the true Revolutionists in our society because no longer are they contented with the outmoded doctrine of Segregation and Discrimination. They, unlike their mothers and fathers are faced with the future. Since last summer's crisis in Savannah, the Negro's freedom movement has grown in scope and combativeness in a manner that must have astonished even its most sanquine militants. And yet, paradoxically the progress that has been achieved toward the movement's goal of freedom and equality for American Negroes has been small, and in some respects, recent months have actually been a period of setbacks. How can we account for this? Does the difficulty lie in the strategy of the movement? Or, more importantly, the leadership?

I would accept the last question as the basis for the paradoxical situation we find ourselves confronted with. Even in our own community, if something should happen that would cause Hosea Williams to remove his presence from the leadership of Savannah's Freedom NOW movement the struggle for equality would have to be carried on by youth such as: Benjamin Stewart, Alfonsa Rivers, Erwin Thomas, Josh Crofton, Joseph Hankerson and many others.

By no means, should I impose upon your minds that Hosea Williams is the only adult leader, but I am saying that he wants what is his NOW and not like some of his counterparts who might be leaders of Savannah Freedom TOMORROW Movement.

This is a tense generation because America has an overdue bill to society and Negro youth are willing to be the collection agency and collect with interest so that the future generation can begin anew without worrying about bills their parents left behind. It might appear that even the youth have stopped in their quest for freedom. Yes, we have stopped but not for rest, but to gather strength to go on toward the new day. The rebirth of true Americanism—the goal of the tense generation.

A Small Sample Of Ruling Class Justice

For those who might still have some illusions that the courts dispense justice—Now hear this:

In New York, a young man named Victor Richman, lost his motor scooter last summer. He reported its loss to the police and the police found it in the possession of an unemployed young man whom they charged with the theft.

Mr. Richman, in getting his motor scooter back, wanted to drop the charges against the alleged thief, but the police and the court WOULD NOT LET HIM!

Judge T. Vincent Quinn, sitting in Part 1A of Manhattan's Criminal Court gave Mr. Richman ten days in prison for refusing to press charges. (Mr Richman's crime was, of course "contempt of court."

Danville Story

An important new pamphlet on the civil rights movement in Danville, Va., has been issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It was written from the scene by Dorothy Miller and is illustrated with remarkable photos by Danny Lyons. The *Patriot* urges its readers to distribute this pamphlet and let the world know about repression in Danville. Order from SNCC, 8½ Raymond St., Atlanta 14, Ga. Copies are free, although contributions to cover costs are appreciated.

No One Free

"White people in Mississippi aren't free either. We are prisoners of fear created by the Citizens Council and the Sovereignty Commission. Our teachers are afraid to speak our Christian ministers and laymen fear to talk to each other. The 'Freedom Vote' program means freedom for us all."

—From a campaign statement by the Rev. Ed King

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YORKRITE MASONS FINANCE FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Jackson Temple Lodge #613, York Rite Masons, Henry Goshea, Worshipful Master and Mr. J. B. Lockwood made a $15.00 contribution to the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement. Mr. Alphonso Rivers, Financial Secretary of the Movement said, "This is the type of action and support we seek from all organizations. When the other organizations become as enlightened as Lodge #613 of the Yorkrite Masons, the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement will not only be able to integrate Hotels, Motels and Theaters but acquire the equal pay in the many jobs the black men and women in Savannah are entitled to."

Upon presenting the contribution to Mr. Rivers, Mr. J. B. Lockwood, secretary of the Lodge said, "We were very much concerned in your struggle for freedom. Therefore, we decided to make a small contribution toward your efforts. We realize that in your fgiht you need physical, moral, spiritual and financial support. Your fight for freedom by demonstrations and your paper the "Crusader" are the best things that have ever hit the streets of Savannah. We wish you success in your fight for Freedom."

Virginia Smith At First Congregational Christian Church

The First Congregational Christian Church, Habersham at Taylor Streets, will present Mrs. Victoria A. Smith, contralto, in recital, on December 15, 1963 at 8:00 p.m.

Mrs. Smith has been warmly praised for her musical interpretations. An accomplished choir director, she has played a major part in many of Atlanta's choral groups.

She has received top ratings as a soloist repeatedly since her first appearance with the Chariot Wheel Singers, the Graham Jackson Musical Ensemble, and the Liberty Baptist Church Choir.

Featured in this presentation will be the works of Bach, Mendelsohn, Gounod, Mysels and some Spirituals.

South Carolina Farmer Indicted In Slavery Case

Columbia, S. C.

The owner of a large farm was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury Wednesday in what one official termed "the first case of slavery in the South in at least 40 years."

The farmer, Robert Moultrie Cook, 48, was accused of violating laws prohibiting involuntary servitude and peonage by forcing a Negro laborer to work against his will.

Cook's farm is located near Johnsonville in the extreme southeastern tip of Florence County. The investigation was coordinated by Klyde Robinson, an assistant U. S. district attorney in Charleston. He said as nearly as he knew, it was the first such case in the South in 40 years.

The only other similar case in memory, he said, was in Connecticut last year. He said the defendant there was convicted. The grand jury was told that Cook held Max Roy McKenzie in involuntary servitude and peonage to work off alleged debts owed Cook. Officers said that when McKenzie tried to leave the farm, Cook arranged his arrest in Lake City May 7 on charges of writing a bad check.

U. S. District Attorney Terrell L. Glenn said Cook beat McKenzie on the head with a pistol and used other force to make him work in the fields. Three days after his arrest, explained Robinson, Cook paid the Negro's bail and continued to threaten him and force him to work, Robinson said Cook swore he would send McKenzie back to jail if Cook's orders were disobeyed.

The investigation began when the Negro went to the Florence office of the FBI. The U. S. attorney's office and the FBI had to get authorization from the Department of Justice to press the charges before the grand jury, Robinson said.

McKenzie reportedly was paid $3 per day for an average of five days a week. Robinson said half of the pay went to Cook to pay off some sort of alleged debt.

A New Politics in Mississippi

CAMPAIGNING in Mississippi are the Rev. Ed King (left) and Aaron Henry. King is still bandaged for an automobile accident in Jackson last June. A car driven by the son of a public official pushed another car into the one in which King was riding.

JACKSON, Miss.—History was made in Mississippi this fall when a Negro and a white man joined forces to run for governor and lieutenant governor of this state.

They didn't expect to win, but they gave the state a preview of what politics might be like when Negroes here can vote, and it was like a breath of fresh air.

The candidate for governor was Aaron Henry, long-time civil-rights leader and state NAACP president. Running for lieutenant governor was the Rev. Ed King, Methodist minister and chaplain at Tougaloo College. Both are native Mississippians.

GREEK ORTHODOX STATEMENT ON RACIAL EQUALITY

The Greek Orthodox Church is against racial segregation, and believes in the full equality of all races and peoples. Our Church believes, moreover, that all Americans, regardless of faith or color, should be granted equal opportunities for public education and for employment in all fields of endeavor, consistent with the best of their abilities and qualifications; and that all should enjoy equal advantages and be the beneficiaries of equal public accomodations and facilities.

In this spirit we call upon our fellow citizens of all faiths, and upon all those who cherish truth and justice, to oppose every expression and demonstration of bigotry. We also urge all our fellow citizens to desist, in word and action, from whatever might seem to further the circulation of false reports, rumors, or representations that distort our mutual relations and the progress of our common welfare.

But the Christians of America should feel that they have a special mandate to work for equal rights for all. We are challenged to prove that the Legions of Christ can, in His Name uphold these rights wherever and whenever they are endangered. Christian love is not a semantic symbol. It is a commandment to which we must conform our actions as Christians and strive in every way to make a reality, consistent with the will of God which was expressed by His Son Jesus Christ when He said, "Love ye one another."

The whole question of integration and equal rights for all races and humane understanding among them, has an ethical basis linked not only with our national security but also with our relationships with half the nations of the earth. Justice, peace and equality are not meant to be merely noble words; they are meant to be the basic and workable concepts of humanity, which will teach us to help and respect each other.

The present integration conflict is wasteful and unproductive. The American Negro has great talents which he should be given every opportunity to develop for the further cultural enrichment of America, to which he has already contributed so much. Wherever the Negro has been given real opportunities, or has had the initiative to seize them himself, he has excelled. We see this perhaps most dramatically in the fields of music, the performing arts, and athletics; but in a less spectacular way it is true of all fields of endeavor, none of which should be closed to or made difficult for the Negro.

We must point out, however, that in the heat of the integration problem, in the great gains that have been made over the years toward equal opportunities for Negroes may tend to be overlooked or minimized. We, therefore, urge patience and forbearance upon all concerned. Violence breeds bitterness. And bitterness only serves to retard the ultimate achievement of human equality which our democratic processes dictate. These processes must survive the anguish of the times and remain the basis of the American will and government.

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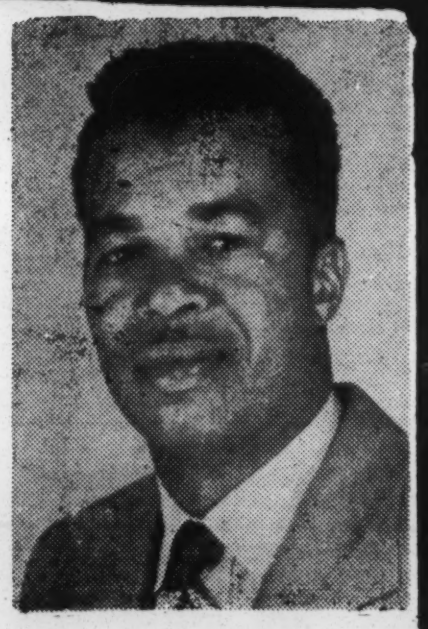

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CRUSADE FOR VOTERS • CHATHAM COUNTY •

THE CRUSADER

VOL. 1, NO. 5 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1963 10 CENTS

"WE'LL NEVER TURN BACK"

HE WILL BE SEATED SECOND TO NONE

In Memoriam

THE LATE JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
THE MOSES OF THE FREE WORLD

President Kennedy did more than his part to bring God's Kingdom upon this earth. He did as much good for the world as any statesman since the death of God's Begotten Son, Jesus Christ. His life was more productive in 46 years than

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Benjamin Van Clarke Hospitalized

Benjamin Van Clarke, Executive Director of the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement Youth Activities, has been hospitalized at Charity Hospital for what doctors term bleeding peptic ulcers.

Clarke, who was arrested

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

HIS FATHER MUST NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN

"Goodbye Daddy!"

This little boy is not only lonely but fatherless. Yes, his father was a "MAN" not just a member of the male sex, not just an educated Millionaire, but a MAN. He was a Man by the standards of the Holy Bible and the United States Constitution. This can be said only for a vast minority of Homosapiens, regardless of the age they experienced.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

THE LAST OF THE CONVICTS?
NO! THERE ARE MORE THAN 100 TO GO

CONVICTED CRUSADERS BEING CARRIED TO JAIL

SEE STORY ON PAGE 4

THEY NEED JOBS TOO

BOYCOTT YES,

BOYCOTT YES,

IF THEY HIRE – WE BUY
THEY WON'T HIRE – SO WE WON'T BUY
A SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGN FOR XMAS

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

EDITORIAL -

THE SERMON OF A TRUE CRUSADER

TEXT: Into Whatsoever City or Town You Shall Enter, Inquire In It Who Is Worthy? Matthew 10:11

SUBJECT: THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

The Christian church in every generation has had a distinctive challenge to influence, in a constructive way, the social climate in which it finds itself.

Without such impact and influence, the church fails to fulfill a very essential part of its prophetic mission. It is likewise true, that as a result of such failures, communities lack those qualities necessary to promote the common good.

Current efforts to enlist church people in the registration and voting campaign is a good example, because through the ballot constructive influence can be brought to bear on sin and men in a way that true good will result.

For church people to use this democratic means of effecting desirable community change is consistent with the best in our religious tradition. This is a tradition which calls for the Christian community to be the "salt of the earth" and the "light of the world."

There is support for this view of Christian responsibility in the words of Jesus to his disciples at the very beginning of their mission.

Observe carefully his advice and admonition to these men whose charge is no less than to be witnesses whose influence would be felt "unto the uttermost parts of the earth."

Theirs, according to Jesus is to be a mission of concern for the suffering. They are to reclaim those who have lost zeal for that which is good.

These disciples are forthrightly told that they must find more creative ways of meeting opposition than simply "hating" it. Dramatically Jesus urges them to lose themselves in a cause "bigger than self" and thereby find themselves in the creation of a new order.

Among these admonitions from the master are the words of the text—*Unto Whatsoever City or Town You Shall Enter, Inquire In It Who Is Worthy.* The disciples are hereby challenged to involve themselves in creative social action.

This is our commitment as Christians and voters in the cities where we reside. We must raise the significant question, *Who is deserving of our public trust?* Why is this question of such significant importance? What does it mean for the future of America's 20,000,000 citizens of Negro descent? Indeed, how does this inquiry influence the whole of American Democracy—*"Who is worthy?"*

1. THOSE WHO GOVERN MUST BE MADE TO REALIZE

I. THOSE WHO GOVERN MUST BE MADE TO REALIZE THAT THE ELECTORATE IS JUDGING THE QUALITY OF THEIR PERFORMANCE

One of the tragedies of our times has been the existence, too often, of scared, unfair and corrupt individuals in high places of government.

Men entrusted with the public interest have made important decisions for personal gain or for racial partisan advantages. Minority groups, many times, find no support from such officials in their attempts to obtain *justice* under the *law*. Negroes have been denied the right to register and to vote, brutally treated and herded into ghettos like hogs or cows, jailed because they wanted to eat or sleep at decent PUBLIC places, shot down because they tried to teach their people to realize their own dignity Negroes have been illegally jailed for long periods of time, tried by unfair white judges, prosecuted by sinful minded white politicians (prosecutors), found guilty for crimes they didn't commit by sick-minded white jurors, just because they wanted to enjoy the same privileges in their own country that are granted to white socialists, white communists or Nazis recently coming into this counrty.

A greater tragedy resides in the fact that such violations of the public trust often go unchallenged. In these instances men of good will have failed in their responsibility to ask *"who is worthy"* and to act accordingly through the power and influence of the ballot. We Christians are as guilty as the white politician who commits these acts against God's children, our sisters and brothers. We are guilty because we don't seem to care as long as we are living well. If we truly cared we would do something about the way our black brothers and sisters are being exploited and destroyed. Not only would we register and vote, not only would we TALK about, but WORK hard enough to see to it that every friend, every neighbor, every member of our PTA's are registered and VOTE in every election.

Jesus says to these disciples, your efforts at goodwill can be made ineffective by those corrupt forces in the community which influence the lives and destinies of men. Discover first the foremost, are these leaders suited for the high task they assume?

When American Negroes go to the polls in righteous indignation against those who violate their sacred dignity as men they are heeding the Christian injunction to discover — "Who is Worthy."

II. CITIZENS OF MINORITY STATUS MUST BECOME INCREASINGLY AWARE OF THEIR OWN FITNESS FOR LARGER RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT

One of the bright signs on the horizon in American Life is the increasing number of Negroes who are being appointed and elected to public office.

Many of these capable Negroes are being elected to City Councils, Boards of Education and to the Legislatures of several states.

In almost every instance, these appointments and elections occur where Negro citizens have enlarged the number of their voters.

Perhaps this is in the mind of Jesus as he suggests to his disciples to find out "who is worthy?"

Indeed this could be his way of saying that men must be evaluated for positions of responsibility on basic and not superficial grounds. They should not become rulers of men by the machines of power politics or the ability to buy votes. Neither should they be denied such opportunity because of the color of their skin or the texture of their hair. Public servants should be judged ultimately on the basis of their character, skill, courage, devotion and ability to do a job.

Only a large committed voting populace can counteract those diabolical influences which tend to hold capable men back even when they deserve to be given a larger stewardship and a higher trust.

Our votes can give more Negroes an opportunity to ascend to places of prominence in public life, if and when they are "worthy."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

A Time and Me

by Ervin Thomas

A Time I was buked —
A Time I was scorned —
The time to pre-empt me;
That time is all gone.
Yesterday, I yielded in your fields
And I challenged at night —
My dignity gone, but my God
Still in sight.
I learned in the shadows
And remembered well —
And no one had to tell me
I lived in a hell.
Today is the time I stand firm
Against your hypocrises —
I contribute, you constitute, yet;
My freedom come from none of these
Non-violently, I repudiate, protesting
Massively —
Universally, I cry
I want to be free.
A time, day and night
I trampled your streets
Beat, gased, jailed, yet
Never in defeat.
A time when God fearing world leaders
Shout freedom for all —
I watch you assassinate them
But they never fall
For the time, and their prophesies
Will soo come to pass—because
I'll fight very hard as long as I last.
Ask you, who am I? Who am I?
Oh World don't you know?
I am black, but a MAN
Not just a Negro.

Benjamin Van Clarke Hospitalized

FROM PAGE 1

seven times during last summer's non-violent protest direct action demonstrations, spent several weeks in the Chatham County jail. While being confined in the Chatham County jail, Clarke first started spitting up blood. Stomach bleeding caused Clarke severe anguish during many long hot days in the Chatham County jail.

While being confined to the Charity Hospital, Clarke will undergo extensive tests to determine whether or not an immediate stomach operation is necessary. The Crusade for Voters is asking the prayers of everyone that young Benjamin Van Clarke will regain his health very soon and return to High School in time so that he may graduate this coming June. Clarke is president of the Senior Class at Beach High School.

THE REV. C. T. VIVIAN SPEAKS HERE SUNDAY

Dr King's Affiliates Director

Rev. C. T. Vivian, Director of Affiliates for Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be the guest speaker at the Crusader's Freedom-Now Mass Meeting Sunday, December 8, 3:30 p.m. at BUTLER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West Victory Dr. and Burroughs Sts. Rev. Vivian is nationally known as one of the greatest civil rights orators in America. He is considered by Dr. Martin Luther King as one of the most efficient and effective members of his executive staff. Rev. Vivian is well educated and has a very rich background of experiences.

He is a graduate of Western Illinois State Teachers' College, American Baptist Theological Seminary and did his graduate work for the Master's Degree in Religious Education at Searvitt College.

Rev. Vivian's Civil Rights experience is second to none. He served as vice president of the Peoria, Illinois NAACP. He led the Nashville City-Wide March to the Mayor's office that ended sit-ins and brought an end to white hoodlum violence.

Rev. Vivian was on the FIRST freedom ride bus to drive into Jackson, Mississippi. He was among the FIRST group of Clergymen in NORTH AMERICA to go to jail for challenging segregation. His knowledge of, and ability to, communicate Christian Non-Violence has made him one of America's most fiery and informative freedom rally and mass meeting speakers, pulpiteer of freedom and college lecturer.

As a clergyman, Rev. Vivian directed boy's work and lay activities for the Sunday School Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. He has written and edited Sunday School Quarterlies. He edited and originated the Baptist Laymen, Official Magazine for the National Baptist Laymen's Convention. Rev. Vivian built and pastored the First Community Church, Nashville, Tennessee. He pastored the Cosmopolitan Church of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

He is an active member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Community churches, the Executive Committee of the Southern Conference Education Fund and the Advisory Committee of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

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IRWIN ROSS REPORTS NEGROES MOVING UP THE JOB LADDER

In the December issue of Reader's Digest, Irwin Ross reports that the "white only" rule has been discarded in surprising places. Negro engineers, mathematicians and draftsmen are working in Atlanta, Greensboro, New Orleans, Tulsa and other southern cities, alongside white colleagues in complete compatibility. Negroes not only work on a level of equality, but in many cases in a supervisory capacity at Lockheed Aircraft in Marietta, Georgia, Negroes direct mixed crews on the production line. At the same plant it is not surprising to find a Negro girl instructing a white boy in a skilled operation.

Although headlines are shouting of racial tension everywhere, particularly in the south, Negroes in preferred jobs have been on a steady climb throughout the country. Negroes apparently experience no difficulty in supervising white men. "I have no special problem," one of them told a reporter. "Just the general problems of handling people." One white employer said "if a white worker disapproves, all he can do is quit." Very few do however because there is no surplus of factory jobs in the south.

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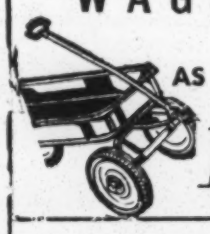

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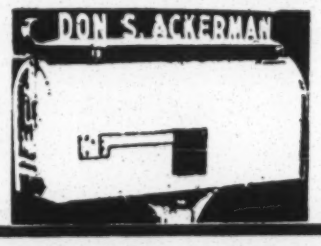

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THEY NEED JOBS TOO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

51 STORES SAY – YES 47 STORES FLATLY SAID – NO

XMAS BOYCOTT

Mr. Jimmie Wells, director of the Crusader's Freedom Now Movemet Xmas Boycott, said "a complete 'Xmas Jobs for Negroes' survey had been made. In fact, 9 Negroes have already been hired in sales positions for the Xmas shopping season."

Mr. Well's first job was to find out from the owner or manager of every store whether or not they would include Negroes in their hiring of sales persons for the Xmas rush. Then Mr. Wells had the job of sending down qualified applicants to all the stores that said they would include Negroes in their Xmas sales rush help. After the applicants applied, Mr. Wells had to figure out means to determine whether or not the manager followed through as promised, and he did.

Mr. Wells said "there will be much activity connected with the Crusader's Xmas boycott. We will send out many pickets, Xmas boycott singers, door to door knockers, speakers to organizations and leaflet deliverers. Our boycott will largely be confined to the larger Negro neighborhoods and the large department stores."

"Our boycott is not a blanket one. We are selectively boycotting. We will buy from any store that exemplifies fair employment practices. We will not buy from any store that will not hire Negroes in positions other than porters, janitors, etc."

Benjamin Van Clarke, Executive Director of the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement said, "We will not pressure, intimidate or threaten any Negro who fails to go along with our selective buying campaign. This is the reason we are not picketing up and down Broughton Street. We have the personnel (young and physically fit) but we don't believe in strong-arm tactics. The one and only thing we want to be sure is that EVERY NEGRO KNOWS WHAT STORES REFUSED TO HIRE NEGROES. After this our job is finished." Clark went on to say "We are not going to start this business of calling our folk's names if they shop in one of the stores that we are boycotting. We don't believe in standing around telling adults what they had better not do, following them home and telling their friends and pastor, watching a man's store like a watch-dog, and following his customers after they leave the store like law enforcement officers. All we are going to do is let the Negroes know what white folk refused to hire them as sales persons, etc."

A complete list of the stores that promised to hire Negroes and a list of those that said they would not hire a Negro can be obtained at 416 West Park Avenue (over Robbins Dry Goods Store) or by calling AD 3-8127. These lists will be passed out at all Crusade for Voters' meetings.

HE WILL BE SEATED SECOND TO NONE

FROM PAGE 1

999,999,999 men out of 1,000,000,000 who live to ripe old ages.

He was not a "copy-cat." He was an originator, with wisdom. He possessed far and nearsighted vision. He was shallow enough to protect the peasants, yet he had more than enough depth to cope effectively with the greatest and most difficult problems ever to face man.

His life was an inspiration even to the hopeless. It inspired countless humans to lift themselves from the depths of degredation and hitch their wagons to the mightiest star. That star that Moses saw of the promised land with dying eyes. That eternal star that lead three wise men to the manger in Bethlehem. As James Barrie said "You can have anything in life if you will sacrifice everything else for it." What has the late PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY? EVERYTHING!

HIS FATHER MUST NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN

FROM PAGE 1

We mourned, the Nation Mourned, in fact nearly the whole world mourned, but mourning will not violate the death of this little boy's father. His father was God's gift to the 20th century. Even communist aggression stood still and remorsed over the death of his father. Statesmen all over the globe were anguished. The mighty wheel of mass production stopped. The forever matriculating minds of world financiers slumbered, alcoholics and dope fiends stabilized. Habitual prostitutes and gamblers thought saintly and rabid segregationists felt equal and secured. But, only for a period of mourning.

Mourning can be used as a secret valve for the outlet of one's real conscious of self DAMNATION. This is proven by their returning to a life of status-quo. Mourning can exemplify the authentic character of one's real self. This is proven by mental and physical action. Those that mourned over President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's death will prove they were not uncapping their secret valve to let out their own conscious of self damnation by mentally and physically working to see that his death was not in vain.

PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY will not have died in vain to every man, woman, and child that get out into the streets, talk to every citizen, knock on every door until every citizen of America, not only have the opportunity (without intimidation or harassment) but is REGISTERED and VOTES. So that this little boy will not be fatherless in vain, we must originate, support and lead organizations in efforts that are fighting the battles against exploitation and destrucion of human beings. We must do more than *talk*. We must give freely of our money, time and thinking ability toward attaining equal educational opportunities, equal jobs, equal pay, equal housing and equal use of governmental, private and public facilities for all citizens. We must take up arms both mentally and physically against ideals, persons, nations, and continents who advocate or work to destroy God or the U. S. Constitutional rights of the individual. If we stop "only talking" and actually get out and work to rid this world of HATE. Hate that has enveloped the entire universe but seemingly hangs its phangs deeper in the so-called FREE world than in the iron curtain. Hate that presents a greater problem than the exploration of outer space or stabilizing man on the moon. Hate that is forcing man to destroy himself just like the dinosaur. Hate that causes sick American judges to inflict heathonistic, unjust punishment upon citizens for trying to get our society to conform to our national constitution. Hate which drove sick men to bomb God's churches. That same hate made a fellow American hide under thick brush in the dark of night and murder Mr. Medgar Evers in cold blood *for nothing*. Hate drove grown white men to toss a bomb in God's Church during the Sunday school hour which killed four little harmless girls. YES HATE, HATE that stole God's gift to the 20th Century.

Convicts?

FROM PAGE 1

On November 20, 1963 about 45 more crusader's for freedom were tried for fighting for freedom and Human Dignity last summer. The above photo shows a city policeman and a deputy sheriff of city court loading the convicted demonstrators into the patrol wagon which took them to the county jail. The use-to-be-tried-and-convicted Freedom Fighters were very jovial, the males allow the females to enter the wagon first.

The Respectability Of President Kennedy

History has taught us that we are respected by others as we respect ourselves. One of the great geniuses of our beloved J.F.K. was the respect his subjects had for him. This was not *purchased* respect, nor respect out of fear. Mr. Kennedy was greatly respected because he respected himself. He was the first president of the United States of America that respected himself, his position and his responsibility to the point enough to rely upon quality rather than quantity.

He displayed his respect for quality by the number of qualified Negroes appointed to his administration during his first six months in office. The lagging of the free world and the aggression of the communist bloc may have well been reversed had predecessors of Mr. Kennedy utilized the intelligence and ability of black men.

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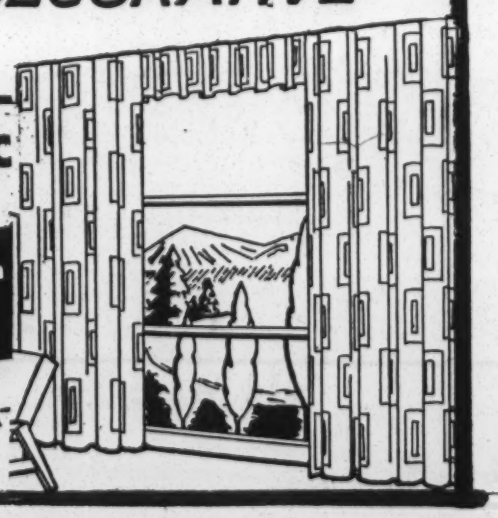

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St. Philip West Broad Street is a church with a great and glorious past. Across the years, some of the most capable ministers in the A. M. E. Church have pastored the church as they have risen to great heights, so has St. Philip.

For the past fourteen years, the Rev. John Sterling Bryan pastored the great church and gave it the kind of leadership that has marked his career as a minister. An able preacher, a brilliant orator, and a dedicated leader, Rev. Bryan is widely known and respected in church circles. For several years he was president of the Connectional Council, an organization of ministers second only to the Bishops' Council. It was his great influence that brought the Winter Session of the Bishops' Council to our city. A member of the General Board of the A. M. E. Church, Rev. Bryan has been called to serve on many policy making boards of the church and his wise judgments are always accepted.

Now the presiding elder of the West Savannah District, he will be greatly missed in the pastorate and the Chatham County Crusade for Voters is proud to salute him on his promotion and lauds him for being always in the vanguard of the human rights fight.

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BBS CHATTER

JUANITA T. WILLIAMS

Adult Citizenship Schools Open

We have all heard the expression "Now is the time for All Good Men to come to the Aid of their Country.' Well, now is the time! No longer can we sit back because we did not have an opportunity when we were younger. The Adult Citizenship Schools, sponsored by the Southeastern Georgia Crusade for voters jointly with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, cater to adults of all ages who want to learn to read and write so that they can register and vote and be true citizens. As we all know, you are not a true citizen unless you have a voice in your government. You do not have a voice unless you are registered and vote in every election.

Schools will be operating at the following locations:

TEACHER — MRS. REBECCA F. JENKINS, 405 E. Perry Street, ADams 4-1957.
#1 School: Hitch Village
Location: Community Center in Hitch Village
Night: Monday and Wednesday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.
#2 School: St. James A.M.E. Church
Location: St. James A.M.E. Church, East Broad & Hall Street
Night: Tuesday and Thursday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

TEACHER — MRS. CHARLIE MAE HAGIN, 1020 Fellwood Homes, ADams 2-7967
#1 School: Fellwood Homes
Location: Fellwood Homes Community Center
Nights: Wednesday & Friday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

TEACHER — MRS. MABLE DAWSON, 608 W. 59th Street, ADams 3-0633
#1 School: Five Miles Bend
Location: Knights of Damons Hall, Cor. Highway 21 and Big Hill Road
Nights: Wednesday & Friday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.
#2 School: Rosenall Hill
Location: Call Mrs. Dawson
Nights: Monday & Thursday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

TEACHER — MRS. DAISY P. JONES, 17 Edinburgh Street
Nights: Monday & Friday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

TEACHER — MRS. CHARLOTTE DAWSON, 610 W. 61st Street, ADams 3-0465
#1 School: Filer's Park
Location: St. Peters Baptist Church, Cor. W. 46th & Montgomery
Night: Monday and Wednesday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.
#2 School: Peaceful Zion
Location: Peaceful Zion Baptist Church, E. 31st & Reynolds St.
Night: Tuesday & Friday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

TEACHER — MR. BENJAMIN VAN CLARKE, 416 West Park Ave, ADams 3-8127
#1 School: Crusade For Voters #1
Location: Headquarters' Office, 416 West Park Ave.
Nights: Monday & Wednesday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.
#2 School: Crusade for Voters #2
Location: Headquarters' Office, 416 West Park Ave.
Night: Tuesday and Thursday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

TEACHER — MISS CAROLYN ROBERTS, 1317 Augusta Avenue, ADams 2-5607
#1 School: Francis Bartow Village
Location: Community Center in Francis Bartow Homes
Nights: Monday and Wednesday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.
#2 School: West Savannah School
Location: West Savannah Community Center, Church Street & Millen Lane
Night: Tuesday and Thursday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

TEACHER — MRS. JUANITA T. WILLIAM (Temporary Teacher)
3115 Gilbert St., EL 5-5924
#1 School: Yamacraw Village
Location: Yamacraw Village Center
Nights: Monday and Wednesday
Time: 7 p.m. until 9 p.m.

SUBSTITUTE TEACHER — MRS. IDA SMALLS MACK
935 Fellwood Homes, AD 6-7389

There are no charges to attend either of these schools. You are welcome to join the class that is most convenient. The classes in two nights per week, two hours each night. The first hour is devoted to citizenship. We show movies, present speakers, play records and many other interesting media to teach citizenship. No two schools are run exactly alike because the classes decide what *they* want to do themselves. Our students are encouraged to participate freely in all activities of the Crusade for Voters. What better way to learn citizenship.

The second hour is devoted to subjects; mainly reading, arithmetic, writing and briefly history, language and government.

All of these subjects are taught by the "experience method" and not the subject-matter method. That is, at the beginning, each class chooses a problem that is most prevalent in its community and all subjects are worked around that problem; reading, writing, arithmetic, history, language and government.

During the Citizenship hour, current events are discussed. We feel it important to be aware of happenings in our world today. Students learn more readily when they discuss things they come in contact with.

We are very happy with our progress over the past three years in these schools and thank all of the churches, project managers, etc. that have allowed us to meet in their buildings.

If you are interested in any of these classes or if you know anyone who should enroll in one of these classes, please call AD 3-8127 or AD 6-5727 for more information.

In our next issue BBS Chatters about Job Opportunities. Bye Now!

Delta Sorority Opens Adult Night Classes Here

Savannah, Ga.—THE ALUMNAE CHAPTER OF DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, in keeping with the Five-point Program of the Grand Chapter of this public service sorority initiated a project of wide interest to the city employees of Savannah. It consists of 50 adults who meet every Tuesday and Thursday evening at the Harris Trade School. The purpose of this project is to enable these persons to become more aware of their civic duties in the community and to be able to participate fully by learning the three basic skills—reading, writing and arithmetic. The ultimate goal is to become registered voters.

These classes are free and volunteer sorors of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, who are themselves professional teachers and librarians, are teaching these citizens, without any type of compensation, except the feeling that they are doing a job that needs to be done.

The teachers volunteering such a wonderful service are: Miss Marilyn Cole, teacher at Moses Jackson Elementary School, Mrs. Jacquelyn Stephens, teacher at Robert W. Gadsden Elementary School, Miss Pauline Rocquemore, librarian at Alfred E. Beach Junior High School.

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EDITORIAL

FROM PAGE 2

III. CHRISTIANS MUST ASK SEARCHING QUESTIONS OF THEIR SOCIETY FOR THE GOOD OF THAT SOCIETY ITSELF

Sometimes, individuals tend to underestimate the influence of their particular vote. How often do we hear it said, "after all, one vote won't make any difference—I'll stay at home."

Jesus says to his disciples, make the significant inquiries even in the face of opposition. Go on seeking the right answers in spite of the fact that an evil majority is in control. Trust in ultimate victory when all momentarily seems to be lost. The enemy may be strong and powerful, but you must still concern yourself, with the answer to the question—"is he worthy?" If he isn't, he will eventually surely fail.

The truth of this emphasis in the message of Jesus is to be found in the fact that almost two thousand years since he uttered this challenge, his truth still marches on. It marches on in spite of some community leaders who have put their personal power and influence above and beyond the Negroes' freedom. There are Negro leaders themselves who have put the prestige of their favorite organization before the Freedom of the Negro, but God's truth keeps marching on. It marches on even though those who claim their lives have been dedicated and concentrated to God, prosecute those who are doing the job they themselves should be doing. It marches on in the decline of imperialism, in the prime importance of civil rights legislation and in the willingness of our youth to suffer in the cause of freedom.

Yes, your vote does count. It counts beyond the next election. Your vote can help determine the course of American democracy. It will help to shape this country's moral impact on world affairs. It influences the quality of those who rule on local, state and national levels. Your vote can help determine the extent to which the talents of all men regardless of race are made available for building a stronger nation and a better land.

In the final analysis, the question raised in the text is directed at each of us. The church, under the guidance of Christ, is saying that each professing Christian must ask himself, am I loing my part as a Negro to advance the cause of my race? Am I assuming my obligations as a responsible member of the community to improve the same? Have I done my duty as a Christian to bring moral judgement to bear on that society of which I am a part?

If, through the sacred influence of our honest votes, we can answer yes, then we can also say — "I AM WORTHY."

STOP POLICE BRUTALITY, REGISTER AND VOTE!

"NOT UNTIL YOU REGISTER AND VOTE!"

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WSOK – 9:30 A. M.
HOSEA (Their Leader) WILLIAMS

WHILE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDS BILLIONS ABROAD...

10,000 Negroes Are Starving in Mississippi

BY B. VAN CLARKE, DIRECTOR, YOUTH AFFAIRS

The United States is engaged in a modest, yet promising, effort to store up the sagging economies of its depressed areas. It began May 1, 1961 when President Kennedy signed the AREA RE-DEVELOPMENT ACT. ARA's purpose was to create a new partnership between private enterprise, community leadership, and state and federal government to improve economic conditions in hundreds of areas. Now is the time for Congress to have the state of Mississippi realize it is a part of the USA. But on the other hand Congress, the president and the nation must realize also that Black Mississippians are literally dying of hunger. The concept of our founding fathers must come to bear upon this issue. AMERICA, DO WE NEED MORE WEAPONS, OR MORE JOBS?

For too long America has increased our military budget, our nuclear stockpiles and our capacity to destroy all life on this hemisphere . . . without any corresponding increase in our security. We spend 56 billion each year for our nuclear stockpiles. Defense spending has not brought security or prosperity. If you don't believe me, come over to Greenwood, Mississippi or Sunflower County. See old, torndown shacks being used as living quarters. Come over to Yalobusha and to Washington County and I know you will leave crying—My God! My God! Is this America, the Land of a pure Democracy? America, here is my thinking. Here is a workable program. I would urge the president to start now in transferring some of the excess 20 billion to begin to take care of human needs now. I know that more jobs are created for each billion spent on our human needs than each billion spent on defense. BEGIN NOW to implement your established programs with or without the help of local or state government . . . and for good measure . . . BEGIN training those Mississippians for "New Jobs — Now Opening" so that they might work for themselves when FULL & FAIR Employment presents itself.

Church Council Sends Team To Southern Cities

CHURCH COUNCIL SENDS TEAMS TO SOUTHERN CITIES

Since July, the National Council of Churches has been sending "three-person *trouble shooting* teams" to Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia at the request of Negro leaders to ease racial tension.

The Rev. James C. Moore associate director for community action for the council's Commission on Religion and Race said that invitations from Negro leaders and leaders of civic and religious groups have been coming in considerable numbers to the council's offices at 475 Riverside Drive, but have been set aside because of lack of manpower.

The council is a federation of Protestant and Orthodox church groups in the United States. It started sending teams to the south last July 4 when churchmen were jailed for trespassing at the Gwyn Oak recreation park near Baltimore.

Last week a team, comprising of a minister and two laymen met with Mayor Chris Heniz and two judges in Selma, Ala., where several dozens of young Negroes were arrested last week by state troopers on charges of failing to attend school. The youngsters were taking part in a demonstration to protest lack of civil rights.

The Rev. Arthur Thomas, a Methodist minister, John M. Pratt, a layman, and Reuben G. Clark, a Washington Lawyer, members of the Selma team, would say only that they went to the Alabama city "to diagnose the situation" and collect "information and facts."

A team generally meets with civic and religious leaders and tries to set up negotiations between whites and Negroes in a racial dispute.

It also helps to arrange bail for civil rights demonstrators who either haven't got the money or have been prevented from securing it.

REGISTER AND VOTE!

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LAYAWAY PLAN FOR
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BISHOP WILKES CONCLUDES ANNUAL CONFERENCES

With the spiritual depth, dignity and decisiveness that have characterized his ministerial career, Bishop William R. Wilkes closed the 1963 Annual Conferences of Georgia, the Sixth Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the six conferences in the state, the Georgia Annual Conference is the oldest, 96 years, and the last one held. Bishop Wilkes closed the Georgia Conference Sunday, November 24, at St. Philip, Charles and West Broad—the Rev. John S. Bryan was the host pastor.

Now, all African Methodists have turned their sights to the 1964 General Conference which will convene in Cincinnati, Ohio. Georgians are particularly anxious that the Eight Year Law will be repealed and thus make it possible for Bishop Wilkes to be reassigned to the Sixth Episcopal District.

Eminently qualified to lead the ecclesiastical affairs of his home state, Bishop Wilkes has brought solidarity to the state and has given the ministers and laymen new dimensions and broader horizons. A man of unquestionable loyalty and integrity, Bishop Wilkes is a respected, recognized scholar who has always commanded the respect of everyone who knows him. A powerful, consecrated pulpiteer, the prelate successfully pastored some of Georgia's leading churches before he was elected to the bishopric.

A past president of the Bishops' Council and present chairman of the General Commission on Finance of the A.M.E. Church, Bishop Wilkes with the unstinted support of ardent Georgia A. M. E.'s, has reported approximately two million dollars to the General Fund in the last eight years.

As Chairman of the Morris Brown College Board of Trustees, the bishop has seen the annual income of the college increase to one million dollars. With the wide offerings now available at the college, the enrollment now totals more than nine hundred. and Turner Theological Seminary, once housed on the Morris Brown College campus, is now a part of the rapidly growing, highly respected Interdenominational Theological Center. Eight acres of land, adjacent to the college, have been purchased for expansion. Four acres have been paid for and early next year, construction will begin on the recently purchased property.

Since 1956, the year Bishop Wilkes was assigned to Georgia, many A. M. E. churches have been renovated, enlarged and relocated. One example in our city is St. Philip Monumental. The pride of Georgia African Methodism is Allen Temple, Atlanta. At the cost of several million dollars, an ultra modern edifice has been constructed, and the architect now has plans for a six million dollar housing project to be built by the Allen Temple membership.

Because the A. M. E. Church in Georgia has scaled new heights and is going higher, the Chatham County Crusade for Voters gives its full endorsement for the return of Bishop Wilkes to Georgia.

All Intelligent People Are Registered To Vote

WANTED
House Work, General
Mrs. Mary Johnson
AD 3-8127

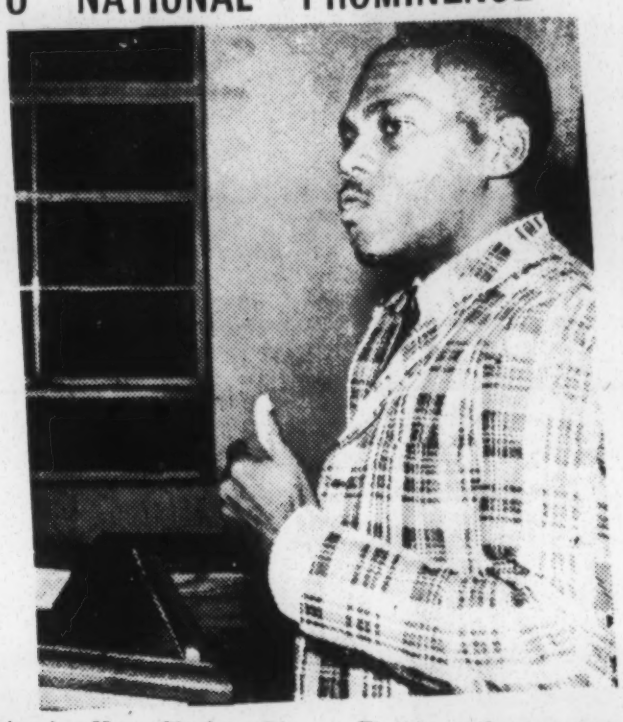
The question before the house sometimes is, "How are we going to pay next month's rent?"

Because of larger beef production and lower retail prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture expects per capita beef consumption to reach 91.5 pounds this year. In 1962, it was 89.1 pounds.

From the crudest earth, vegetable, and insect dyes to today's highly sophisticated chemical compounds, man's cosmetic history demonstrates unceasing attention to complexion.

Takes Hosea with him - - - -

BENJAMIN VAN CLARKE MOVES UP INTO NATIONAL PROMINENCE



Benjamin Van Clarke, Director of Youth Activities and Assistant to Hosea L. Williams, president of the Crusader's Freedom Now Movement, gained National Recognition last week at the 4th Annual Conference of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, held in Washington, D.C. Clarke was appointed by the students attending the conference to map plans and strategy for SNCC's Freedom Movement for 1964. Over 5,000 Youth from across America attended the Thanksgiving Conference for a 4 day period. We interviewed Clarke upon his return home as to what his duties will consist of, Clarke stated: "The Freedom Movement in Savannah has gained world-wide attention. This was evident in the standing ovation Savannah received when I entered the auditorium of Howard University."

Reporter: The students did not give you a standing ovation?

Clarke: No! They wanted to show their respect to Savannah's leadership and therefore I ceased to be Clarke and became an institution embodying, not only myself, but Hosea also.

Reporter: Give us an idea as to what your new duties might be?

Clarke: My job is to coordinate the leadership activities of Florida and map new areas for SNCC's future actions.

Reporter: Are you the only person who will concern yourself with SNCC's problems here in Savannah?

Clarke: I think it might be well to note that Hosea L. Williams stood out above and beyond any adult's name mentioned. SNCC has requested Mr. Williams to lend his experience and knowledge to them because of the tremendous amount of problems we are having in Voter Education and Voter Registration.

Reporter: Will you bring any of SNCC's activities to Savannah?

Clarke: Yes, Mr. Williams and I are now in the process of setting up a conference to begin working on some of the major organizational problems of SNCC. The conference will take place in Savannah or one of the surrounding areas.

Reporter: Finally, Mr. Clarke, In what area do you feel SNCC should concern itself?

Clarke: In the area of Voter Registration. This is the most pressing at this particular point in the struggle. I would also recommend immediate action to get some jobs and food for disadvantaged Negroes.

Most Worthy Soldier To Return To Duty

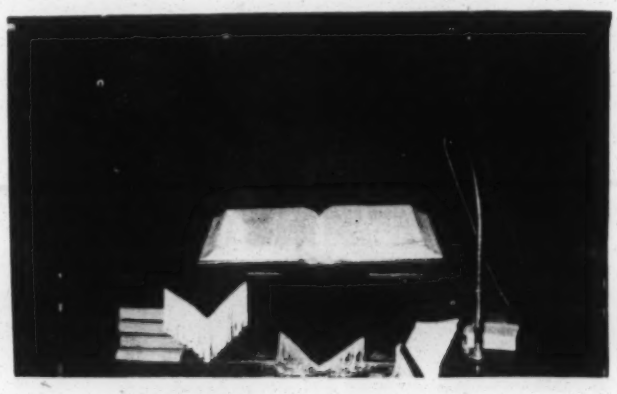
MRS. DOROTHY B. TAYLOR
POLITICAL GUIDANCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Chatham County Crusade for Voter's Executive Committee. She is also Executive Chairman of Chatham County's Political Guidance Committee. She has been one of the most ardent supporters of political action in Chatham County.

In 1962, Mrs. Taylor was elected to represent the First U. S. Congressional District of Georgia in a statewide meeting which endorsed candidates running for state office who received the Negro vote. Along with her duties as executive chairman of the political guidance committee, Mrs. Taylor directed the Crusade for Voter's First Annual Membership Drive.

Mrs. Taylor has been absent from the rank of the CCCV for about three months due to summer vacation and illness.

The president of the Crusade for Voters was overjoyed when Mrs. Taylor informed him, "I will resume all of my responsibilities with the Crusade for Voters January 1, 1964."



SERMONS WE SEE

I'd rather see a sermon than hear one any day,
I'd rather one should walk with me than merely show the way.
The eye's a better pupil and more willing than the ear;
Fine counsel is confusing, but example's always clear;
And the best of all the preachers are the men who live their creeds,
For to see the good in action is what everybody needs.
I can soon learn how to do it, if you'll let me see it done.
I can watch your hands in action, but your tongue too fast may run.
And the lectures you deliver may be very wise and true,
But I'd rather get my lesson by observing what you do.
For I may misunderstand you and the high advice you give,
But there's no misunderstanding how you act and how you live.

EDGAR A. GUEST

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

"WHAT HE WAS TO ME"

President Kennedy, to me, was the greatest man who ever lived. He was the symbol of truth, love and peace. He was a great leader, a great political figure, a great family man and next to God, the greatest friend a poor man ever had.

He carried the responsibilities of the United States very courageously. He dealt with the world's affairs because he was concerned, not only for his family, nor America, but for the peace of the world.

He believed in peace and righteousness and he lived that way. He was also the symbol of wisdom, strength and freedom He believed in civil rights and equality for everyone.

I can truthfully say this, that teenagers and young adults very seldom listened to their president's speeches in the past. Whenever the presidents would come on television or radio, the teenagers would say (I quote) "That's only the president speaking, let's turn to something else." But, after President Kennedy was elected and proved himself worthy of his administration things have changed a great deal. Now the young and old listen to Kennedy's speeches. Why? I can only answer for myself that his speeches were very interesting and I felt that he was talking to me *personally*. His speeches were always about the survival of mankind. He was a good man, if ever I wanted to shake a man's hand, it would have been President John F. Kennedy's.

"He helped the big and the bold
He also helped the young and old
He never received, but he did give
To Me, he was the greatest man that ever lived."

As I sit here watching television and listening to the sad music, I feel so much sorrow. It's as though I have lost someone so very close to me (and he was). I know he has passed but he will live on in the hearts of everyone who loved and followed him. His work shall go on forever. I only wish that he could have lived to enjoy the outcome of his work.

We all know that God moves in mysterious ways; perhaps this was the way that President Kennedy was destined to die. I believe if President Kennedy was living in the days of Jesus, he would have been chosen as one of His disciples. As you know Jesus was crucified because He preached the truth—love and happiness. President Kennedy died also because he believed in the truth and righteousness. He was a great leader, and now he's gone to his reward. Who would believe that something as brutal as assassination could happen in this supposedly civilized world?

We shall always remember him for his words "It's not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." You may be wondering where our President is now I believe he is in paradise with his maker because as it states in our Holy Bible "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake; for their's is the Kingdom of Heaven." May President Kennedy forever rest in peace.

Mrs. Sarah J. Penner, Tompkins' Alumni

"THE COLORED MAN"

I am the man called "colored,"
my days are as dark as night.
I help to build a kingdom,
that denies me civil rights.

• • •

I clear away the wildness
of this western civilization
With muscles, blood, and death
having full occupation

• • •

I received no salaries,
no holidays or vacations
I was told after-death would
forever be a great celebration

• • •

I fought and died
on foreign land,
To keep America
from the enemies hand

• • •

I tried to love those,
that stress the name Christ.
For four hundred years,
a worthless sacrifice

• • •

I tried to use the places with
the best accommodations
In order for this to be,
there must be legislation

• • •

I was siced upon by dogs,
while trying to vote
Felled by the force of water
hoses arrested and taken to
court.

I went to Sunday school
to give thanks to Thee
Dynamite blew the church apart
no apprehension, there will be

• • •

But, oh! I thank almighty God,
for that muslim-man
Who declares unto the Government,
We must have some land.

• • •

That we may rid ourselves,
of all exploitation,
Build homes, provide,
protect our great and beautiful nation

• • •

In this age of atomic,
I speak of Mr. Muhammad.

FRED X. CHILDS

More than half of the living Nobel Prize winners who went to college in the United States earned degrees from Land-Grant Colleges.

Lumps in evaporated milk are formed by the solids settling during storage. Dairy specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture say these lumps do not harm the milk.

Don't let the possibility of a split lip. keep you from having a lot of hearty laughs come winter.

SUMMIT MEETING AMONG NEGROES IN CHATHAM COUNTY CALLED TO ORDER

SERIOUS-MINDED ATTENDANCE LISTEN TO CURTIS V. COOPER

The attempt to re-unite civil rights fighters in Chatham County by Hosea L. Williams, president of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters and and announced leader of recent non-violent direct action demonstrations in Savannah which were terminated by the integration of many local hotels, motels and theaters that cost Dr. Martin Luther King's SCLC thousands of dollars, got off to a slow start. Most of the time was spent diagnosing the problem rather than offering a cure.

A committee was formed under the leadership of Dr. P. W. Cooper to investigate the split between the NAACP and the CCCV and make an effort to re-unite the two groups. The elected officials of the NAACP were invited but they did not attend the meeting.

Dr. Cooper, chairman of the "Unity Committee" told the crowd "we must settle this problem." We, the people, will try to get the heads of these two organizations back together, but if they don't respond, we will just have to find new leadership. The committee is having a series of closed meetings and will call another public meeting in the very near future.

Proposal made by the chairman, Dr. Phillip W. Cooper to the Citizens Committee on Unity at their meeting on December 2, 1963 for the committee's evaluation and consideration.

Citizens Committee On Unity

As chairman of the committee on unity, I submit the following proposals for your evaluation:

1. That Joint Bi-Monthly meetings of the N.A.A.C.P. and Crusade for Voters be held in the various churches of the city. These meetings are to be presided over alternately by the respective organizations.
2. That the receipts from these meetings be divided equally between the two organizations.
3. That the function of the Crusade For Voters be confined to Voter Registration, Political Education, Sponsoring of Political Candidates, Voter Schools, Getting Voters to the Polls, Keeping check on Political Candidates, Political Rallies, etc, and other activities within its charter.
4. That the function of the N.A.A.C.P. be kept within its charter.
5. That no demonstrations, boycotts, sit-ins or other controversial activities, by either the parent bodies or their respective youth groups, take place without the majority vote (by secret ballot) of the respective Board of Directors of each organization. In the event of a deadlock the Citizens Committee on Unity would cast the deciding vote.
6. That the parent body of each organization be held directly responsible for the activities of their youth councils.
7. That both organizations cease and desist *immediately* in alternating Negroes against each other on the basis of differences in economical or social status.
8. That a permanent committee on unity be maintained to see that the adopted proposals are adhered to, to serve as a grievance committee and as a mediation body.
9. That in the event the N.A.A.C.P. or Crusade for Voters refuse to accept and abide by the adopted proposals on unity, then the proposals be made public in the news media and the public be asked to withdraw their support financially. and by the use of their churches until such a time an agreement is reached. That the National body be appraised of our action and why.
10. That these agreements become effective when ratified by the majority vote of the respective board of directors.
11. That no new organization be created in an attempt to bypass the N.A.A.C.P. or Crusade For Voters.
12. That joint committees representing the N.A.A.C.P. and Crusade For Voters be maintained for negotiation, job placement and training opportunities.

PHILLIP W. COOPER, *Chairman*

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18 oz. Jar 39c

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POTATOES
Large Bag 17c

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SALMON
Tall Can 39¢

American Beauty
CATSUP
4 2 oz. Bottles 1.00

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Royal Pudding
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Pet Instant
Dry Milk
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Atl. Journal + Const.

Study Unit Urges Ballot Petition Cut

12-22-63

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

The State Election Laws Study Committee has suggested a reduction in the petition requirements for new political candidates from 5 to 3 per cent. The reduction would give Georgia Republicans a major victory.

This is one of many changes in Georgia election laws included in the first election laws code—a 262-page compilation—that will be presented to the 1964 General Assembly.

Secretary of State Ben Fortson, chairman of the State Election Laws Study Committee, announced the final recommendations Saturday and said he hopes the compilation will be finished sometime this week.

SOME MAJOR recommendations the committee approved earlier have been discarded, however, including the elimination of all literacy requirements for registering to vote.

The committee did propose elimination of the 30-question qualification test in favor of a 10-question test on federal and state governments to be prepared by the commissioner of elections.

Also discarded was a proposal to create a State Election Board that would have had authority to institute its own court action to insure compliance with the law.

The secretary of state was made ex-officio commissioner of elections and his powers broadened somewhat in handling elections.

Republicans lost an effort to require [illegible] help pay for party primaries [illegible] said the committee [illegible] a provision now would result in subsidizing Republicans.

When Republicans become a major party on a par with Democrats, a proposal for government aid in primaries will probably be made, Mr. Fortson said.

ONE CHANGE in the petition law was made to require candidates qualifying by petition to file at least 65 days prior to the general election instead of 45 days.

Mr. Fortson explained the extra time is needed to check accuracy of petitions and print and mail absentee ballots.

The code would make it mandatory for all candidates seeking party nomination in general primaries or office in general elections to qualify at least 45 days before the primary or election. Different qualification dates exist throughout the state.

One bugaboo of voters would be eliminated — the scratching out of names on a paper ballot.

VOTERS henceforth could vote a straight ticket or place an "X" by the name of each candidate voted for in case they want to split their tickets.

The proposed code would not take away the right of secrecy from the voters. They still won't have to register by party or announce their party when voting.

All candidates would have to receive a majority vote in order to obtain party nomination in a primary or be elected in an election. The plurality vote exists now in some instances.

Voter registration deadline was reduced from six months prior to the November general election to July 1. The same deadline would apply to the September primary.

All primaries must be held on the same date. Mr. Fortson said this would help Republicans and small parties by allowing them to use the same machinery used in Democratic primaries.

The proposed code authorizes the ordinary to create voting precincts to suit the convenience of voters. Boundaries of some voting precincts now coincide with militia districts and city wards, a practice which generally results in the neglect of voter convenience, Mr. Fortson said.

IF ADOPTED, the code would also require political organizations to register with the secretary of state and would tighten up requirements for voter identification at the polls.

The use of voting machines would be liberalized in the proposal to leave the question of their use to local determination.

The proposal to designate the secretary of state as the ex-officio commissioner of elections empowers him to promulgate, consistent with law, rules and regulations that are conducive to the uniform, fair and orderly conduct of elections.

Ga. Statew. de

Atlanta Daily World

New Election Code Drawn By Ga. Unit

12-22-63

Election code proposals that would reduce voters' registration deadline from six months to approximately four months before a general election have been drawn up by a state election last study committee.

The proposals would also eliminate the thirty-question voter qualification test from the statute and place responsibility for preparing such a test on the commissioner of elections. A committee report, aimed at revising the state's hodgepodge election laws and incoporating them in a new constitution, was released Saturday by Ben W. Fortson, Jr., secretary of state and chairman of the election laws study committee.

"The committee believes it to be in the best interest of the people for the proposed election code, with such changes as the legislature deems advisable, to be speedily passed at the next session," Fortson said in his report.

Gov. Carl Sanders has set as a major goal of his administration the adoption of a new, workable state constitution to replace the present document which has become weighed with hundreds of amendments.

"Our state has never had a comprehensive set of election laws," Fortson's committe said. "The present one are a hodge podge of local and general laws which have haphazardly accumulated for over a century.

WORST IN NATION

"They are so complex and obscure that virtually every election calls for a rash of legal opinions from government atorneys. Our election laws are the worst in the nation."

The report noted that since its organizational meeting on June 12, 1963, the committe has held numerous meetings in Atlanta and has held public hearings here and in Columbus, Rome, Savannah and Valdosta.

On Oct. 25, the committee published its first draft of its proposed election code and distributed copies to the members of the General Assembly, the ordinaries, the boards of registrars and other interested parties.

The chairman said the committee had done its best to devise a comprehensive yet simplified code of election laws, "writen in plain language, that will secure purity and fairness in all elections."

Among other changes besides the shorter registration period and shorter test, the proposed code designates the secretary of state as the ex officio commissioner of elections and empowers him to promulgate, consistent with law, rules and regulations that are conducive to the uniform, fair and orderly conduct of elections.

It also authorizeds the ordinary to create voting precincts to suit the convenience of voters. The present law in many instances requires that the boundaries of voting precincts coincide with those of militia districts and city wards, a practice which generally results in the neglect of voter convenience.

ORGANIZATIONS TO REGISTER

The code would also require political organizations to register with the secretary of state. The proposed code requires that candidates seeking party nomination in general primaries, or seeking public office in general elections, must qualify at least 45 days prior to the primary or election but in case of special primaries or elections, such qualification deadline is reduced to 15 days.

Candidates seeking to qualify by petition are required to file at least sixty-five days prior to the general election in order to provide sufficient time for checking the accuracy of the petition, and to avoid any delay in the printing and mailing of absentee ballots upon the expiration of the forty-five day deadline for other candidates.

The minimum number or signatures required on a petition has been reduced by the proposed code from 5 per cent of the registered voters of the area involved in the last general election to 3 per cent of such voters.

Ga. Statewide

The Atl. Journal 1/24/64

State Senate Vote Lashed by Russell

By MARGARET SHANNON
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Speaking in the U.S. Senate, Georgia's Richard B. Russell has severely castigated his home state Senate for racing to ratify the anti-poll tax amendment to the federal Constitution.

Sen. Russell said it makes him "hang my head in shame" that the state Senate tried to make Georgia the 38th state to accept the amendment, and thereby give it the majority needed.

Sen. Russell

The Georgia Senate voted Thursday, 43-0, to ratify the amendment, which prohibits poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections. The state's only Negro legislator, Sen. Leroy Johnson, moved to call the measure up.

GEORGIA LOST the ratification race, however, because the House did not get to the measure before the South Dakota legislature completed the act of ratification.

(Georgia abolished this state's poll tax during the administration of Gov. Ellis Arnall in 1945. It was done by legislative act. The late Eugene Talmadge, hoping for another term as governor at the time, heartily endorsed the action in an article in his political newspaper, The Statesman.)

THE DISCUSSION of the poll tax amendment followed a severe beating taken by Sen. Russell and other persistent foes of change in U.S. Senate rules. The Senate voted, 57-25, for a new provision requiring senators to stick to the subject of pending legislation for three hours a day when an important bill is under consideration.

Sen. Russell's tongue-lashing of the Georgia Senate came in the midst of a warm round of compliments and congratulations following an announcement by Sen. Spessard Holland, D-Fla., that the poll tax amendment has just become a part of the constitution. Mr. Holland was author of the amendment.

IN THE COURSE of the discussion, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., mentioned that South Dakota and Georgia had "raced" for the honor of being the 38th state to ratify.

Sen. Russell called his own remarks "a sour note" in the otherwise happy proceedings.

The Georgia Democrat said he felt he had to express his "profound regret" that the Georgia Senate wanted any part in what he termed the "coersion and conformity" of the amendment.

He said there had been a time when Georgia "stood in the vanguard" of states which attended to their own affairs and let other states attend to theirs.

The Georgia Senate action is "a source of humilitation to me," Sen. Russell said.

HE DECLARED he regrets that the state Senate joined in "this mad rush" to ratify the amendment and to become "the tail on this particular kite of conformity and coercion."

"I am pleased the effort failed," Sen. Russell said.

Sen. Holland replied that he respects Sen. Russell's consistency in his convictions, but he doesn't think there has been "unseemly haste" in consideration of the poll tax amendment. He first proposed it 15 years ago.

Sen. Russell said he referred to the "race" to be the 38th state to ratify the amendment and "knock down the last pretense of state sovereignty."

THE GEORGIA senator, chief of Southern forces in the Senate, and Senate Republican Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois fought a rear-guard action against the germaneness rule that passed Thursday.

The change wipes out an almost sacred practice of allowing any senator to talk on any subject at any time regardless of the legislation being considered.

Sen. Russell said the new rule "will not stop a single extraneous speech." He said it can lead to "delays and confusion."

Sen. Dirksen said he liked the old Senate way much better than a requirement for staying on the subject at hand.

He said he didn't want "any junior cloture bill coming along here — that's what this is."

Cloture is the procedure of cutting off debate in the Senate. It takes a two-thirds vote to do it.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia voted against the germaneness rule. The opposition votes came from Southern Democrats and a handful of Republicans.

Georgia Politics

VEP 1, 9

CONSTITUTION

Standard Newspaper Ga. Statewide

Y, FEBRUARY 4, 1964 36 PAGES, 3 SECTIONS ★★★★★ Price Five Cents
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Cloudy

Partly cloudy, mild in Atlanta Tuesday and Tuesday night; Wednesday cloudy, mild with rain in afternoon or night. Extremes predicted: 38 and 54 Tuesday, 40 and 54 Wednesday.

Joint Committee Votes Districting Setup with 2 Congress Seats Here

Approval by Senate Is Expected This Week

By SAM HOPKINS

A congressional redistricting plan that takes into account Georgia's population shift to the urban areas was approved Monday night by a joint legislative study committee.

Senate passage of the proposal by Friday was predicted by Sen. Julian Webb of Donalsonville, chairman of the committee.

The committee recommendation, which will be introduced in the Senate Tuesday morning, gives two districts to the state's two most populous counties—Fulton and DeKalb.

A NEW EIGHTH

The 35th and 36th senatorial districts in Fulton would be joined with DeKalb County to form a new Eighth District, and the remainder of Fulton County would make up the Fifth District.

Sen. Frank Coggin represents the 35th District and Sen. Joe Salome represents the 36th.

Sen. Webb pointed out that although any revamping of the state's 10 congressional districts could not meet "with the unanimous acceptance by the people of this state," a majority of the committee "is of the opinion that the proposed plan will meet with acceptance by the majority of the members of the General Assembly and the people of Georgia."

Although there were numerous predictions the proposal will have little trouble passing the Senate, the close 5-4 vote of the House members on Webb's committee indicated the bill will have considerably more difficulty in the House.

Map showing proposed redistricting on Page 9.

ATTEMPT TO AMEND

A major change in the redistricting plan involving the coastal area prompted Sen. William Zorn of Jesup to declare he will attempt to amend it on the floor of the Senate.

The new plan places Savannah and Brunswick in the same district. "It radically tears up the First and Eighth districts," Zorn declared.

"We would be substituting one voice in Washington for the coastal area for the two we now have," he added.

Sen. Hugh Gillis of Soperton, another of the two senators on the committee displeased with the proposal, declared it "almost abolishes the First District and puts it in the Sixth."

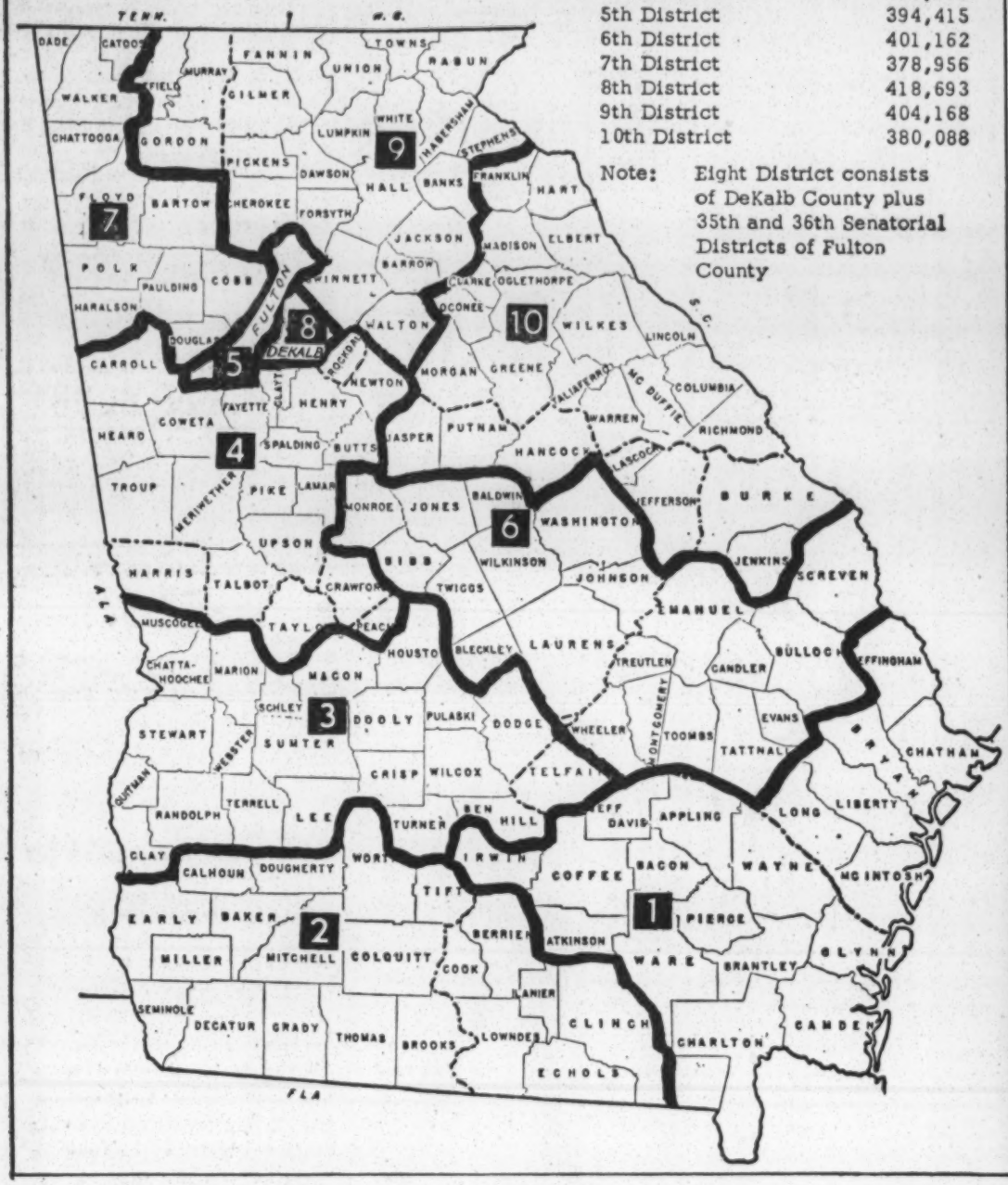
The committee recommendation takes away six counties now in the Sixth District and adds 10 counties presently in the First.

The committee beat down a proposal by Rep. Jim Andrews of Stephens County to shift

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

1st District	422,216
2nd District	387,771
3rd District	400,589
4th District	373,195
5th District	394,415
6th District	401,162
7th District	378,956
8th District	418,693
9th District	404,168
10th District	380,088

Note: Eight District consists of DeKalb County plus 35th and 36th Senatorial Districts of Fulton County



Reapportioned Districts as Recommended by Committee

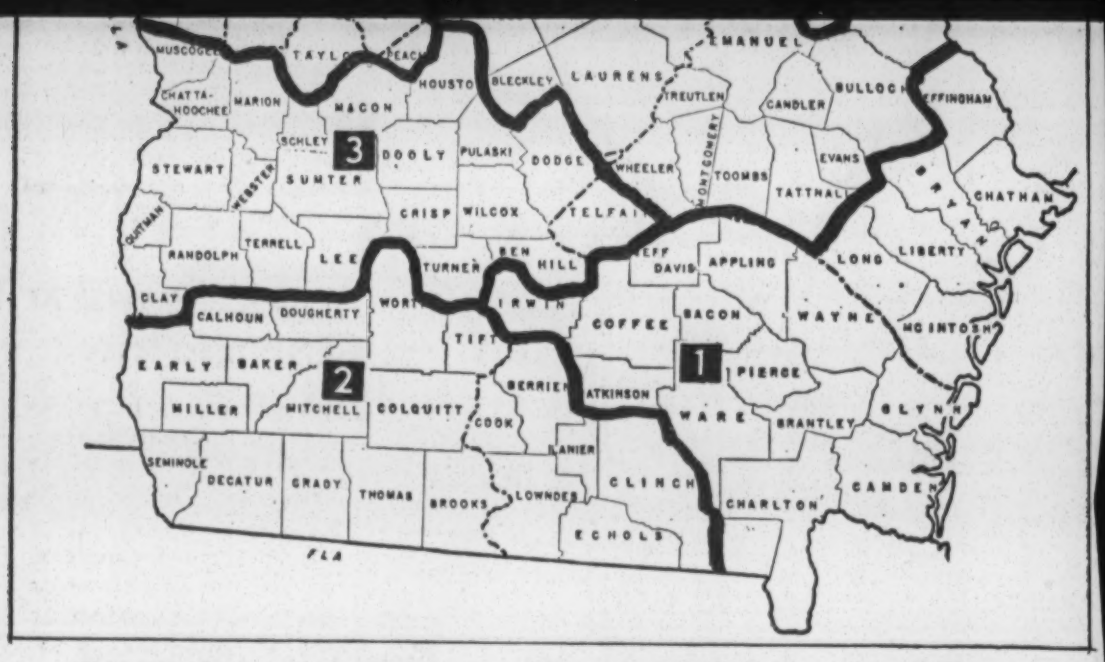
Joint Panel Approves Districting

Continued From Page 1

some counties in the northern sections of the state.

He would have changed the committee plan so as to shift Bartow County to the new Ninth District and Whitfield to the new Seventh. Andrews also would have placed Franklin, Hart and Madison counties in the new Ninth District and Walton County in the new 10th.

Sen. Webb, whose joint committee was appointed last July 18 by House Speaker George T. Smith and Lt. Gov. Peter Zack



Reapportioned Districts as Recommended by Committee

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Continued From Page 1

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Sen. Webb, whose joint committee was appointed last July 18 by House Speaker George T. Smith and Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer, reminded the committee Monday that a suit is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court which challenges the validity of the present congressional redistricting.

He added that although the court "has not yet announced its decision, it seems to be the consensus of attorneys familiar with the case that the court very probably will declare" the current district lines unconstitutional.

AT LARGE BASIS?

Webb further stated:

"The result that may be reasonably contemplated is that the General Assembly must come up with a reasonable and fair redistricting of the State of Georgia, or that the elections for the 10 congressmen of this state will be held at-large."

The at-large elections could be ordered by the court if it felt the Legislature failed to redistrict on an equitable basis.

Sen. Webb said the population of the current districts ranges from 272,154 in the Ninth District to 823,680 in the Fifth District, according to the 1960 census.

The suit before the Supreme Court, which was initiated by Atlanta Sen. Jim Wesberry, attacks this disparity in the population of the districts and contends the districting is unconstitutional.

DEKALB ON EAST

Fulton County's 35th and 36th senatorial districts, which with DeKalb County would form the Eighth Congressional District, are entirely bounded on the east by DeKalb.

The 35th, which adjoins Clayton County on the south, takes in most of Hapeville and parts of the eastern sections of East Point and College Park. It also includes the part of Atlanta Airport which does not lie in Clayton County.

Fulton's 36th senatorial district extends north to near Memorial Drive and west to the Atlanta & West Point Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railroad.

The population by districts under the plan recommended include:

First, 422,516; Second, 387,771; Third, 400,619; Fourth, 373,201; Fifth, 394,415; Sixth, 401,162; Seventh, 378,956; Eighth, 418,693; Ninth, 364,419; and 10th, 401,694.

Districts as They Stand Now

THE COUNTIES

The plan the committee worked out includes these counties in these districts:

First—Chatham, Effingham, Bryan, Liberty, Long, MacIntosh, Glynn, Camden, Wayne, Brantley, Charlton, Appling, Bacon, Pierce, Ware, Atkinson, Coffee, Jeff Davis and Irwin.

Second — Seminole, Decatur, Grady, Thomas, Brooks, Lowndes, Echols, Clinch, Lanier, Berrien, Cook, Tift, Colquitt, Worth, Dougherty, Mitchell, Baker, Calhoun, Miller and Early.

Third—Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Terrell, Webster, Marion, Schley, Sumter, Lee, Macon, Houston, Dooly, Crisp, Turner, Pulaski, Wilcox, Dodge, Telfair and Ben Hill.

IN WEST GEORGIA

Fourth — Carroll, Heard, Troup, Harris, Coweta, Meriwether, Talbot, Taylor, Peach, Crawford, Upson, Pike, Lamar, Butts, Spalding, Fayette, Clayton, Henry, Newton and Rockdale.

Fifth—Portion of Fulton.

Sixth — Monroe, Bibb, Jones, Baldwin, Twiggs, Bleckley, Wilkinson, Washington, Johnson, Laurens, Emanuel, Treutlen, Wheeler, Montgomery, Toombs, Candler, Tatnall, Evans, Bulloch, and Screven.

Seventh — Cobb, Douglas, Paulding, Bartow, Haralson, Polk, Floyd, Chattooga, Walker, Catoosa and Dade.

Eighth — DeKalb and portion of Fulton.

Ninth — Murray, Whitfield, Gordon, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Cherokee, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, Union, Towns, White, Hall, Gwinnett, Barrow, Jackson, Walton, Banks, Habersham, Rabun and Stephens.

Tenth—Franklin, Hart, Madison, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Oconee, Morgan, Greene, Wilkes, Lincoln, Taliaferro, Jasper, Putnam, Hancock, Laurens, Glascock, McDuffie, Jefferson, Burke, Jenkins, Richmond and Columbia.

State Registration Group Sets Action In Political Area

Ga. Statewide
2/16/64
Atl Daily Wld

Stirred by reports of prosecution of the "Albany Five" by the U. S. Department of Justice and encouraged by reports of progress in other areas of the state, the joint session of the Executive Committees of the Statewide Registration Committee and Georgia Voters League, Saturday a program of political action. At the meeting, held in the American Motor Hotel, a goal of 300,000 registered Negro voters and co-ordinated action as a program, were unanimously adopted by some forty leaders from eight of the ten U. S. Congressional Districts of Georgia.

Individual and collective telegrams were sent to Washington protesting the prosecution of leaders of civil rights as is being done in Albany and nine U. S. Congressional District Citizenship Clinics were established, which will be co-ordinated with District Meetings of the Georgia Voters League. Beginning with a Sixth District Meeting at St. Paul A.M.E. Church in Dublin on Wednesday, February 19, at 6:00 P. M. the following clinics were established: February 29, Columbus, Third District; March 7, Savannah, First; March 14, Greensboro, Ninth and Tenth; March 21, Waycross, Eight; March 28, Moultrie, Second; April 4, Griffin, Fourth; April 11, Cedartown, Seventh; April 18, Atlanta, Fifth; April 25, Macon, Sixth. Of course, it was announced, registricting by the State Legislature, may change some of the aligments for the meetings.

Some of the more favorable aspects of the reports were made by Rev. Andrew H. Young of SCLC, sponsors of the meetings, [illegible] effect that there are approximately 225,000 Negroes [illegible] in Georgia and that his organization would back the co-ordinated program. Mrs. Barbara Whitaker of the Voter Education Project, reported over 300,000 registered in 11 Southern states under auspices of her agency and urged the demanding of respect by getting out the vote. Slater King and Thomas Chatman of Albany; Wm. P. Randall of Macon, A. C. Touchstone, Griffin; Toombs McLendon, Washington; Jesse Hill, Atlanta; Rev. J. C. Hope, Brunswick; Ray Ware, Athens; Rev. Samuel Wells, Albany; and Eli Jackson; Greensboro, reported on increased registration and improved conditions in jobs, integration of facilities and better housing. Wm. P. Randall, Macon and J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta, Co-Chairmen, presided, with the assistance of Mrs. Ocelia Ellis and Rev. F. C. Bennettee.

Atl. Const.

House Votes Study of Reseating

The House agreed late Friday to set up a committee to study that chamber's apportionment and any possible need for change in the General Assembly.

The House approved by unanimous consent the resolution, proposed by Rep. A. A. Fowler of Douglas, which creates a seven-member committee to "study and investigate the present method of apportionment of the members of the House."

"I've heard reports this week that there are those planning to go into federal court seeking to reapportion the Georgia House of Representatives," Fowler said.

PROBE URGED

"While my resolution was not prompted by these reports, it would be prudent for us to carefully examine the makeup of the House and have in mind alternative proposals which can be considered."

One place where reapportionment of the House might be considered is the constitution revision session which Gov. Carl Sanders has scheduled in early May, Fowler said.

MAY GO TO COURT

City officials have said in recent days they may go into the courts seeking to upset the current apportionment — three members for the largest eight counties, two for the next thirty counties, and one each for the 121 smallest counties.

Population statistics show that Echols County has only a fraction of the number of voters that are in Fowler's home county. The ratio spreads to 99-to-1 when Echols and Fulton are compared.

Several other states already have been forced to change their House and Senate membership, so that both represent population.

Meanwhile, Georgia legal experts said that the case handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court Monday requiring congressional redistricting obviously would also apply to legislative reapportionment in Georgia.

A suit currently is pending in federal court here which would require the House to be put on a population basis. That same suit already has required Senate redistricting to give urban counties a larger voice in government.

See Statement

Politics and People

At 1. Const

Smaller Counties March Into Trap

2-22-64

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

"We're just building a record, very quietly, for the courts," a city official said the other day. "Then we will have to go into a complete suit on reapportionment of the Georgia House."

The record now is complete. The suit will be filed shortly. The House itself has produced the best possible testimony to lose the small counties some representatives.

Reg Murphy

Following Rep. Denmark Groover of Bibb, as it had in the heyday of former Gov. Marvin Griffin, the House voted to try to get its largest concentration of population again Thursday.

Legislators who for five weeks had been building the record against themselves thus led themselves straight into the

Comment and Analysis

trap laid so patiently and well by the cities.

At this session alone, the House has amassed the following testimony for reapportionment:

Killed financial aid bills and amendments that would have helped cities, as counties now are helped.

Stopped bills that would have allowed cities to contract for roads, just as counties now do.

Shouted down a uniform law in effect in many states that would have allowed annexation in the event of heavy growth just outside cities.

And others, including the congressional redistricting vote Thursday.

There is, to be sure, a suit still pending in federal court here asking House reapportionment to give the largest county a better than 99-to-1 equalization with the smallest.

That suit could be revived, and may be, but an entirely separate one is being prepared by city officials.

It must be said in behalf of the House as it presently is constituted, however, that it is consistent. Anything cities want, it kills.

Groover, who was the floor leader for Griffin, is a good lawyer. One cannot help but wonder whether he was aware of the suits.

There will be denials in the House that the courts have anything to do with House membership. "That's geography," they will insist.

The ones who have kept up will know better. They will know that a federal court in Oklahoma not only has ordered both House and Senate onto a population basis, but has drawn the districts for them.

The courts have said that Delaware and Connecticut must redistrict both houses of the Legislature to be responsive to urban population.

In Illinois, over 160 legislators are running at large because the State Supreme Court said they would have to be elected by people, of a relatively equal number.

Remember that when the screams arise, and just remember that the Georgia House's best informed men know precisely what sort of record they were building.

Ga. Statewide

Redistricting Approved By Georgia Solons

Atl. World 2-23-64

Georgia legislators and political observers Saturday not only saw the new state redistricting plan a fair compromise with those who had opposed previous proposals but also felt confident it was satisfactory enough to damper any court action.

The General Assembly came up with the new district arrangement barely minutes before the 1964 session officially ended. As a matter of fact backers of Gov. Sanders are accused of having unplugged the clock in the House to stretch time in approving the plan, then plugging it in again to head off further talk.

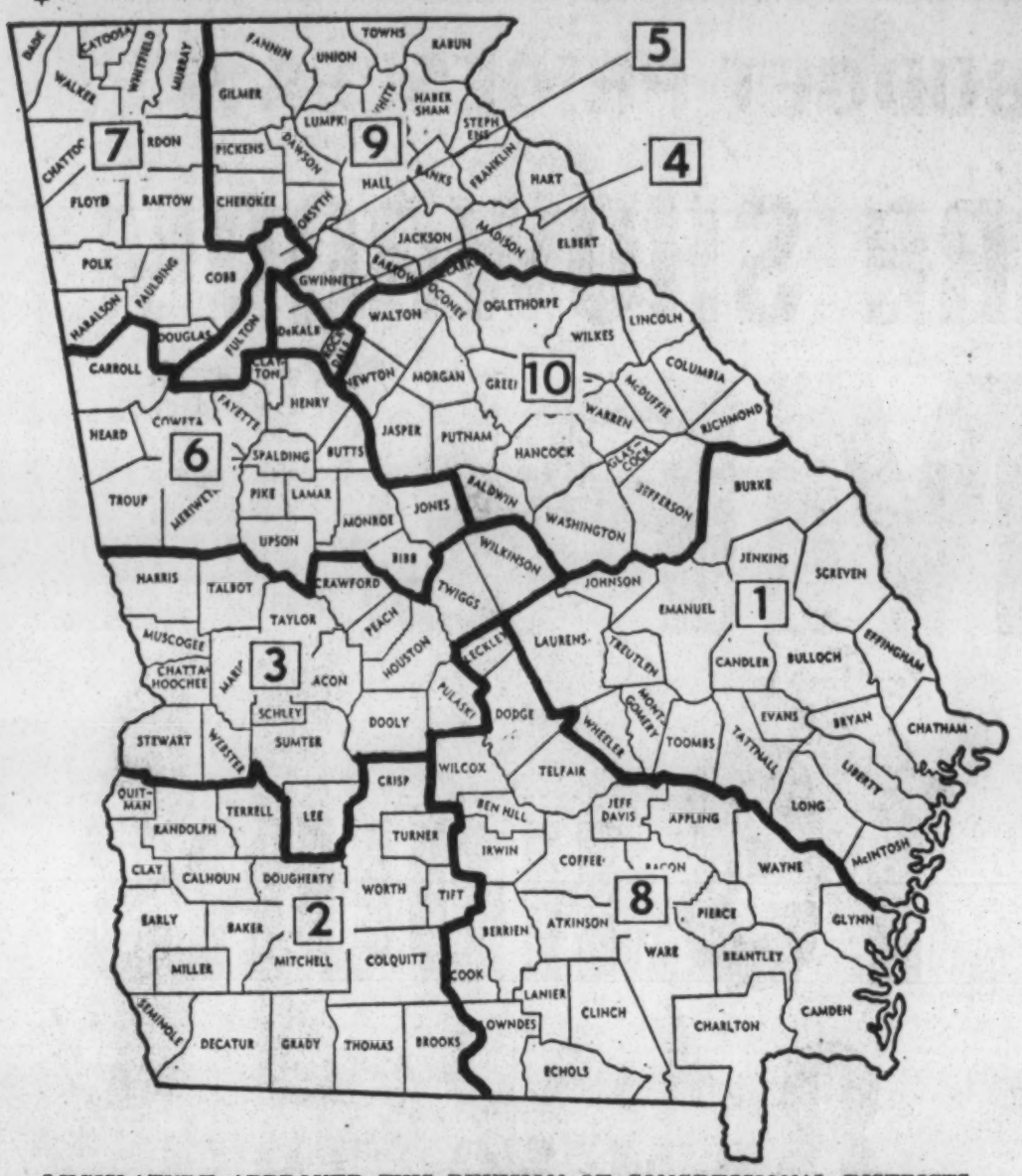
Rep. Denmark Groover, one of the chief challengers of previous redistricting plans, indicated Saturday he was willing to go along with the passed bill and not go into court. Gov. Sanders had issured a strong directive for the legislators to come up with an approiate redistricting plan before the session ended.

The new plan creates 10 congressional districts of 400,000 each, however at least on district... the 6th may have over 455,000. The new plan will add a Representive each for Fulton and DeKalb Counties, rather than one combined.

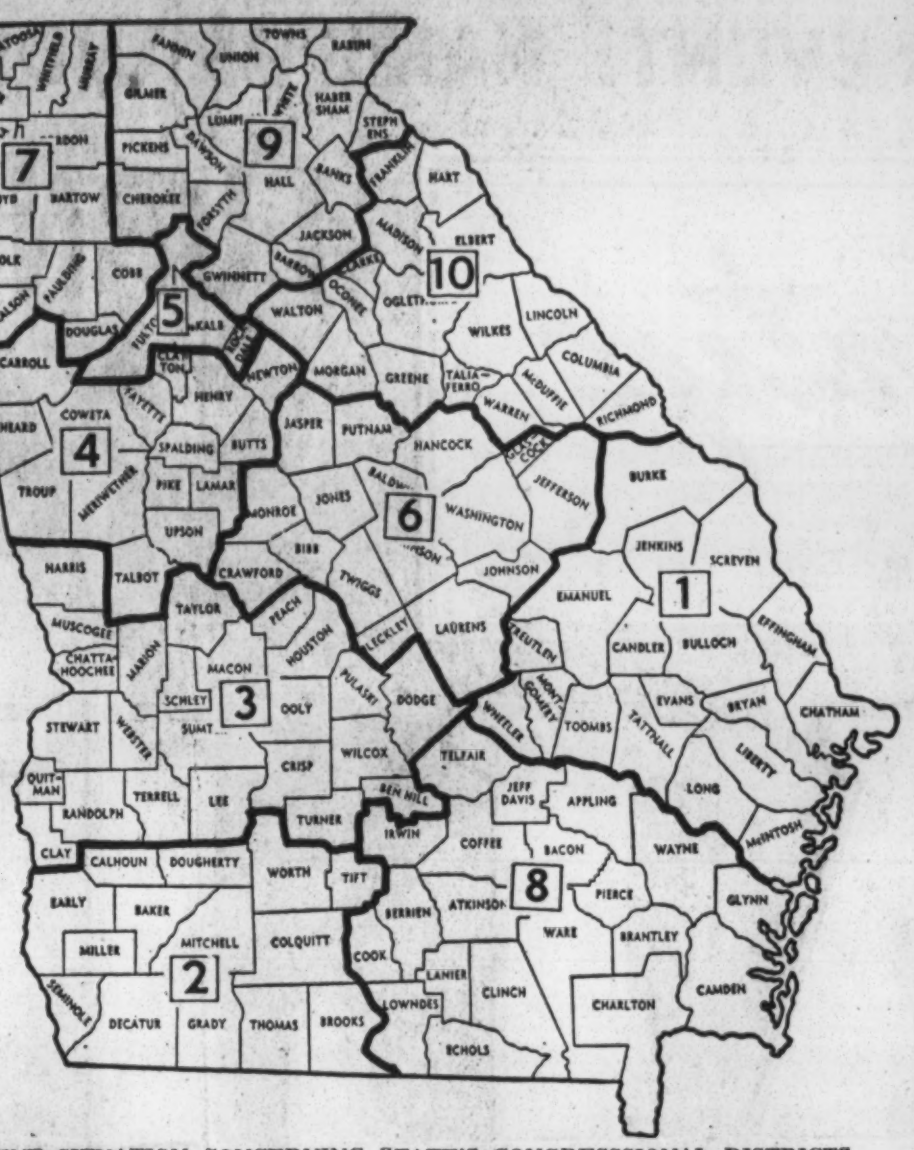
The legslature also passed a prison reform package of bills which will mean freedom for 200 to 400 convicts throughout the state who are termed accidental victims of a system now being changed.

Ga. Statewide

Statistics, Ga. Statewide Posit



LEGISLATURE APPROVED THIS REVISION OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Atlanta's Metropolitan Area Gets Two Congressmen for First Time in History



PRESENT SITUATION CONCERNING STATE'S CONGRESSSIONAL DISTRICTS
Note That District 5 Includes Fulton, DeKalb and Rockdale Counties

Now Weltner Won't Run Alone

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

Two congressmen who must be concerned with the problems of downtown Atlanta and its fringe areas were spawned by the redistricting plan approved by the General Assembly Saturday minutes after midnight.

Fulton, DeKalb and Rocckdale —the present 5th District—were given two congressmen. Both will serve sections of the general downtown Atlanta area.

Fifth District Congressman Charles Weltner keeps most of downtown Atlanta, but the new DeKalb congressman will get such a large slice of the city that he, too, must be receptive to its needs.

All of the 36th and parts of the 35th and 37th Senatorial District will go into the DeKalb district. This is a change from earlier plans which would have attached two complete districts to DeKalb.

SOME OF the Atlanta landmarks or areas going to DeKalb include Broadview Plaza, the Morningside residential area, Grant Park, Federal Penitentiary, Ponce de Leon Park, Grady Hospital, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Carver Homes Housing project, and the State Archives Building under construction.

Border landmarks or areas remaining in the 5th are Lenox Square, Piedmont Park, Municipal Auditorium, Atlanta Police Station, the Ansley Park residential area and the new stadium to be constructed behind the State Capitol.

The new City Auditorium to be constructed in Buttermilk Bottom will straddle the line.

Fulton Rep. Jack Paul Etheridge, who drew the lines for separating the new 4th and 5th, explained Saturday they were split to keep central downtown Atlanta in Weltner's district.

IF THE ENTIRE 37th Senatorial District had gone to DeKalb, all of downtown Atlanta west of a line parallel with Spring Street, north of the railroad line just south of Marietta Street and south of 10th Street would have been in the new district.

This would have placed the Old Post Office Department location of Mr. Weltner's office in Atlanta, and most banking establishments as well as businesses in the heart of the city, in the DeKalb district.

To keep this from happening, all Atlanta property west of Butler Street and in a general straight line from the end of Butler to 10th Street was retained in the 5th.

The only section of the 35th tacked onto the new 4th is a four-block area southeast of the Capitol comprised mainly of the Capitol Homes Housing Project.

A PLAN DRAFTED by the joint congressional redistricting committee headed by Sen. Julian Webb of Donalsonville would have placed the State Captiol, Atlanta City Hall and Fulton Courthouse in the DeKalb District. A move was under way to change this when the plan was discarded.

The redistricting plan adopted, which was drafted late Friday by Fulton Sen. Frank Coggin except for the Fulton-DeKalb separations, places Rockdale in the 4th with DeKalb. Most other plans had Rockdale in some other district.

The present 5th District of Fulton, DeKalb and Rockdale is the second largest in the nation with 823,000 population. The 5th now will have 398,763 people, while the 4th will have 424,917.

SEN. COGGIN said Saturday he finished drafting his plan, which was approved just as he outlined it, about 5:30 Friday afternoon.

He worked alone in the meeting room of the Senate Rules Committee adjacent to the lieutenant governor's office while the Senate was in executive session confirming appointments of the governor.

Sen. Coggin had been on a conference committee that was making no headway all day and ultimately had deadlocked on a 3-3 vote. He decided to draft a plan of his own and submit it for consideration.

Guidelines proposed during weeks of debate, testimony given by legislators at a hurry-up public meeting at mid-day Friday and other factors such as trade areas, compatibility of one county to another, growth pattern and economic patterns of certain counties were all considered, he explained.

THESE GUIDELINES were followed:

—Two congressmen for Atlanta and Fulton.

—Divide Columbus and Macon, the state's fourth and fifth largest cities.

—Keep incumbent congressmen from having to oppose each other.

—Give the coastal area two congressmen, with Glynn and Chatham counties separated.

—Allow each of the state's largest cities to be the metropolitan center of a congressional district.

—Draft a plan as equitable to everyone as possible.

ONE CRITICISM evoked by the plan is the disparity in population. The new districts range in size from 329,738 in the 9th to 455,575 in the 6th.

Many legislators thought the population tolerance should have been narrower. But Sen. Coggin said he drafted the plan with trade areas and growth patterns in mind as much as equal population and felt he arrived at the most satisfactory plan for the most lawmakers.

"I know it was impossible to satisfy everyone and keep anyone from getting hurt," he said, adding the plan "must have been close to what everybody wanted" because it passed both houses easily — the Senate at 11:58 p.m., the House at 12:11 a.m. Saturday.

Sen. Coggin's committee did not consider the plan, but when a new conference committee was appointed just after 11 p.m., he handed it to the new members and asked that they consider it.

The committee accepted it unanimously and within an hour it had cleared both houses to end a task that had been under way almost a year.

The Fulton Republicans Met Successfully An Important Test Here Saturday

Atl. World 2-23-64

We are glad over the fact that the top leadership in the Fulton County Republican organization and some of its state leadership as well successfully met here Saturday a challenge to the G.O.P. future growth in the county.

The meeting partially confirmed what was announced a few days previously "that an accord had been reached" between the regulars and a more conservative group over the official leadership of the county organization. The main test came over the question of the temporary chairman who would preside over the session. Atty. Randolph Thrower, county chairman, whose term expired with the beginning of the session, and head of the liberal forces of the G.O.P. decisively beat conservative Shorty R. L. Doyal 853 to 414 votes for the temporary chairmanship. The Negro delegates solidly supported the Thrower leadership.

Also on the questions of permanent county officials and delegates to the district and state conventions which are to be held later there was no serious disagreement.

However on another important test vote, the conservatives won the vote to commit the county delegates to the district and state conventions to support delegates to the national convention committed to the nomination of Senator Goldwater for the President. Only the district and state conventions actually name delegates to the national convention.

With a total of 1486 Fulton Republicans registered for the meeting, it marked the largest gathering of Republicans to a single meeting in the entire history of the Party in the state. This shows definite progress and we think this is healthy and in the interest of better and more just government in meeting the racial and other local issues.

Our racial group had appropriate representation in the discussions and in the selection of officers and delegates. This is in keeping with the tradition of the G.O.P. in this state and at the national level. Continued recognition of this principle, the Republicans can expect continued growth.

Sa. Statewide

"Regular" Republicans Maintain Control Of Fulton County Group

Atl. Jnl. 2-2-64

Powell Named Secretary; Negroes For Rockefeller

By STANLEY S. SCOTT

An expected split between "regular" Republicans and pro-Goldwater forces was possibly averted at the Fulton County Convention Saturday when a slate of party stalwarts were elected to office without opposition.

However, the Fulton County Republican Convention, after stiff opposition, adopted a resolution directing that delegates to the National convention in San Francisco cast their votes for Sen. Barry Goldwater as the presidential nominee on each ballot until released by the senator.

The GOP convention held at the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium attracted 1,486 registered delegates, said to be the largest gathering in the history of the party.

OFFSET GOLDWATER

It was well-known that the large number of Negroes who attended the usually integrated convention, were not satisfied with the 704 to 457 vote calling for Fulton County delegates to district convention to commit their votes to Sen. Goldwater, who has thus far espoused a state's rights campaign philosophy.

Negroes polled at the convention indicated strong backing for another announced Republican candidate—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

A resolution offered by Atlanta's John H. Calhoun and approved by the convention is expected to help the force of committed delegates to the national convention.

The Calhoun resolution called for the Fulton County Republican Party to support the decisions of the local party and the 1964 convention. The resolution backers expressed the hope that Sen. Goldwater's candidacy would not be accepted at the national convention in July and the delegates would have no alternative but to shift to Gov. Rockefeller.

COMMITTED DELEGATES

Speaking on the issue of committed delegates for Goldwater, T. M. Alexander, Sr., local Negro insurance executive, told the convention: "Sen. Goldwater's name has been associated with individuals and groups, considered by my race to be anti-Negro. He unfortunately gives the impression that he is not concerned with the aims and aspirations of the Negro people and does not understand the basic frustrations, fears and doubts that are troubling a great many of the white people and Negro people regarding the racial issue."

"It is no secret," Alexander continued, "that a majority of Negro Republicans and Democrats would favor Gov. Rockefeller."

Former Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, Robert Snodgrass, took the platform and urged the convention to give the delegates to the national convention, the "freedom to represent you and me."

He said that the most important issue that pops up in the GOP ranks, is (1) Deciding on a Republican candidate for president every four years and backing him to victory, and (2) the building of a two-party system in the State of Georgia to represent all the people "which the Democratic party has not done."

Other prominent Republicans urging that the delegates be uncommitted, included. Ald. Rodney Cook and Richard Freeman, Sen.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

(Continued from Page One)

Dan MacIntyre, S. Jarvin Levison.

"ALIEN, EXTREME"

R. L. (Shorty- Doyle, former Fulton ounty Commissioner, and said to represent the "alien and extreme" element of the convention, led the fight for committed delegates for Sen. Goldwater.

"I have been labeled by the Atlanta press as an extremist . . . I am, I believe in constitutional government . . . state's rights," Doyle told the cheering Goldwater banner wavers.

A floor fight developed, as expected, over the temporary chairmanship of the convention Fulton County Chairman Randolph Thrower finally won out in a vote that pitted him against Doyle. The issue was resolved after bitter debate which saw one delegate almost ejected from the convention by policemen, and a vote of 853 to 414 in Thrower's favor.

Mr. Thrower, who had announced his intention of resigning his post prior to the heated convention, is regarded as a highly respected member of the "regular" Republican faction.

TWO-PARTY GROWTH

An Atlanta police officer on duty at the convention commented on the usually large turnout of delegates, saying: "I can remember twenty years ago when there were only a handful of participants, but you had Negroes attending then."

The Republican Party has traditionally been an integrated party in Georgia. The Democratic Party, last year, opened its ranks to some Negro citizens.

Republicans, regardless of differences, were saying, following the closing speeches, that the show of so many faces definitely represented a growth in this area in the drive for two-party politics.

Persons elected to head the Republican Party in Fulton County for the next four years included: Don Whittemore, chairman. Julian LeCraw, first vice chairman; Mrs. Douglas (June) Smith, Oscar Persons, Dr. Lee Shelton, George C. Callahan, Mrs. Earl (Nancy) Geiger, vice chairmen.

Others elected were: Walter Dobbins, finance chairman. Mrs. J. B. (Nan) Pendergrast, public relations counsel; Dr. C. Clayton Powell, secretary; Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, assistant secretary; Charles West, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Ferst, assistant treasurer; Mike Eagan, general counsel.

Persons named to the Fulton County District Committees included: Sid B. Avery, Scott Walters, Jr., J. Edward Singley, Jr., Robert H. Harris, Louis R. Cavuoti, James T. Stacey, John H. Calhoun, Richard Freeman, Q. V. Williamson, Clayton R. Yates, Jeff Watts, Miss Gene Witherspoon, Dan MacIntyre, Rodney Cook.

Some of the Negroes named to serve on the 37-member GOP Executive Committee were: Milton J. White, Rev. T. J. Flanagan, Rev. A. S. Dickerson, Mrs. Evelyn Frazier, Dr Horace Mann Bond, Mrs. J. B. Harris, C. A. Scott, Rev. C. D. Colbert

Georgia Politics

WOOD COMMONWEALTH, GREENWOOD, MISS. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 16, 1962

ramed Negro Warns Against Demonstrations

We're indebted to Mrs. Sanders Armstrong for bringing us the following report which was first printed in the Albany, Ga., Herald on February 6. It was written by a prominent government and military figure who is a Negro. He is Major Hughes Alonzo Robinson who now makes his home in Fort Valley, Ga. He is a retired army officer, educator and industrial executive. Feeling that his people were being led into unproductive paths by current agitators, he was moved to write the following article.

* * *

By Major. Tughes Alonzo Robinson

During December and January I visited the principal metropolitan areas of the Eastern Seaboard, including Boston, Providence, New Haven, Hartford, New York, Newwark, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Charleston and Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami in addition to the principal cities of Georgia throughout the interior. My finds convince me more than ever that demonstrations sponsored by the Southern Leadership Conference (Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head), the Congress of Racial Equality (James M. Farmer, national director); the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (James Foreman, executive secretary, and John Lewis, chairman) are doing much more harm to the progress of the Negro people in the United States than they are doing good. They are making conditions 100 per cent more difficult to change or compromise.

The Negroes have lost, due primarily to sit-in demonstrations, goodwill of the white citizen in every section of the country, and especially in the large metropolitan areas of the country.

Many young Negroes have been encouraged by the racial elements who head up the organizations to demonstrate a hostile attitude toward many white people, even those of their employers. By reason of their attitude in this regard, some 550,000 jobs have been given to others that usually are held by Negroes. This group being unqualified for other positions in any area of employment, it finds itself among the unemployed. Some have gone so far lions of people. The Negro could have, with the money spent on pleasure alone, accomplished just as much had he utilized his brains for advancement rather than spent all of his time agitating against the other racial groups for what the Negroes themselves failed to do.

"Waste of Time"

The agitation about schools, hotels, motels and public accomodations is a waste of time. You cannot legislate the mind and heart of men. Individualism must not be permitted to be destroyed by agitators.

If the agitators and demagogues really want to help the Negro people, let them stop their agitating against other racial groups and get the Negroes to improve their living habits, their sanitation, clean up their homes and backyards, reduce their habitual sex relations wherein excessive babies are born in families where there is insufficient financial arrangements provided for them, and sponsor a program to expose the exploitation of teachers in our elementary and secondary schools.

So long as there are these conditions, the Negro agitators cannot, in good conscience, agitate against any other matter whatsoever. The Negro agitators ignore entirely the basic need of the Negro people. I find thousands of young men right here in Georgia too lazy to work; they spend their time in activities that no man with ambition would spend as much as one minute. Thousands of young women have babies by different fathers, and bring them into the world for others to support. Until such time as this type of activity ceases, the integration leaders have sufficient work to do within their own race without going out agitating against another race. What the Negro needs is a different type of leadership than those now heading up such organizations as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee, the National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Kiss of Death"

The endorsement of any potential candidate for high office by any one of the above named groups will al-

Georgia Statewide

as to argue with employers about their rights which they know nothing about, and the type of privileges that do not exist.

The sit-in demonstrations are costing the Negroes approximately $1.5 billion annually at the present time. It is true that sit-in demonstrations won a few battles and the privileges of eating and sleeping in places denied them previously; however, privileges with no money to pay for them are worthless.

Consumers, Not Producers

During the past 100 years the Negroes have been consumers, and not producers. They are not in position to hire one another. They failed to organize business as other racial groups, and used their money for good times — on pleasure and liquor. Now they place blame on white citizens for their failures and for their laziness.

Many of the leading politicians are under the erroneous impression that the professional agitators represent the majority of the Negroes in the United States. The contrary is true; they represent only about 5 per cent of the Negroes, and this 5 per cent, for the most part, are those with extreme views on racial matters, and usually left-wingers.

Demonstrators have greatly deceased the earning power of the Negroes in the United States, and they have provided no outlet for employment; they are responsible for those being out of work.

The integration leaders advance the view that the Negroes have been deprived of so much of their liberties in the past the country now owes them a living. Yet many other racial groups have among them men and women who, say as recently as 25 years ago, were without money and without work, and now control large industrial concerns employing mil-

most make certain his defeat in 1964, regardless of party label. The bloc votes of the Negro will drive other racial groups on the opposite side of the political fence, and no one will be so ignorant as to believe 90 per cent of the population will lose in competition with 10 per cent of the same population.

The campaign to register Negro voters is a waste of time; there should be campaigns to register voters, period. The registering of Negro voters send out immediately five new white voters to every Negro voter who was not previously registered. The integration leaders seem to be too ignorant to understand how politics works.

In general, the Negro people would be 150 per cent better off if the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Urban League ceased all activities

(Continued From Page Eight)

within the United States and moved their leadership and their headquarters to some other countries whose racial elements also thrive on propaganda and agitation.

One thing is certain: These groups or organizations are certainly doing the American Negroes more harm than good. They are creating a potential wall between the whites and the blacks in all section of United States, and the ill-will resulting therefrom is depriving the Negroes of jobs that they otherwise would hold.

It is my view that the Negroes in the United States would have been 70 per cent further advanced had not any of the above organizations ever existed. A continuous flow of agitation throughout the year is bad and makes for resentment and suspicion. Confidence between members of one race is reduced and confusion results.

Advance by Merit

During my entire period of existence, I have never associated myself with any group that agitates against some other racial group, and yet I find myself holding positions of importance in the Federal Government, in State Government, and in private interests for a long period of years. All employment and public accommodations are individual matters,

be determined on [illegible]. Under this philosophy every individual, regardless of race, has equal opportunity to advance. Without initiative and without preparations, the individual meets with keen competition.

The courts should not permit violence or delay or deceit of the law by the racial agitators. Without law and obedience to its rule, neither the city, nor the state, nor the nation can lon survive. The citizen's obligation to obey the law cannot be modified by an election or by his personal preference because the law exists to protect all and not just some minority group. Ultimatums by integration leaders and others have done much to destroy patriotic citizenship among the youth of the land. The demonstrations have created a surge of antagonism against Negroes that is really appalling. There is now much resentment and bitterness among whites in all sections of the United States and there is much turmoil.

The cordial relationship which existed between the races in many areas has been destroyed by the racial elements with extreme views to the left. Demonstrations are usually in the form of intimidation. The competent are to be told to make room for the incompetent. They seek to replace the private enterprise system with a public enterprise system. This is anti - United States.

As the incentive of individualism is gradually destroyed, free enterprise will be abolished. This is not the road to happiness, but to the same disasters that befell autocracies in the past centuries. Free men of intelligence have risen before to quell the intolerance and tyrannies of minorities as well as majorities. They will in time do so again.

Atl. Journal

DeKalb Lists Sign-Up Sites In Vote Drive

3/5/64

Ga. Statewide

The DeKalb County registrar's office has released a schedule for neighborhood voter registration in a continuing program which has added at least 6,000 new voters to the list during the last four months of 1963.

To be eligible to register, a prospective voter must be 18 years old before the next general election (Nov. 3), and must have lived in DeKalb for six months and in Georgia for a year.

The schedule for the month of March and April by the community is: Lithonia, first Wednesday, scout hut, Lithonia; Doraville, second Tuesday, Community Center, Park Avenue, Doraville; East Atlanta, second Friday, Leslie J. Steele School, 2162 Second Ave., SE; Brownings, third Monday, Fire Station No. 5, 4013 Lawrenceville Highway, Tucker; Panthersville, third Tuesday, Fire Station No. 6, 2522 McAfee Road; Clarkston, third Friday, Fire Station No. 9, 2559 Lawrenceville Highway; Edgewood, fourth Monday, Candler Park Civic Club, Candler Park Drive, NE; Evans, fourth Tuesday, Mountain View Civic Club, Redan Road and Cross Keys; fourth Friday, Fire Station No. 4, 5472 Peachtree Road, Chamblee.

The voter registration desks in the areas listed will be open from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on the days mentioned.

To serve Decatur, the registrar's office in the DeKalb Building will remain open until 8 p.m. each Thursday. Regular hours there are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday and from 8:30 a.m. to noon on Saturday.

The Atl. Journal

NEGROES ON PANEL, DEKALB GOP SAYS

3/5/64

Ga. Statewide

DeKalb County's new Republican chairman, Ed Manget, has pointed out, in response to a request that he use his influence to add more Negroes to the county executive committee, that there are two Negroes among the 46-member committee now.

Howard R. Cramer, a member of the DeKalb Republican Advisory Committee, last week wrote Mr. Manget that he wanted to "urge, almost beg, you to take advantage of what appointive powers and influence you have as chairman . . . to correct this oversight," referring to his belief that there was only one Negro on the committee.

"I am certain that you would not wish our Democrat opponents in the coming election campaigns to be able to call our candidates racists, even though by default," Mr. Cramer said.

IN REPLY to a question, Mr. Manget said Wednesday that Mr. Cramer's figure was wrong, that there are two Negroes on the committee.

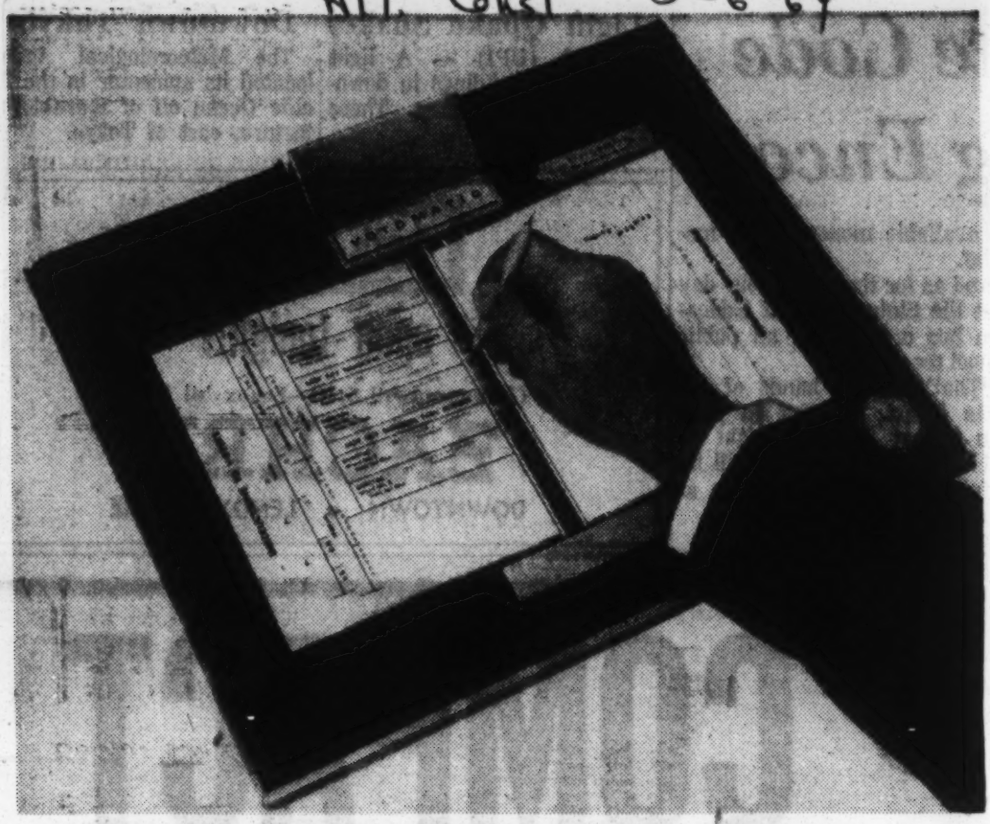
"We are just getting organized," Mr. Manget said. "If we need to add (members to the committee), we will in the future." He said any additions would be before the Republican National Convention next summer.

"Some areas are not too well represented on a geographical basis," he said, mentioning specifically the Skyland section near Chamblee. There are probably not many Negro Republicans living in that area, he admitted.

MR. MANGET said in response to Mr. Cramer's other point, that he believed there were no Negroes at all on the DeKalb Democratic Executive Committee.

He indicated he felt that DeKalb Republicans compared as well or better to county Democrats in such matters of racial representation.

Atl. Const 3-6-64



'Votomatic' Utilizes IBM-Type Cards and Stylus

NO MORE LONG LINES?

Votomatic Gives Mr. Voter a Break

By JACK STRONG

The end of the long line for Fulton County voters may be in sight if tests of a portable vote recorder prove successful here and in DeKalb County.

DeKalb may well provide the first critical evaluation of the briefcase-sized "Votomatic" developed by a professor of political science at the University of California.

Fulton and DeKalb can use the devices because they have sophisticated data processing plants which can count and assess the election information which voters will punch onto IBM-type cards, using the recorder and a simple stylus.

BIG SAVINGS PREDICTED

Fulton County Manager Alan F. Kiepper and the county commissioners are hopeful that early tests of the device will prove successful because if they are the county can affect sizeable savings through using the recorders rather than the heavy and relatively expensive voting machines now in use.

The larger voting machines, of which Fulton County has 381, cost about $1,745 apiece. The county has set aside $125,000 for purchase of at least 70 more machines this year to relieve the standing lines at polls which caused some people to wait two hours in order to vote during 1962 elections.

The recorders cost about $100 apiece and an estimated 600 could more than adequately handle the 200,000 voters who are expected to be registered by the time of the primary elections this fall.

In using the device the voter inserts a computer card into it and punches out the card beside the candidates listed on the side of the recorder. If the card is not correctly inserted the vote cannot be cast.

300 ARE ORDERED

DeKalb has already ordered 300 of the first-production models scheduled to come off the assembly line in March. Fulton will ask for about 50.

Fulton Democratic Executive Secretary Neill Leach listed 12 objections to the devices and the card-punch method of election in a report to Fulton Ordinary Eugene Gunby, but Votomatic representatives feel they have answered the objections.

Leach, the legal attorney for distributors of the mechanical voting machines now being used by the county, said that voters might accidentally punch out holes representing names of two candidates invalidating their vote in that race. He raises questions about recounts and time consuming counting of write-in candidates.

Ga
Statewide

Atl. Const.
3-7-64

Districting Ruled Valid By Cook

The midnight clock-stopping incident in the Georgia Legislature when a congressional redistricting bill was passed would not invalidate the measure, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook ruled Friday.

Cook pointed out that "Sen. Culver Kidd has raised the question" as to the constitutionality of the bill because of the fact that the clocks in the House and Senate were stopped prior to midnight and final action was not taken until after midnight of the final day of the session.

Cook said in a letter to Gov. Carl Sanders that inasmuch as the needed steps to authenticate the bill had been taken, "it follows that the courts of this state will not look beyond those steps to establish by extrinsic evidence that the bill was not passed within the prescribed time."

The attorney general said Sen. Kidd cited a West Virginia case to support his contention of unconstitutionality. Cook, however, pointed out that in that case "the records of the Legislature were replete with evidence that the clock in the legislative chamber had been stopped but that the watches of numerous members showed the time to be well after midnight."

Cook added there was "no equivocation or ambiguity whatever" in Georgia's legislative journal, that it stated simply that the House and Senate adjourned at 11:59 p.m.

Cong. Statewide

SELLING POINT

Atl. Const. 3-8-64

It Is Astonishing to Her That We Must Be Reminded to Vote

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

THE LIGHTS were on in a country school house out our way the other night and when I inquired I learned the reason. Voter registration. The registrars are going where the people are to get their names on the voting lists.

Every morning on the way to town we listen to the radio and when we switch to the Negro station, WERD, there's one message we're sure to hear: Register to vote.

Celestine Sibley's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

The astonishing thing is that we have to be sold on the idea — or even reminded.

During the General Assembly some of the people who appeared at a public hearing on the election code explained that our methods of registering voters vary from county to county. In some counties where they're nervous about getting too many Negroes voting they can create as many stumbling blocks as they want to.

TO VOTE

One of the best is to call on an ignorant Negro field hand, who is clearly qualified to state whether he wants John Jones or Jim Smith for county commissioner, to perform feats of erudition that would stump the local college president.

It's presumptuous for one whose voting right was easy and automatic to try to say what it means to have to fight for the right to vote. But sometimes it seems to me the Negroes are fortunate to have to win and re-win the battle in registration offices over the land.

For as long as they remember the fight they will not hold their voting privilege lightly.

It's the same with women. Older ones who remember the battles of Woman's Suffrage are less casual about voting than their daughters who take the right to vote in the same spirit as the right to wear lipstick and high heels.

SOLD

Most of us are so far removed from the urgent, liberty - or - death furors that raged over the ballot that we wouldn't vote at all unless somebody made it stylish.

We have to be sold on exercising this democratic freedom in almost precisely the way we are sold a new shampoo or a diet food.

An old mountain woman told me one time that her pa came in "from Ca'lina" with a wagon train of settlers and the first thing he did when he had raised a crude cabin with rock chimney and planted a garden patch was to walk into the county seat 30 miles away to register to vote.

"We had a team of oxen," she said, "but they was needed at home to work. Walking wasn't any trouble to Pa and voting was his pride and pleasure."

Nowadays we're such a bunch of silly softies even with cars and paved roads we have to have the registrars come to us.

Next thing you know we won't cast a ballot unless it comes pre-marked and quick frozen.

Ga.

Statewide

Atl. World 3-10-64

On Reapportionment . . .

Wesberry Calls For "One Man-One Vote"

"One Man-One Vote" must be accepted in Georgia in place of the old "One County-One Vote" concept, Senator James P. Wesberry, Jr., told members of the LaGrange Optimist Club Monday. The hardest part of further legislative reapportionment, which Wesberry described as "coming faster than 1965," will be the acceptance by many small counties of the fact that they are "simply not big enough to deserve a single representative."

"In fact," Wesberry added, "most of Georgia's small Counties are not even big enough to deserve a county."

"The greatest impediment to county consolidation in Georgia is the outdated constitutional guarantee of at least one House member per county," Wesberry told the Optimists meeting at the Colonial Hotel in LaGrange, 'No two canuties are going to even think about consolidation when it means loss of a representative. Until this is remedied there will be no county consolidation in Georgia," Wesberry predicted.

"The impending reapportionment of the Georgia House will unlock the door to county consolidation and to responsible local government in Georgia." Wesberry belives that decisions will be handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court in five pending cases involving legislative reapportionment in other states which will require revamping the Georgia House this year.

On the subject of urban domination of the legislature if both houses are apportioned according to population Wesberry observed that in the newly reapportioned Senate during his two year's service he could not recall one single controversial vote when all the Senators representing urban areas voted together.

DELEGATION SPLIT

"The Fulton County Senate Delegation was split on almost every vote taken in the Senate", said Wesberry. "If Atlanta's central county representatives don't vote together, how can there be a great danger of urban domination?" Wesberry pointed out that in the Illinois House in 1957, just after reapportionment had given the Chicago-Cook County area a majority in the House, disagreement within the delegation from the Chicago metropolitan area occurred more frequently than any other disagreement in that legislature. "Reapportionment of the Georgia House may not be the blessing to the urban areas. Some expect it to be," said Wesberry, "but it is right—it is just—it is just—and it is going to happen." "The State has no authority to classify people according to where they live—urban or rural areas—the type of work they do—laborer or banker—the type of education they have had—high school or college graduate—and to authorize such classes to elect representatives to the State legislature in such a manner as to permit the vote of the member of any such class to have weight in the election of State legislators than the members of any other class. Thus population is the only fair method of apportionment."

Wesberry concluded by saying that he had considered making some comments about primary election policies in some counties and the fact that "some persons convicted of violating the law have been allowed to qualify to seek public office"; however, upon remembering that "two members of the Atlanta Board of Alderman who have also been similarly convicted still hold public office," Senator Wesberry said, "I deem it inapproprate to make any comment and must hang my head in shame for my city and the public shame brought upon it."

"The situation might be summed up as follows," said Wesberry:

"The tallest tale has now been told
By those who are so very bold
As to say that their law breaking
Qualifies them for our law making."

Ga. Politics

DeKalb Plans to Buy 300 Voting Machines

The DeKalb County Commission voted Tuesday to buy 300 voting machines—the type which will utilize the county's data-processing equipment to count the ballots.

The new machines, the Harris Votomatic, cost about $100 each, as compared to the conventional voting machines cost of $1,800.

Ordinary Mrs. Katherine Mann requested 68 additional old-style voting machines for this fall's elections. However, she and the Democratic and Republican executive committees in the county have approved the new machines.

The machine was placed on the market this year and weighs about five pounds.

Commission Chairman C. O. Emmerich said an educational program to acquaint the people with the machines will begin as soon as possible. He said the new machines do not require as much storage space as the old-style machines, and can be transported to and from precincts with relatively little effort.

Flour Storm

LONDON (UPI) — A small "snowstorm" swirled through central London Tuesday when 50 bags of flour fell from a truck and broke open.

Ga.
Statewide

Atl. Const. 3-11-64

Sanders to Push New Vote Code

Gov. Carl Sanders definitely will include the revision of Georgia's election laws code in his call for a special session of the Legislature in May, a reliable source said Tuesday.

The governor already has said the session will deal with revision of the present antiquated state constitution.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer said Tuesday he could see "no objection" to the Legislature working on the election laws code at the May session.

Geer felt there might be a lot of "lost motion" if the Legislature had only one general bill to work on, pointing out that either the House or Senate would be twiddling its thumbs waiting for the other to complete action on the constitution measure.

There was also a report Tuesday that Gov. Sanders may decide to appoint a special committee made up of House and Senate members to take another look at the proposed election laws code between now and May.

The proposed code was introduced at the last session but was never acted upon because of the last-minute pile-up of other matters. It was put in final form by a study committee headed by Secretary of State Ben Fortson.

There was some earlier speculation that the elections bill would be delayed until next January. However, Sanders now has decided not to wait until then.

A source close to the governor's office said the revision of the elections code and state constitution may be two of the most controversial measures to come before the Legislature during the Sanders administration.

Part of the election law code already is being attacked by state Democratic Party Secretary George Stewart as a "monstrosity." Stewart referred to the section which would allow the secretary of state to take over the handling of a primary or general election in a county where it appeared the possibility of vote frauds or other irregularities existed.

Gov. Sanders indicated he likely will announce the opening date of the special session at a press conference Friday morning. He is expected to meet Thursday with House Speaker George T. Smith and Geer to discuss the date.

Ga. Politics

Sen. Salome Says: Atl. Daily World 3/12/64, p. 1

Negro Struggle Has Aided Other Groups

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World)

"The valiant struggle of the Negro to overcome the disabilities brought about by unfair administration of the law has worked to the benefit of many groups other than the Negro race."

Thus declared State Senator Joe Salome, of the 36th District, Wednesday in his address to the Butler St. YMCA Hungry Club luncheon forum.

"The advance of your people," he continued, "has at the same time brought with it the secondary advance of all peoples considered as minorities. The Negro, the Catholic, the Jew and the foreigner in days gone by stood each alone in the singular solitude of that minorial position. But today, thanks to the unending efforts of your quest for justice, those divided minorities of yesterday are the majority of today."

COMPARES "FIRSTS"

Mr. Salome, who is of Lebanese extraction, pointed out that he was the first person of Syrian descendency ever to sit in the Georgia

(Continued On Page 4, Col 4)

tee.

to which my own father, an orphan boy of fifteen, travelled alone, thousands of miles, in his thirst for freedom, that this country will become a place where the only important race is the human race, an the only creed that of the brotherhood of man."

The 36th District solon reported on the recent session of the Georgia General Assembly, calling it a progressive legislature with the passage of congressional re-districting, education, prison reform, uniform code on administrative law and procedure, health, state scholarship and sheriff's salary bills among others. He pointed out that the General Assembly has been called to meet in May to complete constitutional revision.

It was Sen. Salome's opinion that 'a new breed of young men" are in Georgia's Senate, accounting for much of the progressive atmosphere and legislation on Capitol Hill He said that some Assembly members may be "definitely burdened by the

Georgia Politics

Negro Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

General Assembly, which he compared with the significance of the election of Senator Leroy Johnson, the first Negro, in 90 years.

"I earnestly pray," the speaker declared, "that in my lifetime in this country of America, a country to which my own father, an orphan boy of fifteen, travelled alone, thousands of miles, in his thirst for freedom, that this country will become a place where the only important race is the human race, an the only creed that of the brotherhood of man."

The 36th District solon reported on the recent session of the Georgia General Assembly, calling it a progressive legislature with the passage of congressional re-districting, education, prison reform, uniform code on administrative law and procedure, health, state scholarship and sheriff's salary bills among others. He pointed out that the General Assembly has been called to meet in May to complete constitutional revision.

It was Sen. Salome's opinion that 'a new breed of young men" are in Georgia's Senate, accounting for much of the progressive atmosphere and legislation on Capitol Hill He said that some Assembly members may be "definitely burdened by the attitudes of the area from which they come." However, he stated that he sensed from many of them the desire to represent all the people, unhampered.

The Hungry Club session was moderated by J. R. Henderson, member of the executive committee.

Georgia Politics

Atl. Const.
3-13-64

Georgia Out Front on Redistricting

When the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision on congressional redistricting, wheels already were turning in Georgia.

It was a Georgia case and the decision did not catch Georgia by surprise. Redistricting plans already were being prepared.

True, there was some bitter legislative skirmishing after the Supreme Court decision. But in the end, the Legislature adopted a redistricting plan that most Georgians consider fair and acceptable.

This bit of recent history is worth reviewing because it sets Georgia aside from its sister states.

In other states, there is talk of delaying or evading the Supreme Court ruling. But Georgia has accepted the decision gracefully and forthrightly. And Georgia alone has acted to carry out the Supreme Court verdict.

The gap between the largest and the smallest districts under the new plan is not ideal, but it is an immense improvement over what Georgia had before the new districts were drawn.

So for the present at least, it is a workable plan that most parts of the state can live with.

And Georgians and their state leadership are entitled to great credit for leading the way in meeting this fundamental standard of political fair play.

for. Politics

Ga. Pol.

Atl. Const.
3-13-64

Politics and People

Campaigners Are Blossoming All Over

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

The political season is welling faster than the dogwood buds. A few early blossoms:

Reg Murphy

Fulton County Republicans are talking openly now of having September primaries, with real live opposition in some races.

One that might be expected is Atlanta Ald. Rodney Cook running against Dr. John Savage for the congressional nomination. . . . It appears Democratic Rep. Charles Weltner might not have serious primary opposition. . . .

Republicans are banking on getting a full slate of candidates and maximum exposure to help their campaign. . . .

Democratic Rep. Russell Tuten of Brunswick is taking no chances on new counties in his district. He will meet at 8 a.m. Friday with mayors of all towns in Bleckley, Dodge, Ben Hill and Wilcox. . . . Then he speaks at the Dodge County High School, a combined Rotary-Lions meeting in Eastman, jumps to Bleckley, and on Saturday to Ben Hill and Wilcox. . . .

The same reports must have reached his ears and ours: That Mrs. Iris Blitch of Homerville

Comment and Analysis

is trying to stage a comeback in the Eighth after a two-year retirement . . .

Talking of Republicans, did you hear the new elephant joke: Harold Stassen . . .

Marshall S. Black of Thomaston has been asking Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook about ways to get petitions together to get Republicans on the ballot. Republican sources say there may be a slate of GOPs in Upson County. One indication of political unrest is that State Rep. Talmadge Echols was beaten in the Democratic primary . . .

State Rep. A. A. Fowler of Douglas is running against an opponent who calls himself a member of the "new breed." Fowler retorts, "I don't guess I qualify as a member of the new breed — like Robert Kennedy and Ivan Allen Jr. And I don't pop galluses like the old breed. Maybe I'm just a member of the pure breed . . ."

No matter what the politicians say, the basic reason they are calling a special legislative session May 4 and not later in the summer is that the House is not air-conditioned . . .

Former Gov. Marvin Griffin confirmed he is a potential candidate for Congress against Rep. J. L. Pilcher. If he doesn't run, former Albany Mayor Asa Kelley will.

Endangered Redistricting Bill Is Law

Columbus Ledger 3/7/64 p. 1

ATLANTA (AP)— The three-week-old congressional redistricting bill became law Friday with the signature of Gov. Carl E. Sanders.

But even as the lefthanded Sanders signed, there was the distinct possibility that the federal courts may knock the measure off the statute books before the ink dries out completely.

Sanders is alive to that possibility and admitted it at a news conference.

"I believe the act can withstand court attacks," Sanders said. "We have passed what is a fair and equitable bill so far as possible. We did it in good faith and I think the courts are going to sustain it—at least, I hope so."

State Sen. James P. Wesberry of Atlanta, co-author of a suit which brought a U.S. Supreme Court decision voiding the 10 old districts, said Friday he may challenge the new law.

He can do it without a new suit because the one in which he won a Supreme Court victory has been returned to a three-judge federal court in Atlanta for further action. The issue is whether the new districts comply with the mandate that they must have equal population.

Ga. Politics

Quitman People Should Speak

As matters now stand, the voters of Quitman County are scheduled to go to the polls on April 2 and select a state representative. Only one name will be on the ballot, however. That will be the name of Joseph Hurst, the incumbent, who qualified to run on Feb. 15.

A potential opponent, George Balkcom was denied entry into the race because the county Democratic committee ruled that qualifying closed on Feb. 17, two days after the primary date was set, and three days before official legal notice of the date was published.

The state Democratic committee has warned that sufficient time was not allowed for qualifying and a hearing has been set today to study the situation.

A mistake was obviously made by the Quitman committee, and it should rectify that mistake by postponing the primary and allowing further qualifications. Otherwise, it will run the risk of judicial intervention or state control of its primaries.

The personalities involved are less important than the principles involved. The people of Quitman County are the proper court to decide the issue. They should speak out forcefully against any attempt to deny them the right of a choice in primaries or elections.

Col. Eng., 3/16/64, p. 4.

Col.

No Revamp for the House

Reapportionment

Enquirer 3-17-64, p. 4.

State Sen. James Wesberry, who brought the suit that resulted in Georgia's congressional redistricting, now thinks the state House of Representatives should be reapportioned on population lines.

On that venture, we can't accompany the young Atlantan, who delights in baiting the "Clyde Clods of Clabber County."

Already, the Georgia House reflects population to some degree, in that the largest counties have three members, the medium-sized have two, and the smallest get but one.

The Senate is organized on strict population lines and the example provided by the U. S. Constitution and the federal Congress is a bicameral legislature that considers both population and geography.

Wesberry argues that "some counties in Georgia just aren't big enough to deserve a representative."

A more precise and correct argument would be that some counties in Georgia are not big enough to be counties. But as long as they are counties, we believe they deserve a representative in the House.

A better solution would be the consolidation of a number of counties. This possibility, long thwarted by various obstacles, looks more encouraging today. Even the County Commissioners Association has recognized the wisdom of consolidating certain services across county lines.

Consolidation is coming. Counties with less than 10,000 population are usually unable to meet the demands asked of local government today. The people will realize this and then force the officials to act.

In the meantime, let's keep our state legislature in shape to represent even those counties that should not exist.

The concept of representative government allows no less.

Ga. Politics

Lt. Govs. Geer, Allen Hold Joint Interview

Georgia Politics

Col. Eng. 3-17-64 p. 7

By BILL LEVY

Lt. Gov. James B. Allen Monday said he is hopeful the Alabama Legislature will "discharge its duty in redistricting the state" at its next session.

With the last redistricting session fresh in mind, however, Allen would not speculate on the mood of the state lawmakers when they return to Montgomery to tackle the problem of drawing new district lines.

The federal courts have ruled the state's present plan of eight Congressmen for nine districts is unconstitutional. The U.S. has threatened to redistrict the state if the legislature fails to do the job within a specified time.

In a visit here for an appearance on WRBL-TV's "At Home With Rozell" show with Georgia Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer, Allen said the 9-8 formula for congressional representation was passed by the legislature as a "stop-gap measure" to keep the courts from intervening immediately.

"What we must do now, is carry out our duty to redistrict the state before the courts get around to doing it for us," he said.

Establishing eight new districts, he said, will be made difficult by the fact that Jefferson County (Birmingham) has "too many citizens for one representative and too few for two."

"None of the surrounding counties desire to have a section of Jefferson in their own district," he said.

According to the 1960 census, Jefferson has 634,864 of Alabama's 3,266,740 residents. It is represented in Congress by one representative, George Huddleston Jr.

The last effort to redistrict the state came when Alabama was forced to give up one Congressman due to a failure to keep pace with the nation's population growth in the 1950s.

Attacking a political front in his state, Geer said he favors a strong home-rule provision for Georgia's local governing bodies.

The home-rule issue is one of several matters the Georgia General Assembly is expected to take up when it meets in a special session in May.

Administration leaders have expressed hope that the legislature will include a local rule provision in a new state constitution.

The provision would allow city and county governing bodies to act directly on certain local matters without carrying special requests to the assembly.

Geer said, meanwhile, that he is opposed to a proposed change in the state's election laws which would give the State Election Commission the authority to determine voter qualifications.

The qualifications for a Georgia voter, said Geer, should be set by the General Assembly.

He said it would be an "abdication of responsiblity" for the General Assembly to turn over to someone else the matter of setting vote qualifications or tests. Furthermore, Geer said he thought it would be unconstitutional for the Assembly to delegate this power to another body.

However, Geer said he believes the problem of voter qualifications can be worked out harmoniously during the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly.

Geer expressed satisfaction with Georgia's new congressional district lines, but said he is opposed to reapportioning the Georgia House of Representatives.

Geer and Allen were interviewed on television by WRBL-TV Reporters Don Nahley and Eleanor Whitelaw.

Col. Ledger, 3/19/64, p. 3B

8 Registrars To Assist Voter Drive

The Columbus Jaycees will sponsor a vote-registration booth again Saturday at Broadway and 12th Street, but this time the booth will be staffed by eight instead of two registrars.

Muscogee County Commission approved the use of eight registrars at its meeting Tuesday. The commissioners previously had authorized only two.

J. R. Allen, Jaycee president, requested the increase after telling the commissioners 160 new voters were registered last Saturday at the same location by two registrars.

However, Allen said, the Jaycees feel an additional 300 to 400 voters could have been registered if there had been more registrars.

He pointed out that anyone who wishes to register at the booth may do so, explaining that each person is given a number and is registered in turn.

Along the same line, County Commission received a request from the Women's Auxiliary of the Muscogee Boosters Club for permission to sponsor a similar booth Saturday on Sixth Avenue at the Masonic Temple.

The commissioners asked the group spokesman to clear the request with the Muscogee Board of Voter Registrars, as the Jaycees did, and they would give the request the same privilege and consideration.

Later, County Commission received a letter asking permission for the Baker Student Council to rent four voting machines for use in its elections April 24 and 28.

The commissioners, who granted the request last year, referred the letter to Dr. William H. Shaw, superintendent of the Muscogee School District for clarification of who would be responsible for transportation of and possible damage to the voting machines.

Ga. Statewide

Countywide Vote Law Attacked in U.S. Court

ATLANTA (AP) — A three-judge federal court was asked Tuesday to throw out as unconstitutional a law providing for election of state senators by a countywide vote in counties having multiple senatorial districts.

The act was approved as an amendment to the constitution in 1962 after reapportionment of the Senate. In reshaping the 54 senatorial districts, 21 were placed in seven of the most populous counties.

Fulton County was allotted seven senators, Chatham and DeKalb three each and Bibb, Cobb, Muscogee and Richmond counties, two each.

Sen. Dan I. MacIntyre of Atlanta and two voters of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, all Republicans, filed suit in federal court. They want senators from multi-district counties elected only by the voters of their respective districts.

C. A. Moye Jr., counsel for the plaintiffs, told the court that the act deprives voters in Fulton and the other multi - district counties of equal protection by diluting their votes.

He argued that 18 per cent of the voters in six Fulton districts could nullify the choice of every voter for senator in the remaining district.

"This results in invidious discrimination against voters in any senatorial district which is comprised of less than an entire county," Moye said. He cited a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court which said once the geographic unit for which a representative is to be chosen is designated, all who take part in the election are to have an equal vote.

Paul Rogers, assistant attorney general, told the court the senatorial election requirement does not devalue a vote in multi-districts.

A brief submitted by the state said the countywide method of electing senators "is rational and intelligible because tstimulates unity and harmony within the senatorial delegation in seeking the attainment of the political goals of the county electorate."

Moye said the larger counties have voters with a variety of interests. He mentioned Democrats, Republicans and Negroes. In a countywide vote, he said, it is possible for 51 per cent of the voters to elect a senator who would represent none of the major segments of a particular district.

Rogers contended that the Fulton County voter has the right to vote for seven senators whereas a rural voter may vote for only one. While the rural voter would have more influence on his single senator, the Fulton voter's aggregate influence upon each of his senators would equal the rural voter's influence upon his single senator.

Both the countywide and district methods were used in special elections following reapportionment. In Fulton County, Judge Durwood Pye ruled countywide vote counting was unconstitutional and MacIntyre won a Senate seat although he failed to carry the county.

The three-judge tribunal, composed of Judge Griffin Bell of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals and district Judges Frank A. Hooper and Lewis R. Morgan, did not indicate when a ruling would be forthcoming.

Ga. Politics

Atl. World 3-19-64

GOPs Ask Ruling Against County Wide Senate Vote

State Senator Dan MacIntyre, state GOP chairman James Dorsey, and J. Edward Manget, a Republican luminary in Decatur, have asked a three-judge federal court panel to rule that county-wide elections of senators in multiple districts is unconstitutional.

Attorney Charles A. Moye, using Fulton County as an example, and citing instances where some senators are elected on a district-wide basis, said this dual method "constitutes the invidious discrimination which is not permitted by the equal protection of the -4th Amendment to the US Constitution."

It was pointed out that counties with multiple districts the electorate could vote for a Senator but their choice could be thwarted by the other districts in the county.

An amendment to the state constitution in 1962 upholds county-wide voting in multi-districts, but the petition filed by the three Republicans has resulted in a word battle between counsel for the petitioners and state assistant Attorney General Paul Rogers.

Rogers contends the county-wide vote does not dilute the vote but would give voters opportunity to vote more than one candidate.

Rogers said multi-district counties usually have political, social, and economic solidarity which warrants county-wide voting, but Moye countered with a difference in nature of district within a county, like rural population, business, and racial population.

Ga. Statewide

Democrats Hold County Meeting

Atl. World 3-20-64

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Negroes were integrated into the organization of Fulton County Democrats Wednesday night for the first time in history.

At the same time, Governor Carl Sanders used the occasion to re-emphasize that Georgia Democrats would "stand solidly" with President Lyndon B. Johnson this fall. He also hit hard Republican candidates Barry Goldwater, Nelson Rockefeller, Richard Nixon, Harold Stassen, Gov. Romney and Henry Cabot Lodge.

Among the overflow gathering on the Dinkler-Plaza Roof were many Negroes, who apparently enjoyed the political cracks and the appearance of a live, multi-colored mule, portraying "Mr. Democrat."

The organizational meeting saw the naming of Dr. C. A. Bacote as one of three vice-chairmen, to assist chairman Hamilton Lokey.

Dr. Bacote was named to the Board of Governors as were Warren R. Cochran, Herbert Greene, Senator Leroy Johnson and Judge A. T. Walden. Walter H. Aiken, Mrs. H. C. Hamilton, Dr. Benjamin Mays and Judge Walden were named on the advisory committee.

Atty. Horace T. Ward and Ed Billingsley were named to chairmanships of Wards 3 and 7, respectively, in the organization designed to register and assist in voting citizens of all county precincts.

Bob Clark Jr. and Mrs. Claudia Duffell were the other vice presidents of the Fulton County Democratic Party named, while James H. Moore was elected secretary and Marvin Shoob treasurer.

Committee chairmen for the county include: William Gibson, programs; James Pilcher, speakers bureau; Mrs. Frances Satterfield, research; Chuck Shields, publicity, and Leon Eplan, parliamentarian.

In his speech to the 700-odd assemblage, Gov. Sanders declared: "Georgia's support of President Johnson does not automatically mean full acceptance of each and every proposal . . . We in Georgia recognize his problems . . . The proper forum to work out our differences is within the ranks of the Democratic Party." This was his closest approach to the civil rights controversy.

Referring to some of the announced stands of GOP hopefuls, Gov. Sanders declared he was "not here to seek the abolition of social security or to propose the sale of TVA. I don't advocate withdrawal from the United Nations."

The governor was presented by State Democratic Chairman Sen. Fuqua.

Mrs. Marjorie Thurman, Georgia's national Democratic committeewoman, declared that the evening "marks the beginning of a new era in Georgia politics — the beginning of an all-out Democratic organizational effort in our state." She said that the organization would work the 13-ward divided Fulton County, reaching every block and home.

Ga. Statewide

Atl. Const
3-20-64

People and Politics

Dixie Democrat Has a Young Look

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

The changing shape of the Southern Democrat is going to startle the old pros if and when they ever get around to noticing.

(Actually, they can either take notice now or get beaten in the next election.)

The new shape is as far from the Theodore Bilbo and Pitchfork Ben Tilden models as man still is from the moon.

Reg Murphy

Nowhere was that more clearly evident than at a Fulton County Democratic Party organization meeting here this week.

It was so new that when Gov. Carl Sanders was lambasting the Republican front-runners and somebody in the crowd

Comment and Analysis

yelled, "Tell them about it, Carl" — it embarrassed the whole crew.

The crowd was so stylishly modern that it would have pained the oligarchy that used to run (and sometimes still thinks it runs) the Georgia Democratic Party.

What is especially significant is that young people predominated.

If this ever sinks in, watch the changes. The simple fact is that in almost every high school in Georgia, seniors are registering to vote.

The combination of the 18-year-old voting law and a baby explosion that has grown into a voter explosion are responsible.

To be sure, not all these youngsters have gone into the Democratic party. There has been significant growth toward a two-party system because of them.

But the truth is that old-timers in either party who depend on their contacts and outlooks of the 1930s and 1940s are going to be sunk.

BLIND SPOT

Many of these older politicians have a severe "blind spot" in their 20-20 political visions.

For their edification, they should turn to the pollsters and find out how the polls are weighted on age. (They will find that polls which don't have a majority of the sample under 40 years of age are worthless.)

Periodically, in almost every political situation, the "old crowd" gets pitted against the "new crowd." It happened in the 1930s and it happened specifically in the 1962 governor's race in Georgia.

USING FACT

Gov. Sanders, who wasn't behind the gallery rail when the political brains were passed out, perhaps is the leading user of this known, but often overlooked, fact.

He is staking, without question, a political career on the voter explosion.

Anybody who thinks he is wrong had better go down to the polling places and take a look at the waiting lines.

Sa. Statesmen

Geer Assails Voting Code Section

Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer Friday joined in opposition to a section of the proposed new election laws code that would allow the Secretary of State to take over jurisdiction of a local election under certain circumstances.

State Democratic Party Secretary George Stewart has called the proposal a "monstrosity."

Geer said he did not believe "any one man ought to be the high priest of local elections."

The code section Geer objects to would allow the Secretary of State to move toward taking jurisdiction if he "has reason to believe that the laws governing primaries or elections . . . will not be fairly, impartially or properly enforced or applied in any county . . ."

Proponents of the new code feel this provision would help to eliminate vote frauds and other election irregularities.

On other subjects during an impromptu press conference in his office Friday, the lieutenant governor, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for governor in the future, declared that it is "idiotic" to pay Georgia's governor a base salary of only $12,000 when most department heads make more than that.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Saturday, March 21, 1964 5

"The governor's salary ought to be in the neighborhood of at least $25,000 a year," he believed.

Geer also said he felt that the question of home rule will be "the very heart" of the revision of the State Constitution during the special legislative session beginning on May 4.

Ga. Statewide

Atl. Daily

District GOP Delegates Are Named At Meet

3/22/64, p. 1

Ga. Pol.

By STANLEY S. SCOTT
(World News Staff)

The Fifth District Republican Convention Saturday elected delegates to the July 13 national convention in San Francisco; approved a slate of officers for Fulton County posts and the State Central Committee; and sounded a "rallying cry" for victory in '64.

County Republican orga
said, "It is in the interes
candidate that the Nego
sented in our Party in a
piate way.... I do not
would be in the interest
Goldwater to exclude
Williamson won out over
delegate in a close vote of

FIFTH DISTRICT OFFIC

Officers elected to fill Fi
trict posts included S. Jarv
son, chairman; Whitney
first vice chairman; Q. V.
son, vice chairman; John
houn, secretary; Ed Callah
surer.

The Georgia Republica
which has been integrated
out its history, Saturday na
following Negroes to the Fi
trict Executive Committee
Williamson, John H. Calh
Lee R. Shelton, Dr. C.
Powell, Robert Shaw, Clayton R. Yates, B. F. Bullock, Mrs. Evelyn Frazier. Negroes named to serve on the State Central Committee were T. M. Alexander Sr., Q. V. Williamson, John H. Calhoun, Clayton R. Yates, B. F. Bullock.

RAP DEMMOCRATS

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S. Jarvin Levison, newly elected Fifth District chairman, told the 109 official convention delegates and an overflow audience of GOP stalwarts:

"The 1964 we shall have only one rallying cry-Victory! and victory shall be at all levels of political activity. Victory for what has been the minority political party in the State of Georgia and the Fifth District will be an uphill fight, but to participate in such contest and ultimate victory is far more exciting and rewarding than working with a tired and stale group of has-beens."

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

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FIFTH DISTRICT OFFICERS

Officers elected to fill Fifth District posts included S. Jarvin Levison, chairman; Whitney O'Keefe, first vice chairman; Q. V. Williamson, vice chairman; John H. Calhoun, secretary; Ed Callaham, treasurer.

The Georgia Republican Party, which has been integrated throughout its history, Saturday named the following Negroes to the Fifth District Executive Committee: Q. V. Williamson, John H. Calhoun, Dr. Lee R. Shelton, Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Robert Shaw, Clayton R. Yates, B. F. Bullock, Mrs. Evelyn Frazier. Negroes named to serve on the State Central Committee were T. M. Alexander Sr., Q. V. Williamson, John H. Calhoun, Clayton R. Yates, B. F. Bullock.

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Levison chellenged the Republican group "to join with me to pledge ourselves to victory....a victory that will only come by rolling up our sleeves and working at practical, partisan politics."

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Levison predicted that there "will be a clean sweep for the Republicans in Fulton County" in November of this year.

POLITICAL INDIFFERENCES

"To overcome the usual political indifference," Levison said, "we must scale three major obstacles": 1. An aversion to practical politics. 2. An addiction to political labels and slogans. 3. Timidity of leadership.

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Ga Statesman 3-22-64

District GOP Delegates Are Named At Meet

By STANLEY S. SCOTT
(World News Staff)

The Fifth District Republican Convention Saturday elected delegates to the July 13 national convention in San Francisco; approved a slate of officers for Fulton County posts and the State Central Committee; and sounded a "rallying cry" for victory in '64.

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"The 1964 we shall have only one rallying cry-Victory! and victory shall be at all levels of political activity. Victory for what has been the minority political party in the State of Georgia and the Fifth District will be an uphill fight, but to participate in such contest and ultimate victory is far more exciting and rewarding than working with a tired and stale group of has-beens."

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Quitman County Case Shows Election Laws Inadequate

Atl. Const. 3/23/64

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

In the drafty Old Supreme Courtroom at the State Capitol Monday morning, a group of politicians and their attorneys will file in with briefcases bulging, tempers barely concealed.

Reg Murphy

The State Democratic Executive Committee will have its own special committee sitting behind a hearing table.

An the tale of elections in Quitman County will begin to unfold. There are charges of a fast shuffle that kept opposition out of the race against incumbent Rep. Joe Hurst.

Elections in Quitman don't require IBM calculations. There are not that many people. The counting doesn't take very long, particularly if the incumbents don't have opposition.

HAS ITS FACTIONS

Like many other counties, Quitman has its factions. Elections frequently are hotly contested—but in the cool of the spring before the general state primaries.

As the Democratic Executive subcommittee begins to sort through the charges and counter charges, there will begin to be one clear fact: Georgia's election laws simply are not adequate.

Almost anywhere you look—Quitman, Berrien, Gilmer, Telfair, Miller, etc.—you see repeatedly the charges of improper election procedures.

NEED FOR REFORM

The hearing Monday thus will point up the absolute need for a complete new set of election laws to eliminate the worst of the transgressions against the voters.

Comment and Analysis

Whether the Legislature meeting May 4 can agree on the necessary changes is the question.

Many of the counties already are holding their early primaries (Sumter Tuesday, Troup, Twiggs and Polk Wednesday), leaving lame ducks in office for a while.

NO CENTRAL CLEARING

These early primaries also point up another urgent need: for some type of elections bureau at the state level to keep up with all the contests and participants.

With no central clearing bureau for elections, and these elections scattered around the entire year, it is virtually impossible for government officials to keep their lists up to date.

Of course, any such bureau is a minuscule want in comparison to the real need for election laws that cover situations like Quitman.

But with luck, it is possible for the General Assembly to pass new ones at the May 4 session.

One has the feeling that the Democratic Executive subcommitte would welcome them.

Ga. Politics

'Bugs' Already Have Been Worked Out Of Punch-Card Voting, Official Reports

Atl. Const., 3/24/64

Atlanta — Your editorial of March 16, "And Now Elections by Punch Card," asks what happens in case a voter selects two men for the same office. The answer to this question is spelled out in the enabling legislation passed during the last session of the General Assembly. This legislation also provides a system for write-in votes that is simpler for the voter and the person counting the votes than that provided by the present voting machines.

In the case of "over-voting," the computer machine is programmed to reject, or not count, that portion of the ballot.

In order to check the accuracy of the computer machines, the law calls for a predetermined set of cards to be run through the computer immediately prior to the running of the actual voter cards. This predetermined set of cards includes cases in which two names have been punched for one office. The computer must reject these, count the rest of those ballots, and come out with a perfect total.

Only when the count for the predetermined cards is perfect will the actual voter cards be run through the computer. As a further check the predetermined cards are run through the computer again after the actual election cards have been counted. Again, the total must be perfect.

Members of the DeKalb Democratic Executive Committee have studied the law and the new vote tabulating machine thoroughly. We voted to support the county's buying of the new machines because we feel they are not only more economical, but offer a simpler system of voting and a more accurate and faster count than the present system.

MRS. H. B. WILLIAMS JR.,
Secretary, DeKalb County
Democratic Executive
Committee.

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Ga
Statewide

Big Turnout Likely Today for Sumter Democratic Primary

Columbus Enq. 3/24/64

AMERICUS, Ga.—One of the largest voter turnouts in local history is expected here today when citizens cast their ballots in the Sumter County Democratic primary.

Highlighting the primary is a hotly disputed $900,000 school bond issue proposed by the Sumter County Board of Education, along with the filling of seven contested offices from among a field of 21 candidates.

All candidates have waged an intensive campaign but the center of attraction for most voters residing outside the county is the controversial school bond issue. City of Americus voters are not eligible to vote on the school bond proposal, but all citizens of the county can cast ballots for the various offices at stake.

The list of contested offices include three Sumter County Commission posts, County sheriff, ordinary, school superintendent and surveyor.

Whitaker Opposes Chappell

Sheriff Fred D. Chappell, who has held his office for eight years, is being opposed by J. Tally Whitaker, well - known Americus businessman.

The race for county school superintendent also pits the incumbent, W. W. Foy, against challenger Ed Bailey of Cobb. Foy was elected to his present office in 1953.

With the planned retirement of Ordinary Robert T. Hawkins after 38 years, four Sumter hopefuls are bidding for that position. They include Carroll Austin, businessman; Randolph Stackhouse, salesman; Davis Lee, cashier in a local business establishment, and Eugene Horn, attorney.

Kendall Wooten, who has held the office of county surveyor since 1946, is being challenged by Jim Littlefield, private surveyor and engineer.

All three incumbents in the races for the three contested county commission posts are seeking renomination. Candidates for these positions include:

Post 1. Commission chairman George L. Mathews (incumbent) vs. Leon Holloway.

Post 2. Rufus Chappell (incumbent), Minor Turner and J. D. Clements Jr.

Post 3. H. Phil Jones Sr. (incumbent), Clarence Parker, Theo Baldwin, Joseph E. (Buddy) Slappey and James R. Buchanan.

Under the bond issue, as proposed by the Sumter County Board of Education, a number of buildings and improvements for schools throughout the county would result if the measure i approved. A plan which would lead to merging of the county school system and the Americus School System is also included in the proposal.

Point Draws Fire

It is this latter point that has drawn heavy fire from opponents throughout the county, since many taxpayers believe the county might bear a heavier burden financially than the City of Americus.

On the other hand the county board of education has also received wide support.

The result has been an intensive series of meetings by both groups in the last several weeks, with each side attempting to carry its various arguments to the people.

A breakdown of projects to be financed by the propoed bond monies included:

New elementary school building in Plains, $200,000; completion of elementary school building in Leslie, $115,000; new roof on school and repairs on building and lunchroom at New Era elementary school, $10,000; gymnatorium at county Negro high school, $125,000; and county's share of proposed merged high school with Americus Public School System, $450,000.

Would Consolidate Schools

Under one plan, the two present county high schools at Leslie and Plains would consolidate and students would attend school in one new building to be constructed. Under another proposal the county would pool its resources with the Americus school system and build a county-wide high school for all senior and junior high students.

The building, under the latter proposal, would be located in Americus at the site where the old Americus High building destroyed by fire Jan. 26 was located.

This proposal has been agreed to by a majority of both boards of education since officials believe a merged system using resources now available to both systems would provide greater benefit for all students.

Just what happens must be determined by today's vote. Some 6,600 citizens are eligible to vote and a high percentage of turnout is anticipated.

Ga. Statewide

FAVORED IN RULING — Ralph Balkom gestures at a hearing room at the capitol in Atlanta Monday where the Democratic Party conducted a hearing on his fight to qualify for Quitman County representative as an opponent of incumbent Joe Hurst. A committee ruled in Balkcom's favor by voiding a scheduled April 2 primary and told the county Democratic committee it would have to fix another date to give candidates time to qualify. — AP Wirephoto.

Columbus Eng.

Quitman Primary Date Ruled 'Null and Void'

By LUKE TEASLEY
Enquirer State Editor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Georgia Democratic Executive Committee will name its own nominee for Quitman County representative if the county committee does not set a primary in accordance with party rules, according to a Monday ruling.

A special primary subcommittee of the State Democratic Executive Committee ruled, after a special hearing in the state capitol, that the April 2 Quitman primary called for the state representative race is "null and void."

The primary-setting action taken Feb. 15 by the County committee was declared void because it was only two days before the candidate qualification deadline passed instead of the 10 days required by state party rules.

The committee took action Monday on a petition filed by Ralph Balkcom, who contended that he was not allowed to qualify even though he attempted to pay his fee three times before the advertised deadline passed.

Ga. Statewide

Joe Hurst, incumbent representative, was the only candidate allowed by the Quitman committee to qualify for he state primary race.

Presented by Hurst

The primary schedule approved Feb. 15 by the Quitman committee to qualify for the Hurst, according to a statement read at the hearing by Warren Fortson, attorney for Balkcom.

Fortson said the statement which he read was made by Carey Hammond, a member of the Quitman County committee. He said Hammond was hurriedly called to the Feb. 15 meeting, which already was under way when he arrived.

Rep. Jake Cullens of Cartersville, attorney for Fane Dykes, chairman of the Quitman executive committee, told the state group "There was some hurried action," but the primary was set according to state party regulations and Georgia law.

Cullens cited a section in the party rules which states that the county committee "may fix closing dates" for the House of Representatives race.

Legal Secretary

Henry Neal, legal secretary to the governor and a member of the party primary committee, called Cullens' and the committee members' attention to the concluding statement in the section cited by Cullens.

The section cited by Neal stated that the announcement of the selected closing dates shall be made in the local newspapers

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

at least 10 days before the closing date.

Cullens contended that The Sunday Ledger-Enquirer carried a story on the Hurst qualification on the day after the committee meeting and the qualification of Hurst.

Both sides agreed that the first legal advertisement of the called primary date was on Feb. 20 in a Cuthbert newspaper, which is the legal organ for the county.

Other Races

The state committee ruling mentioned only the race for state representative. There was no mention of the other races in the April 2 primary, as they were not challenged by Balkcom.

After ruling the April 2 primary date for the representative race null and void, the state committee directed the county committee to set another date for the representative race.

The ruling stated that the new date must be in accordance with the state committee rules, or the race will be held in conjunction with the Sept. 9 state primary.

Failure of the county committee to conduct a primary according to state rules and regulations would result in the state committee making its own nomination and certifying the nominee to the secretary of state.

Dykes said he would take the ruling to members of the county committee, and that the decision will be up to them.

Fuqua Presides

J. B. Fuqua, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party, presided at the hearing in the "old Supreme Court room."

Dykes told the committee he felt the time for qualification given was sufficient for a small county with only 780 qualified voters.

He said that he did not know at the Feb. 15 meeting that there was a state law requiring that a candidate for state office qualify 45 days before the primary, instead of 30 as stated in the April 2 primary call.

The county committee chairman said that the day before the 30-day qualification deadline passed he received a copy of the state law which stated that 45 days was required.

Cites 'Ruling'

Dykes said he could not identify where the copy of the law came from, so he called the office of the state attorney general and received a "ruling" that he could not legally accept any other candidates.

The county committee chairman told the state committee that the primary date was not changed because it would establish a precedent requiring that other dates be changed.

Cullens urged the state committee not to "mess in local affairs."

"It sounds like a local fight," Cullens said. He added, "if divided, another party will take over."

Both Cullens and Dykes said there would be an objection to having the representatives race during the regular September primary.

Dykes told the committee he did not believe it should interfere with the county committee actions, and that he felt sure the state committee could "handle which candidate gets up here."

The county committee chairman said, "there was no mistake" in setting the primary "because we did not know the law."

The Referee Can't Fight

Charitably, we will say that the Quitman County Democratic Committee simply made a mistake when it laid down primary rules that effectively barred any candidate for state representatives except the incumbent.

According to the testimony of one of the committee members, it was the incumbent, Rep. Joe Hurst, who drew up the primary timetable. Until recently, Rep. Hurst had served as the Quitman committee chairman, although committeemen clearly should not be office-holders.

A committee is the referee that sets and enforces the rules for a contest between candidates. The referee certainly can't also be one of the fighters, nor should he be unduly obligated or favorable to one of the fighters.

Fortunately, the Quitman committee's mistake has been rectified by the state Democratic committee. After a hearing Monday, the primary subcommittee of the state committee ordered that either a new primary date be set with ample time for qualifications; or, that Quitman hold its primary on the same day as the state primary, Sept. 9.

We favor the latter suggestion. There seems no good reason why all counties should not conduct their primaries on the common day set aside by the state committee. This would eliminate confusion over qualifying dates.

When a local commitee can play around with the rules, the temptation exists to favor one candidate over another.

A county's voters, not an executive committee, are supposed to decide who shall hold offices.

Further defiance by Quitman should produce even sterner action from the state committee.

Actually, the delay may be good for Rep. Hurst. He complained recently that he was too "exhausted" to make a race at this time. Perhaps by the summer, he will feel more like it.

Col. Eng.

Ga. Politics

Ga. Republicans Pledge 18 of 24 Votes To Barry

Atl. Hrld 3/25/64

By UPI

Georgia Republicans Saturday firmly pledged 18 of the state's 24 national convention votes to Sen. Barry Goldwater for the GOP presidential nomination.

Conventions in nine of the state's 10 congressional districts adopted resolutions committing their delegates to Goldwater until released by the Arizona senator. Only the north Georgia 9th district GOP refused to bind its two delegates.

Goldwater probably will pick up the four at - large delegates to be chosen by the GOP state convention here May 1-2, thus assuring him of 22 of Georgia's 24 votes at the San Francisco convention next July.

There was talk at the 9th district meeting of endorsing Sen. Thruston R. Morton, R-Ky., for the GOP nomination and of backing Goldwater. However, the vote on a motion to send the delegates unpledged was overwhelming on a show of hands.

The 9th district's reluctance to pledge its delegates was regarded as about the only surprise in the convention activity. Observers had forecast all 20 votes would be lined up for the Arizona senator.

Skirmishes over the seating of Negro delegations erupted in three of the district conventions but were settled by the local credentials committee.

In one district meeting, the 6th at Griffin, the dispute involved a delegation headed by A. C. Touchstone, a Negro ousted recently from the chairmanship of the Spalding County GOP, a post he held for 16 years.

Touchstone indicated he might appeal the decision to the state convention's credentials committee.

The other skirmishes came in the 1st district meeting at Savannah and the 3rd district session in Americus. At Savannah, the credentials committee refused to seat a Negro delegation from Johnson County which contended it should be recognized because of a technical conflict that erupted in the county convention.

At Americus, the convention refused to recognize a Muscogee County Negro group that had demanded — and lost -the right in the county meeting last month to name one - third of the county's representation at the district meeting.

The conventions were the first held under congressional district lines redrawn by the state legislature last month. A rundown on convention activities:

1st District — Met at Savannah. Elected Delegates State Sen. Joseph J. Tribble of Savannah and John Jones, Swainsboro and alternates John B. Miller, Savannah and Dr. Grady Campbell, Dublin. District chairman Wiley Wasden Jr., Savannah.

2nd district — Met at Albany. Delegates, Russ Kaliher, Albany and Jaime Oglesby, Thomas County; alternates, Earl Spear, Albany, and Hoyt Wimpy, Thomas County. Kaliher was elected district chairman.

3rd district — Met at Americus; delegates, Mrs. A. Edward Smith, Muscogee, widow of a gubernatorial candidate killed while campaigning two years ago and Howard Callaway, Harris County; Alternates A. W. Pratt of Houson County and William J. Schloth, Muscogee County. Schloth was elected district chairman.

4th District - Met at Decatur: Delegates Roscoe Pickett and Charles Moye Jr., both of DeKalb County; alternates, Dr. Robert Shinal land J. E. Manget, DeKalb County; Moye was elected chairman.

5th district — Atlanta —Delegates, S. Jarcin Levison and Miss Jean Witherspoon, Atlanta. Levison elected chairman.

6th district — Griffin — Delegates, Ralph Dougherty, Griffin, Mrs. Donald D. Comer. Alternates J. W. Adams and W. Madison New. Dougherty elected chairman.

7th district — Rome — Delegates Ed Y. Chapin, Walker County and Dorsey Dodgen, Cobb County; Alternates Harvey Howalt Jr., Whitfield County and David Sewell, Rome. District chairman John W. Stokes Jr., Dalton.

8th district — Waycross Delegates, J. F. Brophy, Dodge County and Anthony Alaimo, Glynn County. Alternates, Tim Ray Heath,

Ga. Statewide

Confusion From Redistricting May Become Legislative Problem

Columbus Enq., 3/26/64

By BEN WALBURN
Enquirer Managing Editor

The eligibility of Erle Cocke Jr. to run for Congress from the 3rd District this year most likely will be decided by the Georgia General Assembly when it convenes in special session May 4.

The Associated Press reported from Atlanta Wednesday that "usually reliable sources" are predicting that Gov. Carl Sanders will include clarification of residence requirements for congressional candidates in his call for a special legislative session.

The confusion left in the wake of redistricting of Georgia's congressional districts this year brought into the spotlight by an announcement by Cocke that he will seek the seat to be vacated after this year by retiring congressman, Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesberg.

Cocke's home county of Terrell was shifted from the 3rd District to the 2nd. He has said he will move into the 3rd District to try for Forrester's post.

The hitch is that a state law provides that a candidate must have lived for 12 months in the district where he seeks to be elected congressman.

While Cocke's case has been more publicized, the problem confronts political aspirants in eight other congressional districts changed by the 1964 redistricting bill. One district, the 7th, was not changed.

In fact, spokesmen in the office of Gov. Sanders and at the headquarters of the state Democratic party have been swamped with queries the past two weeks about who can or can't run in this or that district.

Under existing law — until some other interpretation is advanced by the attorney general or the courts — there are those who believe that no candidate in the nine districts changed by redistricting will be eligible to run for Congress this year since those districts have undergone a change in member counties.

Some observers say Cocke would not be eligible to run in the 3rd, nor could he run in the new 2nd District.

The redistricting confusion is expected to be a matter of prime discussion when the State Democratic Executive Committee meets in Atlanta Tuesday to set a qualifying deadline for the Sept. 9 primary.

Associated Press reports that the committee will set May 2 — two days before the General Assembly convenes — as the deadline for qualifying.

The committee, however, may delay its planned cutoff date for qualifying to give the legis-

Confusion—

(Continued from Page 1)

lature time to change the residence requirement for congressional races, especially for the 1964 race.

The legislature, if the matter is included on its special session agenda by the governor, could change the residence requirement law to clear up the redistricting confusion this year, and then vote to return to the one-year residence requirement in 1965.

Cocke, who visited Columbus over the weekend, said he will ask Attorney General Eugene Cook to rule on his eligibility to run in the 3rd District. However, spokesmen in Cook's office and the office of Gov. Sanders Wednesday said they have received no formal request from Cocke.

The Dawson resident, former American Legion national commander and now U. S. representative to the World Bank, will be facing plenty of 3rd District competition if he can clear the decks for a congressional campaign.

Already announced candidates for Forrester's seat are Garland Byrd of Reynolds, now a state senator and former lieutenant governor, and Stephen Pace Jr. of Americus, solicitor general of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit.

Also reported considering the race are Ed Wohlwender Jr. of Sumter County and state Sen. Stanley Smith of Perry.

Ga. Politics

Democrats To Set Rules For Primary

Ga. Jrnl. 3/26/64

ATLANTA (AP) — The State Democratic Executive Committee will meet here Tuesday and, barring a last-minute change in plans, will fix May 2 as the qualifying deadline for candidates for office in the Sept. 9 primary.

Gov. Carl E. Sanders, the leader of the party in Georgia, and several of the administration chiefs agreed tentatively Wednesday on the May 2 cutoff date.

Then State Sen. J. B. Fuqua of Augusta, a strong personal friend of the governor, issued an official call for the Tuesday session of the 120-member committee.

The committee will adopt rules for the primary. Authoritative sources said these will include a provision for runoff elections a few days after Sept. 9 if a candidate failed to receive a clear majority in the first round.

Two years ago former Gov. Ernest Vandiver insisted on adoption of the runoff rule to guard against the possibility of a minority group electing a state official by entering a candidate in a race having several in the field.

Only a few state offices will be at stake this year. No race for governor or the U.S. Senate will be involved.

Three of the seven justices of the State Supreme Court will be up for reelection. They are T. Grady Head, Bond Almand and Tom S. Candler. Two of the nine judges on the State Court of Appeals will be running. They are H. E. Nichols and Charles A. Pannell.

Terms of Allen Chappell and Walter McDonald on the Georgia Public Service Commission expire Dec. 31 and both are expected to seek their posts again.

The Democrats will nominate 10 for the congressional seats allotted Georgia. With all but one of the districts changed in a recent legislative act, contests are shaping up in nearly all.

And the 54 seats in the State Senate will be involved in the primary.

Ga. Politics

2 Quitman Registrars Resign Posts

Col. Leg.
3/26/64

GEORGETOWN, Ga. — Two Quitman County voter registrars, ordered to appear Wednesday in Quitman Superior Court, submitted their resignations to Judge Walter I. Geer, of the Pataula Circuit.

Resigning were F. J. Graddy and Jim Ogletree, both of whom were among the Quitman County group which on Feb. 28 entered pleas of guilty in U.S. District Court to charges of voting-law violations.

The two registrars were ordered by Judge Geer to "show cause, if any you can, why you should not be discharged or removed from office of registrar in and for Quitman County for nonperformance of your duty as registrar, for malpractice as a registrar and misfeasance as a registrar."

The citation stated that the order was issued because of the guilty pleas they entered to charges "involving the practice of fraud in an election."

The order was issued Monday by Judge Geer.

C. W. Worthy, the remaining board member, was not charged in U.S. District Court. He was not cited by Judge Geer and did not submit his resignation.

In their resignations both Graddy and Ogletree, who was chairman of the board of registrars, said they had entered pleas of guilty, but claimed they were innocent of wrongdoing.

Ga. Politics

Court Ruling Not Harmful To Muscogee

Columbus Enq.

3/28/64

By JANE GULLATT

Muscogee County Sens. Harry Jackson and Perry Gordy agreed Friday that a federal court ruling that state senators must be elected by the voters in their individual districts will not harm the county's overall representation in the Senate.

Gordy, a Republican who represents the 15th District, said he feels the county's two senators, even if forced to run on a district basis instead of countywide, still will represent the county as a whole, and not a particular section.

Jackson, a Democrat from the 16th District, said he believes he represents the people as a whole, and would not want to be recognized as representing only those who live within his district north of the 17th Street boundary.

"I certainly feel in our situation the senators should be elected on a countywide vote and through an agreement," he said. "I am willing to set it up that way, although the court says it is not necessarily so."

Gordy said that, in his opinion "The change probably is desired in larger areas such as Atlanta, but I don't see where it helps us in any way."

Muscogee is one of seven Georgia counties which now have more than one state senator under a 1962 senatorial redistricting measure.

Two years ago, Gordy and Jackson were elected on a countywide basis to represent Muscogee's 15th and 16th Districts.

The Friday court decision, however, means that only the voters in a district will vote for that district's senator. The court ruled that a section of the Georgia Constitution requiring countywide votes for state senator violates the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and is "therefore null and void."

Capitol legal sources said the federal decision would be applicable to the Sept. 9 Democratic Primary and the Nov. 3 general election.

Last October, Gordy investigated to see what effect such a ruling would have on Muscogee County. He had under study then a plan whereby the two senatorial districts would be redrawn along precinct lines in the event the vote was on a districtwide basis.

And, he added Friday that he will ask the Muscogee County legislative delegation to approve a change in the boundary along lines he proposes.

He explained that 17th Street is the present boundary line between the 15th and 16th Districts, but the boundary line splits five city precincts.

Ordinary Henry Hunter agreed with Gordy that it would be better to redraw the two districts along precinct lines than to split up the precincts if there is a districtwide vote.

"It would be a good idea. . . so we won't disturb or move the voters," he said.

And, Mrs. Ione Holt, deputy registrar, said the Muscogee County Board of Registrars has such a plan under study.

In October, Gordy said it would cost money to rearrange voting precincts if 17th Street

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

remained as the boundary line, since five precincts would be split with a part or portion in the 15th District and the remainder in the 16th District.

He also said such a change would create confusion, in that a voter would go to the precinct in which he normally votes and find he is in another precinct.

It would be simpler and cost less to make some minor adjustments along existing precinct lines, he added.

The present 17th Street division line starts at the Chattahoochee River, goes west to Dell Drive, south on Dell Drive to Macon Road and out Macon Road to the countyline.

The area north of that line is the 16th District, while the area to the south is the 15th District.

In making its decision Friday, the federal court sustained a contention of state Republican leaders who brought the litigation. The decision agreed with one handed down by Superior Judge Durwood T. Pye of Fulton County on the eve of the 1962 senatorial elections.

The decree gave the State Democratic Executive Committee a new and unexpected chore before its called session for next Thursday. The committee will have to rewrite its new rules to conform with the decision.

The ruling affects, in addition to Muscogee County, the counties of Fulton, DeKalb, Bibb, Chatham, Cobb and Richmond.

Ga. Statewide

JA. 3-1459 ATLANTA (3), GEORGIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1964 PRICE FIVE CENTS

COUNTYWIDE VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS IN 7 AREAS NIXED

Ga. Politics

Provision To Limit Chances Of Negroes Loses

By United Press International

A provision requiring countywide votes for Georgia state senators in counties with more than one senatoiral district was ruled invalid Friday by a three - judge federal court.

The tribunal ruled that the provision, added to the state constitution in 1962 to limit the chances of a Negro winning a state Senate seat, violated the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the federal constitution.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Paul Rodgers said the state definitely will appeal. He pointed out that a case before a three - judge tribunal can be appealed directly to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"This is a rather important case because it involves the power of the state to classify," Rodgers said. "We're going to appeal just to make sure one way or the other what the law in this area is."

STATE DISCRIMINATED

The three - judge panel declared the state in effect had formed two classes of voters — those in multi-district counties and those in other counties — and discriminated against one class.

The ruling directly affects Fulton, Bibb, Richmond, Muscogee, Chatham, Cobb and DeKalb, the only counties with more than one state senator under reapportionment forced by a 1962 federal court ruling.

Under the ruling, state senatorial candidates will have to stand election only within specific districts, rather than face the entire electorate of the county. The federal court, however, held that there was no need to issue an injunction to force election officials to follow the decision.

The judges, Griffin Bell and Frank Hooper of Atlanta, and Lewis R. Morgan of LaGrange, pointed out that the defendants in the suit, Secretary of State Ben Fortson and Ordinaries Eugene Gunby of Fulton County and Katherine Mann of DeKalb County, stated in court that no injunction would be necessary.

"These respected and responsible officials are simply caught up in the ferment of change stemming from the recent concept of applying federal constitutional standards to the political process," the court said.

REPUBLICAN SUIT

The suit was brought by three Georgia Republicans, state party Chairman James W. Dorsey, State Sen. Dan MacIntyre of Atlanta, and James E. Manget.

The court discounted a state contention that voters in counties with more than one district go he added benefit of being able to vote for more than one senator.

They said the fact was not disputed that in Fulton County 18 per cent of the voters of seven districts could nullify the vote of the 34th senatorial district in the county.

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 3)

The judges also discounted a state claim that "harmony between the senators" of one county is required so that the county will receive better representation.

"The answer to this is that the Senate is to represent people and not geography," the ruling said.

While it was generally conceded the provision was designed to keep a Negro from being elected to the Senate, Leroy Johnson, a Negro attorney of Atlanta, was elected two years ago and became the first member of his race in the Senate in 40 years.

R. Balkcom Qualifies In Quitman

Columbus Enq. 3/30/64

By BILL LEVY

Ralph Balkcom Sr., leader of a hard-fought political battle to reopen qualifying in the Quitman County Democratic primary, has qualified to run for the Quitman legislative seat held by Joe J. Hurst.

According to Fane Dykes, chairman of the Quitman Democratic Executive Committee, Balkcom paid his $150 qualifying fee Saturday night, just a few hours after Hurst's wife, Mrs. Mary Castellow Hurst, entered the race for her husband's seat in the House.

Balkcom and Mrs. Hurst will oppose each other in a countywide primary July 28. Qualifying deadline under a new set of party election rules is April 21.

A primary election initially set for April 2 was voided by the county Democratic Executive Committee last week after Balkcom had told the state Democratic committee he had not been permitted to have his name placed on the primary ballot.

The county committee had refused to qualify the former Quitman County school superintendent on grounds that he failed to appear before it within a specified 45-day period.

Hurst, who had qualified for the first election, announced over the weekend that he was withdrawing from the race.

A native of Quitman County, Mrs. Hurst has served as Quitman County's welfare director

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

for the past 15 years. She is a member of a well-known Quitman County political family.

Hurst, who served 14 years in the House, was found guilty in federal court here last year on charges of conspiring to manufacture illegal whisky, and was sentenced to a year and a day in prison. The conviction is now on appeal.

He has since pleaded guilty to a federal vote fraud charge, and received a three-year probationary sentence and a $1,000 fine.

Balkcom, who will be making his first race for representative served as county school superintendent eight years.

He attempted to enter the April 2 running on Feb. 27, but Dykes refused to qualify him, saying the deadline was Feb. 18.

The dispute was brought to the State Democratic Executive Committee, which ruled that insufficient time was given to allow candidates to qualify. The committee said it would not certify Quitman's nominees unless the representative's race was changed and ample time given to qualify.

Ga. Statesmen

Columbus Enq., 4/1/64, p. 1

Democratic Committee Boosts Candidate Fees To Meet Runoff Costs

By BILL LEVY
Enquirer Staff Writer

ATLANTA — In an historic change in policy, the State Democratic Executive Committee Tuesday ruled that candidates in the September primary must carry a majority of the popular vote in order to be certified as the party's nominee on the November ballot.

The ruling wiped out the use of the old plurality-vote system, and set the stage for runoff elections for all elective posts in Georgia — state, county and city.

The state committee set the 1964 fall primary for Sept. 9. In cases where runoffs must be held, they will be staged a week later, on Sept. 16. The deadline for qualifying is May 2.

The Columbus and Muscogee County Democratic Committees are expected to increase qualifying fees for all elective positions this year to meet the cost of two elections, instead of the usual one.

Columbus Committee

George Dorman, chairman of the Columbus committee, said it will meet "sometime after the county committee meets" to consider qualifying rules for City Commission candidates.

"With the costs of two elections facing us, it is only logical to assume that the fees will go up," he said. The fee for City Commission candidates in the last election was $450.

Third District Committee Chairman W. H. Young Jr. of Columbus said he plans to set a date for a meeting of the district committee after he has had a chance to study the rules of the state committee. He said the district meeting will be held in Americus.

In Atlanta Tuesday, George Stewart, secretary of the State Democratic Committee, said the words "unit vote" have been virtually eliminated from the language of the party's rules.

Old System

Under the old "unit vote" system, it was possible for candidates for state office to win an election without carrying the most popular votes. The system was based on the assignment of voting "units" to individual counties.

The state committee established the majority - vote rule Tuesday by adopting Section 6 of a new set of primary regulations.

The section states, "In order for any candidate to be declared a nominee of the Democratic Party of Georgia (for state and local offices), the candidates must have received a majority of all the popular votes cast."

Henry Neal, legal aide to Gov. Carl Sanders and a member of the state committee, said the new rules "delete the reference to county unit vote system" and include several minor changes in statewide voting regulations.

Another change in party rules called for the creation of a special primary subcommittee to conduct appeal hearings and amend committee rules.

Members of the committee are State Chairman J. B. Fuqua, Secretary George Stewart, Pope McIntyre, Arthur Bolton, Robert Richardson and Neal.

A separate section of the rules gives the committee the right to decide on appeals "in accordance with the law and the rules and customs of the party."

The state committee also made it clear that no winning

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Majority—

(Continued from Page 1)

candidate shall be certified if it is shown he conducted his campaign in violaton of state election laws.

All new rules, according to Fuqua, may be altered later to conform with any new state election code adopted by the General Assembly.

In an opening address to the state committee, Gov. Sanders said the Democratic Party "is the party that goes to the polls, and not to convention, and the party that goes to the ballot box, and not somewhere else."

'Greatest Turnout'

He predicted that this fall's primary will produce "the greatest turnout ever" in state elections.

"We have open primaries now, and we will have open primaries in the future," he said. "With the help of good Democrats like yourselves, we will continue to be the party of the people," he added.

Fuqua, meanwhile, said he has no fear of the party being overtaken by the state's Republican forces.

Fuqua asked for a stronger state organization through a network of "Democratic Clubs," and asked committee members to support President Lyndon B. Johnson in the November election.

"If we keep this party strong, we won't have to worry about the Republicans," he said.

Qualifying fees increased by the state committee were justices of the Supreme Court, judges of Court Appeals and public service commissioner from $750 to $1,000; judges of Superior Courts from $500 to $750, and state senators and solicitors general, from $350 to $500.

Counties having a population of 70,000 or more may set additional fees not exceeding $2,500 for circuit judges and solicitors general.

Ga. Politics

White to Request Later Runoff Date

C. Cody White, chairman of the Muscogee County Democratic Executive Committee, Tuesday night said he plans to file a protest with the State Democratic Committee, asking that the time between the Sept. 9 primary and the primary runoff be extended.

White said he will write Committee Secretary George Stewart today and request that the state committee consider pushing back the scheduled Sept. 16 runoff at least one week.

"One week is simply not enough time for us to get ready for another election," White said. "We can't even get the [illegible] of

White also said state laws governing the use of voting machines require that the machines remained sealed a period of 15 days following an election.

When a runoff was staged for a state office in 1962, White was forced to obtain a court order allowing the county committee to reopen machines in time for the second election.

"The state committee is just putting a burden on the whole state, and particularly where voting machines are used," he said.

White said he plans to call a meeting of the county committee for 5 p.m. Thursday.

Rep. Frank Twitty Plans to Bow Out

Atl. Jour., 4/1/64, p. 2

—The state's first sales tax, enacted under Mr. Twitty's leadership during Gov. Herman Talmadge's term, which gave $100 million to the schools.

3. The open-school fight, "when the present governor and I went out over the state for the Chamber of Commerce," the first two legislators to come out for open schools in the face of court-ordered desegregation.

IN 20 YEARS, Mr. Twitty has seen more far-reaching changes in Georgia political, economic and social life than in possibly any other two decades in this century.

"I saw appropriations rise from $54 million, including $17 million for education, to the present biennial budget of some $500 million," he said Wednesday.

He said he thinks all the changes were "more or less for the best."

Assessing the governors he served under, he said "they all faced their problems." To Gov. Talmadge's credit, he mentions the sales tax passage that helped education, the first enabling legislation to obtain federal money in the Hill-Burton program that "resulted in practically every rural area in Georgia having a hospital," and road building.

"GOV. VANDIVER had to face social problems never faced before," Mr. Twitty said. "He faced them as he should have; I think he came out all right."

Gov. Politics

Special Session Sees Swan Song

"I'll bow out after two very controversial and important issues have been acted on," said Rep. Frank Twitty of Camilla Wednesday, retiring after 20 years in the Georgia House of Representatives.

Rep. Twitty

Mr. Twitty's farewell to the House will come at the special session of the General Assembly in May, which will consider a new state Constitution and revised election laws.

After 20 years of being very much in the thick of legislative controversy and activity, Mr. Twitty is retiring to devote more time to his extensive law practice and to encourage his son Frank Jr., 29, to become more active in politics.

THE YOUNGER Mr. Twitty is now solicitor of the Camilla City Court and may become a candidate for solicitor of the Albany Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Twitty Sr. is generally regarded as the best orator in the House and, through eight years as floor leader under Govs. Herman Talmadge and Ernest Vandiver, one of its most powerful members.

He picks three highlights of his 20-year career that stand above the rest:

—The "two-governor fight," when Mr. Twitty supported Herman Talmadge, son of Gov.-Elect Eugene Talmadge who had just died, against Lt. Gov.-Elect M. E. Thompson, whom the courts later declared the legal governor.

Study Group Backs Away From Plan For State Elections Commissioner

ATLANTA (AP)—The Georgia Election Laws Study Commission backed away Wednesday from a controversial proposal it made last year that the secretary of state be named state commissioner of elections.

Both Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer and Secretary George Stewart of the State Democratic Committee had vigorously opposed the original proposal, though maintaining that they held Secretary of State Ben Fortson in the highest esteem.

Geer recently said he didn't believe the legislature would approve a bill making any one man "the high priest of Georgia elections."

The new elections code bill was introduced in January but remained in committee throughout the 40-day session. Election law revision will be one of the matters Gov. Carl E. Sanders is laying before a special session starting May 4.

Under an alternate bill approved by the commission Wednesday, there would be a three-member board to supervise elections. Fortson would be chairman. The Senate and the House each would elect a member from without their ranks.

The commission also agreed that the board should have jurisdiction in party primaries. Only the Democrats hold them now.

"If there have been abuses, that's where they have been," Rep. Bill Williams of Hall County said.

Fortson gave this outline of the board's duties:

"The board will interpret and set up uniform rules and regulations on elections.

"If it became known to the board that a primary or election is not being carried out in the proper manner, the board could step in and try to see that a proper election is held."

Fortson emphasized that party officials still would run their primaries. The new board would step in if there were disputes on matters of law.

Columbus Enq., 4/2/64, p. 5

Cos, Politics

Democratic Qualifying Is Opened by County

Col. Enq., 4-3-64, p. 1.

By BILL LEVY

Qualifying opened Thursday for 20 county posts to appear on the ballot in the Sept. 9 Democratic primary.

The Muscogee Democratic Executive Committee raised qualifying fees for four offices to help pay the cost of a runoff, and set the qualifying deadline for May 2—the closing date for entering state races.

The committee hiked the entrance fee for candidates for state representative from $250 to $450, after pointing out that state committee rules prohibit a county committee from collecting fees from candidates for the State Senate.

At the close of an hour-long meeting in County Commission Chambers, Chairman C. Cody White announced that he would not seek re-election this year.

He has served on the committee for 20 years, the last eight as chairman.

On a recommendation by White, the committee elected W. B. Brescia vice chairman and Robert Dismukes Jr. secretary.

Primary candidates may qualify before any of the committee's three officers — White, Brescia or Dismukes — between now and noon, Saturday, May 2.

Fees for post on the September ballot were set as follows:

County Commission, for seats held by incumbents P. B. Massey, Dixon Wadsworth and Roy M. Waller, $600; sheriff, for post held by Jack T. Rutledge, $900; coroner, for post held by Dr. C. F. Davis, $250; House of Representatives, for seats

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

Democratic Qualifying Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

held by Reps. A. Mac Pickard, Harry Dicus and T. Milton Jones, $450; ordinary, for seat held by Henry Hunter, $800; tax commissioner for seat held by Mrs. Lena W. Walker, $950; clerk of Superior Court, for seat held by John Bloodworth, $900.

Judge of City Court for seat held by Oscar D. Smith Jr., $1,000; solicitor of City Court, for seat held by W. B. Skipworth Jr., $875; judge of Municipal Court, for post held by T. Bradford Bagley, $850; clerk of Municipal Court, for post held by Claude B. Layfield, $550; marshal of Municipal Court, $550; solicitor general of the Chattahoochee Judicial Circuit, for post held by John H. Land, $350; judges of Superior Court, Chatthoochee Judicial Circuit, for posts held by J. R. Thompson and J. Alvan Davis, $600.

The committee set a $10 qualifying fee for candidates for county surveyor and chairman of the county Democratic committee.

White said the fees generally represent about 10 per cent of the salary a winning candidate would receive during a single term in office.

In addition to the fees for House races, the committee increased the assessments for solicitor general from $250 to $350, Superior Court judges from $300 to $600, and county commissioners from $500 to $600. Committee members noted that the salaries of county commissioners recently had been raised from $200 to $300 a month, and the salary of the chairman had been increased from $300 to $400 monthly.

Under the provisions of rules adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee in Atlanta Tuesday, candidates for State Senate must pay a state qualifying fee of $500, but may not be charged another fee by the county committee.

Those who seek the posts of solicitor general and Superior Court judge, however, must pay both state and county assessments.

White told the committee Thursday that he has filed a letter with George Stewart, secretary of the state committee, asking that the state party consider the possibility of setting the fall runoff three weeks away from the primary.

The state organization Tuesday fixed all runoffs for Sept. 16, a week after the first primary.

White said state law requires that voting machines be sealed 15 days following an election, and in order to get the machines opened sooner, he said, the committe must file a special request with a Superior Court judge. The law prohibits him from filing the request less than five days after an election, he said.

White said it would be virtually impossible for him to obtain a proper court order in time to hold a runoff a week following the first election.

He also said Thursday that the city Democratic committee has agreed to hold the city's primary in conjunction with the county-state election.

The city committee is expected to meet within several days to adopt qualifying rules for City Commission and mayoralty races.

In a discussion of primary rules, White said the state committee has ruled that candidate must receive a majority of the popular vote in order to be certified as the party's nominee on the November general election ballot.

Ga. Politics

Tel.: JAckson 1-1459 ATLANTA (3), GEORGIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1964 PRICE FIVE CENTS "IT IS NEWS"

Atl. Daily World

CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS LASH GTEA FOR INVITING SEN. TALMADGE

Sen. Johnson Won't Appear At Meeting

By JOHN H. McCRAY
(World's Associate City Editor)

Georgia's colored State Senator won't introduce Georgia's Junior U. S. Senator to Georgia's colored teachers tonight, and behind are overtones on both politics and the race question.

Sen. Leroy R. Johnson of Fulton county is scheduled in the printed programs to introduce Sen. Herman Talmadge tonight, the final program of the 40th annual convention of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association. However, Sen. Johnson announced yesterday that he will be speaking at Kittrell College in North Carolina at about the same time he is scheduled to introduce Sen. Talmadge.

A Johnson office aide said the Kittrell engagement has been scheduled "for some time." The same source said Mr. Johnson had accepted an invitation to appear on tonight's program. There was no indication, however, that the Fulton senator was aware of the Kittrell schedule at the time, or of the role assigned for the GTEA program. His Kittrell appearance is sponsored by the campus and Henderson NAACP branches. His announced subject is: "Freedom Now! No Substitute for Human Dignity and First Class Citizenship."

Thursday, anti-Talmadge drums thumped about Atlanta. Some teachers were indignant that he'd been invited and scheduled to deliver the main address tonight. Many said they would miss the meeting. Several local civic organizations issued protests, some to newsmen; some protested to GTEA officials.

One GTEA source, requesting anonymity, said teacher officials hoped to enlist the Junior Senator's support for federal legislation having to do with further help to teachers and public education.

A Negro political leader recalled that Negro voters rejected bids to support Talmadge's bid for the U. S. Senate, and had opposed both him and his father, the late Eugene Talmadge. Both were at one time Georgia governors.

The state has an estimated 225,000 Negro voters — considerably more than when Talmadge sought election to the U. S. Senate. The number is expected to rise steadily and, to represent a solid core of votes within a few months.

While there was speculation that the Talmadge appearance could be related to "making peace" with these voters, there remain his solid alignment against civil rights legislation pending in Congress, legislation Negro voters favor.

THE CONVERSATION IS ABOUT THE ELECTION—GTEA executive secretary Dr. H. E. Tate, president James Reese, J. S. Wilkerson, and Edward Bouie converse following first ballot election on time and place for the run-off between James Hawes and Dr. Bettie Smith. (See story, "James Hawes Elected."—(Perry's Photo)

Ga. Politics

Invitation No Endorsement, Dr. Tate Answers Critics

By STANLEY S. SCOTT
(World's News Staff)

Leaders of local civil rights organizations levelled heated criticism at officials of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association Thursday in their selection of anti-civil rights Georgia Sen. Herman Talmadge as a speaker at their convention tonight.

One spokesman told the Atlanta Daily World that Sen. Talmadge, who has traditionally voted against civil rights legislation and is presently - aligned with a Southern bloc filibustering pending civil rights legislation, "will definitely be picketed during his appearance" at the Municipal Auditorium tonight.

It was also learned that Georgia's lone Negro Senator, Leroy Johnson, was originally scheduled to introduce Sen. Talmadge to the statewide Negro convention, but later advised convention officials that he would be out of the city on a speaking engagement.

ATLANTA SUMMIT

Rev. Samuel W. Williams, co-chairman of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference, an organization boasting sponsorship by nine leading civil rights groups, blasted the Talmadge invitation as "quite untimely."

"In light of the senator's present involvement in the filibuster, and his views against first class citizenship and his stand against basic civil rights, I don't see how he got the invitation in the first place," Rev. Willams said. "How did it happen in the twentieth century?"

Leon Cox, Georgia field secretary for the National Association for the Advanceemnt of Colored People, sent a telegram to Dr. Horace E. Tate, executive secretary of the GTEA, protesting Talmadge's appearance.

In the telegram, Cox said "It seems hardly logical" to invite Talmadge to "appear on a program whose theme is "Education For Responsible Freedom."

"Sen. Talmadge is an outspoken foe of civil rights legislation designed to bestow first class citizenship on Negroes of this country," Cox charged.

DEFENDS POSITION

Dr. Horace E. Tate, executive secretary of the organization, defended his organization's invitation to Sen. Talmadge Thursday, saying "If we get to the point of allowing ourselves to listen only to those with our point of view, we are doomed to an intellectual death

"Some of those opposed to Talmadge's appearance are the very one's who have eaten ham with him in his Lovejoy, Ga., home and asked special favors. Most of the opposition to Talmadge speaking is coming from outside groups and individuals."

"The invitation extended to Sen. Talmadge," Tate said, "in no way means this association endorses his stand, beliefs, or philosophy on civil rights."

Asked by a white newsman why Sen. Talmadge was invited, Tate insisted that the "invitation was extended to him just as we would extend an invitation to anyone else."

Dr. Tate declined to answer when asked who had actually invited the Georgia junior senator.

State Constitution Revision Would Keep Rural Strength

By O. P. HANES

Ga. Statewide

Columbus Ledger 4-24-67

ATLANTA (AP) — The proposed new state constitution drafted by an honorary study commission would retain features of the 1945 and earlier constitutions making the rural-dominated House all-powerful in its control over legislation.

In fact, the proposal of the Constitution Revision Commission would keep in effect the county unit system of apportioning the 205 House seats. But it could be changed by the General Assembly.

The U.S. Supreme Court two years ago outlawed the unit system in the deciding of primary elections, holding that the popular vote must govern the outcome.

Could Band Together

But if the legislature in its May special session adopts the proposal of the study commission and the people ratify it in the November general election, lawmakers from the small counties could still band together and defeat any bill of the city factions.

The new section starts off somewhat like that now in effect when it says the House shall consist of one representative from each county. Then there is this language:

"There shall be 46 additional representatives to be apportioned among the several counties in such manner as the General Assembly may provide but until such time as the General Assembly shall provide otherwise, such additional representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Makeup Would Continue

"To the eight counties having the largest population, two additional representatives each; and to the 30 counties having the next largest population, one additional representative each."

If that wins approval, the 3-2-1 House makeup would continue in effect unless the House itself should vote a reshuffling of membership and gain Senate approval.

The provision authorizing the General Assembly to redistribute those 46 additional representatives in any way it sees fit apparently was worked out as a guard against federal court intervention in apportionment.

Many have been warning that the courts may order the House reapportioned to give cities more voting members. If that happened the legislature could give the half dozen most populous counties nearly all of the 46 surplus legislators.

★ ★ ★

Smith Calls 40 Legislators For Preview

ATLANTA (UPI) — House Speaker George T. Smith said Thursday he has summoned 40 House members for a three-day preview of a proposed new constitution for Georgia to be taken up at a special session of the General Assembly May 4.

Smith said he hoped the preview, to begin Monday, would save at least one week's time in the special session.

Those lawmakers called for the special preview are members of the judicial, special judicial and House rules committees. Smith has assigned these three groups the task of forming a committee to review the poposed constitution at the special session and before it is presented to the House floor for action.

Committee sessions during the legislative meeting will be in the form of public hearings that could take up to three weeks. The legislative session itself, he said, will take at least five weeks.

The preview sessions, Smith said, will give lawmakers a chance to get an explanation of the proposed constitution "so we will not have to explain the changes when we start the public hearings the following week."

Ga. Politics

Ga. Daily Bld., 4-25-64

Ward Elections Against Best Interest

Ga. Statewide

It was only a few years ago that the Negro community soundly repudiated the repulsive idea of electing city aldermen on a ward basis rather than on the city-at-large system.

Recent reports have it that a move is afoot to attempt to bridle the electorate with the ward election plan again.

We reiterate our opposition to such a political maneuver. We further hope that backers of the ward vote plan will be dissuaded from the self-defeating proposition.

One tired and worn argument is—"the system of ward elections would assure the election of possibly two Negroes to the Board of Aldermen."

We are of the opinion that the time for Negro representation on the aldermanic board is long overdue, but, we feel, the overriding issue is "What chance would the Negro have with representation from only two aldermen of color?"

Under the present system of electing aldermen, the minority vote is looked upon with increasing favor by all of the elected aldermen. If this system of electing aldermen is halted, we feel that incalcuable harm would come to the best interests of the City of Atlanta.

The city has a substantial stake in the election process, and the entire vote—both Negro and white—goes hand and glove with the progress made when elected officials look to the entire city for support.

We hope that those espousing ward elections will again be repudiated.

Ga. Statewide

Committee Proposes 45 Day Vote Plan

Atl. Daily. Const.
4-23-64

A new provision adopted by the Election Laws Study Committee would allow a 45 day period to general election for a person to register in order to become a qualified voter for that election or the September primary.

The emergency session of the Georgia General Assembly, slated May 4, will receive the study committee approved suggestion, which according to Secretary of State Ben Forson, gives non-registratered citizens more time to do so.

Citizens are now required to register no later than six months before the general or primary election in order to be qualified to participate in either.

Ga. Statewide

Atl. Const. 4-26-64

Cobb GOP Starts Move For Primary

Cobb County Republicans made their opening move Saturday toward the first Republican primary ever held there—a fund-raising barbecue that drew a "tremendous" response, according to the first vice chairman of county Republicans, Ben Jordan.

Mr. Jordan said the all-day barbecue in Mabelton "gave out of food about eight or ten times." He estimated the GOP drew in about $100 on the barbecue and collected about $200 in contributions.

The group conducted a voter-registration at the same time and an estimated 100 persons registered.

Mr. Jordan said "the most amazing thing" about the day was the number of people who told him, "I have switched parties."

He spoke of the "real change in the people" who were drawn to the GOP by the "image the party has created of constitutional and conservative government."

Ga. Politics

Atl. Const.
4-26-64 Ga. Pol. 1964

Scott, Ellis Seek New Senate Terms

State Senators Milford A. Scott of Augusta and S. Tom Ellis of McDonough have qualified to succeed themselves.

Sen. Scott has no opposition yet, but Sen. Ellis will be opposed by W. Cam Mitchell of Hampton, former president of the State Chamber of Commerce.

Earlier in the week, Harry L. Wingate Jr. of Pelham, a staff member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, qualified for the congressional post being vacated by Rep. J. L. Pilcher, who is resigning to accept a federal appointment.

Mr. Wingate had previously announced he would be a candidate.

IN ANOTHER race, Logan Lewis of Cairo has qualified to oppose Sen. Glenn Pelham, also of Cairo.

Toombs Circuit Sol. Gen. Kenneth E. Goolsby of Thomson has paid the entrance fee to succeed himself.

All of the candidates qualified with George D. Stewart, secretary of the State Democratic Party.

The deadline for qualifying for the Democratic Primary September 9 is next Saturday.

Ga. Statewide

Mrs. Pauley Named To Ga. Advisory Rights Committee

Ethel. Pauley. Dell.

4-28-64

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. John A. Hannah, Chairman of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, has announced the appointment of Mrs. William C. Pauley of Atlanta, as a member of the Georgia State Advisory Committee to the Commission. The announcement followed an April 8. meeting of the Commission in Washington.

Mrs. Pauley, Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, is a graduate of Agnes Scott College in Decatur. She serves as a Board member of the Atlanta Urban League, the Georgia American Civil Liberties Union and previously was President of the Georgia League of Women Voters. A long-time resident of the state, Mrs. Pauley was also a board member of HOPE (Help Our Public Education).

Sylvan H. Meyer, editor of the Gainesville Daily Times, is the Chairman of the Georgia Committee. The Georgia group is one of 51 Advisory Committees established in each of the States and the District of Columbia, composed of citizens of standing who serve without compensation. The Committee provides the U. S. Commission with information concerning civil rights issues in the state.

been active in the Masonic orders and is a past Illustrious Potentate of Yaarab Temple of the Shrine. He also is a member of the board of stewards of the St. Mark Methodist church.

Until two years ago, when he ran for a seat in the State Senate, Mr. Brewer had held no political office. He is a native of Atlanta.

See Statement

Legislators Back Re-Drawn District

Atl. Const, 4-28-71

By TED SIMMONS

The Fulton County legislative delegation unofficially approved a revision of the county's senatorial district lines Monday and indicated it will seek to push the plan through the Legislature at the special session which begins Monday.

Sen. Charlie Brown, delegation chairman, requested written descriptions of the new districts so they may be incorporated into a bill.

No official vote was taken on the revision by the five members present since a quorum was lacking, but Brown said absent members had expressed satisfaction with the plan.

Approval was granted over the protests of Sen. Jim Wesberry, who said the plan was "a step in the wrong direction" because of its disparity in population between the largest and smallest districts.

Wesberry said the revised plan, which is based on 1960 census figures, has a disparity of roughly 14 per cent, as opposed to the present 12 per cent.

Wesberry also questioned the timing of the redistricting, which comes in the middle of an election year. He said action should be withheld until the next regular session of the General Assembly in January.

Population figures for the tenative revised districts as compared to present population figures are:

District 34 (Sen. Brown) 84,973 now and 82,195 in the proposed revision; District 35 (Sen. Frank Coggin) 81,530 and 82,888; District 36 (Sen. Joe Salome) 84,256 and 79,023; District 37 (Sen. Wesberry) 75,776 and 78,540; District 38 (Sen. Leroy Johnson) 78,817 and 78,953; District 39 (Sen. Obie Brewer) 74,479 and 79,713; District 40 (Sen. Dan MacIntyre) 76,315 and 74,834.

Ga. Politics

Everyone's Duty to Register And Vote, Sanders Tells 3,000

By TED SIMMONS
Constitution Staff Writer

MONROE, Ga. — Gov. Carl Sanders appealed Wednesday to every individual in the state, "no matter who he may be," to register and vote.

He omitted from his speech a section of his prepared text which replied to criticism of restricted registration.

The governor made his get out and vote appeal before some 3,000 celebrants of Walton County's Governors Day.

Sanders told the crowd gathered at American Legion Field here that the time has come for every citizen "to stand up and be counted" in government.

CHALLENGES CHARGES

In his prepared text Sanders made an obvious reference to charges that Negroes are prevented from registering in some parts of Georgia.

"This is simply not so, and I hereby challenge those citizens who have not yet let their presence be felt in our government to register and find out for themselves," the text said.

In his speech Sanders made no reference to "registration . . . on a restrictive basis," but directed his appeal for all citizens to push for bigger vote registration.

Sanders also departed from his prepared text to describe Georgia as a state which is "looked on as a progressive state . . . no longer looked on as just a leader in the South" but in the nation as well.

He said Georgia is growing on all fronts "because our people are united." There is no longer division in the state between north and south or east and west, or between the cities and the rural areas.

EDUCATION SUPPORT

An example of this new unity was the "overwhelming" support his education program received from the Legislature during its last session, Sanders said.

The governor also described the state's agriculture as being "on the move."

"In 1962, for example, the gross farm income in our state totaled $831,022,000 while the latest preliminary estimates on farm income for 1963 amount to about $899 million, or in other words, a very healthy seven per cent increase in a year's time," Sanders said.

"What makes this continuing increase even more remarkable is the fact that there are now actually fewer farmers taking in more income," he said.

Sanders was honored with ceremonies that attracted citizens from all over the county, and which were climaxed by an outdoor barbecue chicken dinner.

SKY DIVING

The festivities included a spectacular sky diving exhibition by three members of the Georgia Sky Divers' Club, which created some excitement in the crowd when all three divers were blown considerably off target by high winds.

The female member of the team, Miss Pat Hollins, landed in a tree, a considerable distance from American Legion field, but was uninjured.

The ceremony also included music and marching by the Monroe Girls' Corps, the Loganville Glee Club, and the Morgan County High School Band.

In a brief address preceding that of Gov. Sanders, Dr. Harry Brown, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau told the crowd that agriculture is now "more important than it has ever been before," because of ever increasing population.

Gov. Sanders responded by giving his assurance "that there will be a strong agricultural program in Georgia as long as I am governor."

Ga. Politics

Pilcher Qualifies For Georgia House, McClelland Seat

James B. Pilcher, Atlanta Attorney, qualified this week as a candidate for the Georgia House of Representatives. Mr. Pilcher will oppose Ralph McClelland.

Upon qualifying, Mr. Pilcher said that he is seeking this office to provide active, construtive leadership for Fulton County in the General Assembly of Georgia — leadership that is aware of the needs of the people and responsive to the problems that daily confront our society.

Mr. Pilcher is a past President of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce, past President of the Young Democratic Club of Fulton County and is currently serving as President of the Young Democrats of Georgia. He was State Chairman of the Young Georgians for Sanders organization in the last Governor's race.

Mr. Pilcher also stated that the abolition of the County Unit System in Georgia Politics puts the political spotlight on Fulton County. We now must have able political leaders commensurate to the outstanding business, industrial and professional leaders that have made us a dynamic, growing community.

"I intend to wage a strong county-wide, summer-long campaign for this office," Mr. Pilcher said.

Atl. Daily, 5-11-64

Ga. Statesman

Columbus Ledger

The New Constitution

A new state constitution shouldn't be needed as often as Georgia needs one.

Only 19 years have passed since the present constitution was drafted. In those 19 years, it has been amended a record number of times, and that is quite a few indeed, because previous constitutions also required hundreds of amendments.

The General Assembly is now convened to approve a constitution that will eliminate the need of so many amendments, and it is to be hoped, to approve a constitution that will serve the state at least until the end of the century.

In November, 1962, The Enquirer suggested that the newly-elected governor, Carl Sanders, could find few worthier projects for his administration than the adoption of a streamlined constitution that would give home rule to cities and counties and stem the flood of meaningless amendments that most voters do not even read before delivering their verdict.

Sanders was already having thoughts along that line, and in his opening address to the 1963 Assembly, he asked that a constitution revision committee be appointed.

The committee's work is now in the hands of the legislators.

Our suggestions on what the constitution should contain are few and simple.

First and foremost, it should provide for strong and broad governmental authority to city and county governments. That is the meaning of "home rule." Mayor Harold Hughes of Columbus, when asked how much home rule he wanted, replied: "All we can get."

Local decisions which do not involve state financing or departments should be left to city and county governments. The legislators should not be the arbitrers of purely local matters. An amendment to the state constitution should not be necessary when a city or county wishes to set up a hospital authority or float a bond issue.

Secondly, the new constitution should recognize that city governments need more access to state funds and facilities. This is particularly true of road funds.

Thirdly, the Assembly should put its own house in order by clearly fixing terms of office, rules for apportionment, and election of senators by districts.

After considering the matter carefully, we believe that both senators and representatives should have four-year terms, and be elected in a staggered schedule, with half the seats open every other year.

Our observation has been that two-year terms more often discourage opposition for incumbents than encourage it. A four - year term provides a more appropriate period in which to judge a legislator's performance.

Nearly all other state and local officials have four-year or longer terms. There is no reason that legislators should be the exception. A man who runs a hard race for the legislature deserves a fair period of service.

Ga. Pol.

Geer-Sanders Clash Looms on Elections

By SAM HOPKINS

The likelihood of a bitter fight over the proposed new election laws came more into focus Wednesday as Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer and Sanders administration leaders clashed repeatedly over some sections.

Geer objected most strenuously to the authority that would be delegated to a three-member State Election Board headed by the secretary of state which could initiate proceedings to take over a county election if vote frauds or other irregularities were suspected.

Disagreeing almost constantly with Geer Wednesday were Senate Floor Leader Milton Carlton of Swainsboro and Sen. Julian Webb of Donalsonville, the assistant floor leader.

The discussion of the code came during a meeting of the Senate Rules Committee, of which Geer is chairman.

'UNBRIDLED POWER'

Geer declared that the Election Board would have "unbridled power" and that its actions could result in "an inquisition" or "character assassination" if it moved to take over a local election.

He further stated that one section, which would authorize the election board to report vote frauds and other irregularities to the solicitor general "for further investigation and prosecution," would "make a grand jury" of the board.

"It presupposes," Geer added, "that a grand jury is not competent to handle a local situation" and that a state board "far removed is needed to make people have character."

Sen. Carlton said he did not think the board would be clothed with too much power and that "When you give authority to any governmental board you have to assume reasonable control."

HONEST ELECTIONS

Carlton added that "the whole theme of this bill is to try to have honesty in elections. Unless you have someone to supervise you're not going to move forward with honesty in elections."

Lt. Gov. Geer commented, "I'm looking at the political implications."

In connection with a section requiring that the attorney general or one of his assistants be notified of and be present at any proceeding growing out of action by the election board, Geer declared that counties wouldn't want an attorney general who might take sides in a political issue "down there meddling in their affairs."

Geer said he was not referring to Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

As a section was read aloud that would allow the Election Board to set up the qualifications for voter registration, the lieutenant governor declared:

"They aren't about to do that!"

He said he was "unalterably opposed" to the proposal, that the qualifications should be set by statute by the General Assembly.

Geer also said he felt it would be "ill-advised" to let the Election board prepare questions that would be asked prospective voters and that he favored retaining the 30 questions now required.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Paul Rodgers told Geer the 30 questions are considered too difficult to answer.

Geer also opposed the proposed 45-day deadline for voter registration in the code. "I think 90 days would be better," he said.

"As a practical matter," the lieutenant governor added, "this question of early or late registration is a lot of hogwash" because "very few people would register to vote" close to an election.

However, Rodgers contended it would "stimulate more to register" with a later registration deadline. The current deadline is six months prior to the November general election.

MORE INTEREST

Sen. Carlton also felt the 45-day deadline would cause more voter registration because of the increased interest in races after campaigns start in midsummer.

On another matter, Geer strongly opposed a code provision that would prevent a person from voting in more than one primary. Sen. Carlton favored it.

"I've got a lot of Republican friends who vote for me in the Democratic primary," Geer said.

He added that such counties as Muscogee, Richmond and Chatham have gone Republican since President Eisenhower and that "what we're doing here is running off most of my friends in these counties."

Sen. Carlton contended that with voters allowed to participate in two-party primaries "The Republicans could come into our primaries and control the result," elect the weakest Democrat "and then clobber us in the general election."

Geer commented, "If we had a real competitive, grass roots Republican Party in the state it would be different."

The Senate Rules Committee did not take any vote on any of the election code sections Wednesday. It will go through the entire code first, then start back again and vote.

Senate leaders hope the committee will finish its work and the Senate itself will pass the code by the end of next week.

5-7-69 Const.

Ga. Politics

121 Small Counties Hold Caucus Today

ATLANTA (AP)—Representatives of 121 small counties have called a legislative caucus for today for the avowed purpose of determining how a proposed new constitution will affect their areas.

Those invited to the session, which will be held in a committee room after the House adjourns for the day, are limited to the counties having only one representative.

The 8 counties with the most population have 3 House members and the next 30 have 2. The other 121 have 1 each.

A reliable source told the Associated Press that Rep. Hines L. Brantley was the leader in the move for small counties to band together.

A notice of the meeting was put on 121 desks. It said, "The purpose of the meeting is to determine how the new constitution will affect the smaller counties of Georgia."

In addition to Brantley, the notice was signed by Reps. Bobby W. Johnson, John Scarborough, Harry Mixon, Robert C. Pafford, Joe L. Dennard, Ralph Underwood, Howard Rainey, Gerald Leonard, Harry L. Reeves and James E. Warren.

Some of those lawmakers are advocating that membership of the House be reduced from 205 to 159 — one for each county. Such a reapportionment would make rural control of the House even stronger than at present.

Col. Enq.
5-7-64

Ga, Politics

State's GOP Isn't Split, Say Party Leaders Here

By ACHSAH POSEY

Atlanta area Republican leaders said Wednesday there is no split in their party, but urged newly chosen state chairman Joe Tribble to assure the public that the Republican Party in Georgia will continue to be "broadly based."

Donald L. Whittemore Jr., chairman of the Fulton County executive committee and S. Jarvin Levison, Fifth District chairchairman, publicly regretted that "Sen. Tribble inferred the Republican Party could get along in Georgia without the Negro vote if Sen. (Barry) Goldwater is the party nominee."

Whittemore said Tribble's remarks, "seem to me to be in direct contradiction to those made by Sen. Goldwater in his keynote address last Saturday at the GOP state convention."

OBJECT OF DISCUSSION
GOP's Joe Tribble

CITES GOLDWATER

"In Georgia, Negroes by the thousands have supported the Republican Party and will continue to do so unless Sen. Tribble and others try to read them out of the party," he said at a press conference.

"If the principles of Sen. Goldwater are Mr. Tribble's criteria for party leadership, he should pay closer attention to Sen. Goldwater's remarks and keep the GOP open to all who subscribe to its principles."

"The principles of the Republican Party appeal to people in all walks of life, regardless of race, color or creed. Any person who believes in the dignity of the individual, the free enterprise system and a strong, dynamic foreign policy is welcome in the ranks of the Republican Party," Whittemore declared.

Levison said, "I plan to do every single thing I can in Fulton County to assist Sen. Tribble in his efforts to put the state of Georgia in the Republican column in November of this year," adding "as far as I'm concerned, Sen. Tribble is our state chairman and all Republicans in Georgia should look to him for leadership."

State Sen. Dan MacIntyre and Aldermen Rodney Cook and Richard Freeman charged the new state leadership Tuesday with "tactics of deceit and misrepresentation" and said they do not condone the tactics "nor do we accept the new leadership."

Levison declared Wednesday, "I accept his leadership, but certainly reserve the right to disagree with him or any other individual on a specific question when I feel it is necessary to do so."

OUT OF CONTEXT

Both men said they had not talked with Tribble since he made the statements Sunday, but added they were sure "he was either misquoted or his comments were taken out of context."

Levison warned, "If the statements attributed to Sen. Tribble accurately state his views, then I think the coming months might well provide an opportunity for Republicans in Georgia to test which approach offers the greatest opportunity for success."

When asked how big contributors from Fulton might react, Whittemore said he feels "they will want to see some evidence that the party appeal will be broadly based."

Asked whether State Rep. Arthur Funk would be welcomed to the Republican Party, Levison said, "You'll have to ask the people in Chatham."

Levison said of rumors that former Gov. Marvin Griffin might join the Georgia GOP, "I would oppose his ever becoming active in Republican affairs. He's welcome to vote for our candidates."

EXPECTS NEGRO VOTES

State Young Republican chairman Allen Jones told reporters, "The statement that Sen. Tribble made concerning the Negro votes was not what some of our press has interpreted it, but was a statement saying that we expect a substantial part of the Negro vote."

"We will give, as we have always done, the Negro representation in this party, but it will be based on his participation through work in the party and not as a gift of feigned appeasement. We appeal to the Negro on an honest basis of giving them better job opportunities and better education for their children. This is far superior to what the Democrats offer; that is, a chance to sit in a white restaurant by force but no opportunity."

Asked whether he thought Negroes have a right to eat in such restaurants, Jones said: "That's not the issue. I don't believe you'll find local Republicans running on 'I'll get you into a white restaurant,'" and he refused to comment on his views on public accommodations.

THEY WOULDN'T HELP

He does not feel Sen. Tribble's remarks were unfortunate, Jones said. "I feel his statement was taken out of context."

Jones said Negroes were "thrown out" of the Chatham delegation because they refused to help Tribble in his "three tough campaigns" for the Senate.

"Any Negro willing to work with the party will get the same recognition as anyone else," Jones said, adding that he thinks "the great majority of Negroes could work for Sen. Goldwater."

One long - time Republican worker, Mrs. John Pendergrast, disagreed with him on that in a short exchange after the television cameras were turned off.

Cai Statesville

Atl. Const. 5-8-64 Ga. Pol.

Proposal for a Single Primary Fails to Set Off Any Dispute

One of the proposed changes in the new election laws code expected to cause a lot of controversy didn't even raise an eyebrow in the Senate Rules Committee Thursday.

The proposal would set one date in September for all county and state primaries. It is designed to eliminate the early primaries now held in many counties.

When it was read in the committee Thursday the members passed on to another section without discussion. However, the committee, headed by Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer, has not started voting on sections of the code.

WHAT OF ILLITERACY?

On another matter, Sen. Hugh Gillis of Soperton expressed concern that the proposed elections code will eliminate many people from the voters' lists who cannot read or write.

One section of the code states that the only voters who can get assistance at the polls are the physically disabled. The present law provides that illiterates also may be helped.

The members of the committee appeared to be in general agreement that one section should be amended to eliminate the need of candidates for county commissioner running for one particular commission post as in other elections.

Geer said he agrees with the majority vote except in such a case as the county commissioners. He advocated that the high men in the races win the posts.

Geer, Sen. Julian Webb and others also disagreed with a section which gives the state executive committee of a political party the authority to take over the jurisdiction of a local primary if it feels the regulations are not being properly enforced.

UP TO PARTIES

They felt that this should not be spelled out in the law, but that it should be left up to the political parties to make their own rules and regulations.

Geer, in answer to a newspaper story that he and leaders o Gov. Carl Sanders' administration had "clashed" the previous day over some sections of the proposed code, denied that this was so.

He said there is "no conflict" over the code between him and Floor Leader Milton Carlton, Sen. Webb, the assistant floor leader, or Gov. Sanders.

Atl. Const. 5-8-64

Is Geer Against Honest-Election Bill?

Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer is taking a curiously hesitant approach to the honest-elections bill.

The proposed state election board is designed to shield long-suffering counties from any more vote frauds. Mr. Geer seems to think this would constitute "meddling in their affairs." Citizens of such counties would welcome some official meddling into fradulent affairs.

Where Mr. Geer astounds us, however, is in saying "this question of early or late registration is a lot of hogwash."

Let him try to tell that to every Georgian who wants to vote in next September's primary—but who finds it is already too late for him to register if he failed to, even though this is only May.

Such an early registration deadline, we suggest, is what constitutes hogwash. Why should any qualified citizen who wants to vote be required to register six months ahead of voting time, before the campaigns have even started? Six weeks makes more sense. That's what the sensible honest-elections bill proposes. We can't for the life of us see why the lieutenant governor opposes that. The unregistered people who have been short-shuffled out of a chance to vote this year deserve a new deal. The honest-elections law would give it to them, in time for them to vote this year, if Mr. Geer doesn't stand in the way.

Ga. Politics

In Vote Decisions Col. Eng. 5-12-67

Geer Blasts Proposed Code Limiting General Assembly

ATLANTA (AP)—A provision in the proposed new election laws code that wtuld take away from the entire General Assembly the right to decide contested elections came under the fire of Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer Monday.

The provision worked out by a study committee would turn such contests for state office over to a 13-member legislative committee selected through a complicated procedure.

"I don't think the General Assembly would ever agree to a thing like this," Geer told the Senate Rules Committee in its second week of preliminary consideration of the 174-page bill to revise state election laws.

"This would give to 13 people the final decision on a matter that addresses itself to all of the people of Georgia. I don't believe it would be constitutional and it would be short-circuiting the powers of the General Assembly."

Several other committee members agreed with Geer and there were indications that the proposal would be killed when the group starts voting on various sections later in the week.

Elections embraced by the provisions are for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state school superintendent, comptroller general, treasurer, commissioner of agriculture and commissioner of labor.

The committee became embroiled in a long discussion about whether voters unlawfully casting ballots should be compelled to disclose who got their votes.

Sen. Milton A. Carlton of Swainsboro, administration floor leader, said he thought such a proposal was unconstitutional. Apparently it will be stricken.

Geer and Carlton said they hoped committee action could be completed this week so the bill can reach the Senate floor for amendments and debate starting May 18.

Ga. Pol.

'Legislative Honeymoon' Ends As Attitude Toward Governor Changes

By BILL LEVY
Enquirer Staff Writer

"Carl Sanders is governor, but he ain't king," muttered a disgruntled legislator near the end of last week's committee controversy over a revised constitution.

The remark was typical of the comments that came from many of the lawmakers as they prepared to feud with the Sanders administration over home rule, gas tax funds for cities and a change in the terms of state senators.

Sanders, the dapper Augustan who carries a Madison Avenue image that appeals to metropolitan Atlanta, appeared to be near the end of a "legislative honeymoon."

The legislators had favored him during the January regular session with the adoption of his education program and the approval of a congressional redistricting plan.

Special Session

Now, they were back for a special session to consider his proposal to rewrite certain phases of the state's 1945 constitution and to take up a new elections code.

But now, the attitude apparently had changed, or so it seemed from some of the vocal infighting that went on inside the House Committee on Constitutional Revision.

As Rep. J. W. Sewell of Sumter County put it: "Carl Sanders just isn't as popular now as he was during the regular session."

Also, there was speculation that Sanders is looking ahead for a run for the U. S. Senate, possibly for the seat now held by the popular opponent of the civil rights bill, Sen. Richard B. Russell.

Hosts Kennedy

With this prospect ahead, Sanders last week played host to U. S. Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, a move that brought mild criticism from conservative-thinking legislators from the rural counties.

Behind this background, a special House committee has begun considering a Sanders-favored proposal for constitutional revision.

The committee hardly had begun its work, when a series of proposed changes was offered. Before the end of the first week, the committee had voted to keep the terms of state senators at two years (rather than go along with an increase to four), rejected a proposal to give cities a share of gas tax monies and held a heated debate before giving constitutional recognition to the State Highway Board.

With this much fanfare going on inside committee, it was almost anybody's guess how long it would take a new constitution to pass once it reached the floor of the House and Senate.

Hudgins Comments

"I'm thinking about a session that will last anywhere from six to eight weeks," said Rep. Floyd Hudgins of Cusseta.

Rep. Jesse Watts of Talbotton said it may go "to the Fourth of July," and Rep. Crawford Ware of Hogansville said some lawmakers were looking forward to 13 weeks in the state capitol.

With so much verbal conflict in the air, there was speculation that a new move would be made this session to take away some of the power the governor wields over the House of Representatives.

Some lawmakers resent the fact that the House, as a matter of course, goes along with the governor's choice of a House speaker. These legislators feel that if the House voted for a speaker by secret ballot, rather than by roll-call vote, the choice would be different.

Seniority System

These same legislators also would like to see the House consider a seniority system for selecting committee chairmen, since many of the veteran lawmakers are passed over by the governor for these choice positions of power.

While some legislators were concerned over more "legislative independence," Gov. Sanders appeared to be concerned about his "image," particularly as it relates to the metropolitan Atlanta area.

Not only does the special session give the legislature a chance to debate constitutional revision at length, but it also gives the governor an opportunity to hold televised news conferences and make other TV appearances attendant with a legislative session. Just about all of these telecasts are confined to the Atlanta region.

Members of the Sanders administration, meanwhile, seem to be concerned about the governor's image elsewhere in the state.

Asks for Newspapers

Last week, House Speaker George T. Smith asked that copies of a Columbus newspaper be left at his desk daily after the paper had carried a story the previous day saying "defiant legislators were preparing to lock horns with Gov. Carl Sanders" over such controversial issues as home rule and gas tax funds for cities.

Some lawmakers, such as Rep. W. J. Richardson Jr. of Savannah, seemed miffed at the governor's attempts to impose his will on the legislators on key issues.

"Carl Sanders is governor, but he ain't king," said Richardson following the committee argument over gas tax funds for cities.

Sanders had just agreed with county elements to cut cities out of the $9.5 million in gas tax revenues each year, and Richardson, being an urban representative, was expressing his concern.

Cite Pressure

While many lawmakers concede that the state benefits from strong leadership in its executive branch, some argue that they could represent the interests of their constituents better if they didn't have so much pressure from the top.

As Rep. Milton Jones pointed out in an address in Columbus just before the session opened, "Carl Sanders can't vote in Muscogee, but the people who live here can."

Jones, along with others from the Valley region, insists that the fight for more legislative independence is far from over and predicts that a lot more will be heard about it in long summer weeks ahead.

Ga. Pol.

Col. Eng.
5-14-64

In Unit Ruling

Executive Politicos Would Rule Primaries If Fraud Suspected

ATLANTA (AP)—The Senate Rules Committee voted Wednesday to authorize state executive committees of political parties to take over operation of local primaries when suspicion of fraud or irregularities existed.

The State Democratic Committee only would be involved at the present time as Repub licans hold no primaries in Georgia.

Tht committee, under a section of the proposed new elections code, would not be requried to give local party committees a hearing before stripping them of control. There would not have to be information under oath that fraud existed or impended.

Section Is Substitute

The section is a watered down substitute for an original proposal by an honorary study committee that a three-member state board be set up to regulate both primary and general elections. Control of this board of primaries was taken out of the bill several days ago.

While the Senate committee neared the end of its job of sending an elections revision bill to the Senate floor, a special House committee working on a proposed new state constitution wrangled throughout the day.

The House committee continued wrecking a draft of a proposed constitution submitted by the Constitution Revision Commission, an honorary group of 28 which worked for more than a year and held numerous public hearings.

Axes Term Amendment

The committee knocked out, without debate or much discussion, a recommendation by the commission that terms of Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges be eight instead of six years. Rep. Mitchel P. House of Bibb moved to keep the terms at six years and won a show of hands decision so overwhelmingly that there was no announcement of the tally.

The legislators also turned thumbs down on a proposal by the commission and the Georgia Bar Association that the Supreme Court be empowered to issue advisory opinions "on questions of solemn and manifest public importance."

Theory Given

The theory was that the court, when asked by the governor or General Assembly, could rule on the validity of legislation before its enactment into law.

Rep. Frank S. Twitty contended such a setup would be a departure from the concept of three separate branches of government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

Rep. Willis J. Richardson of Chatham led the fight to knock out the proposal and won a 23-6 victory.

Controversy started almost as soon as the committee convened. The first scrap was over a paragraph enumerating the constitutional courts. Under fire was a clause saying that the judicial power of the state "shall be vested exclusively in a unified judicial system." It then listed the Supreme Court and others.

Deletes Unified Clause

Rep. Denmark Groover succeeded in deleting the clause about a unified system.

"I don't want the Georgia Supreme Court to have the powers that the U.S. Supreme Court has," Groover said. "Don't create a court that could come into your county or mine and take over justice."

And so it went through a long day. The language of virtually every paragraph worked out by the commission brought objections and revisions.

Interested spectators were several members of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Ga Pol.

Funds Rankle

Ct. Eng
5-14-69

Cities May Oppose New Constitution

ATLANTA (AP)—The Georgia Municipal Association said Wednesday that it will oppose adoption of a new state constitution unless the automatic allocation of gasoline taxes to the State Highway Department is eliminated.

The board of directors of the organization representing cities and towns took the action at a special called meeting and a spokesman said the vote was unanimous.

It signaled more trouble for Gov. Carl E. Sanders and his efforts to get a new constitution adopted by a special legislative session currently under way and by the people next November.

Makes Statement

"Earmarking of tax money for any particular purpose such as this serves to withdraw from the people control of the use of their money," the association said.

"It withdraws from the General Assembly the right directly to control the manner in which tax funds are spent and vests this power instead in the highway department, an agency neither elected by the people nor directly responsible to them."

Allocation of all gasoline tax moneys for highway construction and maintenance has gone on since the people in the 1958 general election adopted an amendment to the 1945 constitution.

Predict Failure

Veteran state legislators predicted failure for the GMA's drive to eliminate the earmarking from the proposed new constitution. But many conceded that if the cities band together to fight at the general election any new basic law proposed by the legislature, the Sanders administration will have a tough time getting it ratified.

Elimination of the automatic allocation also would eliminate grants of gasoline tax rebates to counties which run about $9.3 million a year.

Sanders' forces on the Constitution Revision Commission inserted a new section which would have split the rebates between counties and cities.

Give Notice

Small county legislators gave notice that they would fight to have the money go only to counties. The board of the County Commissioners Association conferred with Sanders last week and he backed down on the original plan for both to share.

Sanders later, in an apparent attempt to appease the cities, said he will include in the appropriation bill next January "several million dollars for cities." He would have to get the money from tax sources other than gasoline.

So Pol.

Sanders Raps Political Usage of Racial Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Gov. Carl Sanders of Geogia said Wednesday night he believes the politician who uses the race issue to get elected is on his way out in the South.

Referring to such a politician as a "demagogue," Sanders added:

"I find that most people today are looking for a leadership that will stand for progress. . .and not indivuduals who're trying to pit one group of people against another, or one section of the state against another."

Sanders appeared on a CBS news special report entitled "After 10 years—The Court and The Schools." Appearing with him in a discussion taped in Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's office were the Attorney General and Roy E. Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Discuss Calmly

Wilkins said it was "certainly true" in Georgia that citizens are discussing racial issues calmly.

"When they were talking about school desegregation, they had television coverage of the whole state and gave everybody an opportunity to come before the cameras and speak their piece," the Negro leader said.

But, Wilkins added, in an obvious reference to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, "We have a governor now in the South who's been doing some carpetbagging in the North recently, and he's had access to a dozen or so Northern universities. . .

"But I think if we're going to discuss this issue, we ought to be free to discuss it everywhere, and I think that the integrationists ought to be free to discuss the issue in the universities of this governor's home state. . ."

Believes Progress Made

Kennedy said he believed progress had been made in the South as well as the North "toward the education of all of our citizens."

He said he hoped there would be no more "Little Rocks" with federal troops used to quell racial trouble.

Ga. Rol.

Col. Eng
5-14-64

Atl. Const., 5-15-64

Telfair Candidates Petition for Redress

By JACK NELSON

Eight candidates for office in Telfair County petitioned the Democratic Party of Georgia Thursday to force the setting of qualifying dates for the county primary.

Travis Stewart, executive director of the party, said a subcommittee of the State Executive Committee probably will meet next week on the Telfair matter. He said he was sure the issue would be "resolved to everybody's satisfaction."

Stewart acknowledged that the Telfair Democratic Executive Committee had failed to comply with party rules when it did not set qualifying dates prior to May 2.

According to the rules, a county committee, if it met prior to March 31, could set any date it desired, consistent with other party rules, for a primary for county offices. However, party chairman J. B. Fuqua had said that if no meeting was held prior to March 31, the qualifying deadline would be the same as for the state primary, May 2, and county candidates would be listed on the state ballot in the Sept. 9 primary.

The eight candidates who petitioned the party Thursday came to Atlanta May 2 and filed letters with party secretary George Stewart asking that they be qualified. Since May 2 was the deadline for qualifying, this raised the question of whether the incumbents, including the three long-time political bosses (Sheriff John B. Walker, Roads Commissioner Walter Dyal and Tax Commissioner Henry Williams) had missed their chance to qualify for reelection.

However, the eight candidates who signed Thursday's petition did not call on the state party to declare themselves the only qualified candidates. They petitioned the party to call the state subcommittee into session immediately to insure:

"1. That the people of Telfair County be given an opportunity to vote . . . in a free, honest election with their votes properly counted and,

"2. That the time, manner, qualification of candidates and qualifying fees for the forthcoming party election for Telfair County offices be promulgated and established forthwith."

The petition was signed by candidates for the following offices:

Roads commissioner, Dr. Duncan B. McRae; sheriff, L. T. (Pete) Yawn and M. B. Livingston; tax commissioner, Mallette M. Smith; clerk of Superior Court, Bethel Harbin and Joe Selph; ordinary, J. C. Anderson, and county school superintendent, E. M. Rountree.

Sa. Pol.

Atlanta Const., 5-15-64

Voting Law Gets New 'Teeth'; 39 Violations Made Felonies

By SAM HOPKINS

The Senate Rules Committee "put more teeth" in the proposed new election laws code Thursday by increasing the penalty for 39 separate election violations from a misdemeanor to a felony.

Sen. Julian Webb of Donalsonville, the administration's assistant floor leader in the Senate, said Gov. Carl Sanders was in agreement with the changes.

The stiffer penalities were inserted "to put more teeth into the election laws and serve as a deterrent to some of the practices which are dishonest," Webb added.

"We feel," Senate Floor Leader Milton Carlton declared, "that deliberate election fraud is as bad as stealing money from the bank."

He felt the felony provisions will help "to insure fair and honest elections."

Meanwhile, the Rules Committee almost completed its work on the election code, which is expected to come up before the full Senate Monday morning for debate. A meeting is scheduled Friday morning to iron out final details.

One matter that may cause some controversy is the effective date of the code.

Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer has said several times in committee meetings that he feels it should not become effective until next year.

However, some legislators have said privately they feel it should become effective immediately so the code would cover the September primary and November general election this year.

They argue that if the code does not go into effect until January it will not be effective in many cases for two or four years because of the numerous

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Ga. Pol.

Fulton Delay Seen On Senate Districts

Atl. Const., 5-16-65

Fulton delegation plans to straighten out the senatorial district maze which has two precincts voting for three senators and 18 others voting for two senatorial candidates may have to await the 1965 General Assembly.

Fulton County Attorney Harold Sheats said that the delegation was advised Friday morning that this special session of the Legislature is not broad enough to pass upon the proposed district changes which require a constitutional amendment.

Sheats said that "about 35,000 people are going to be mighty disappointed at election time." He said further that election time might be a general snarl for those precincts affected by redistricting two years ago.

Eighteen Atlanta precincts have district lines running through them and voters in these precincts will vote according to which district they live in. Two county districts, College Park and Utoy Springs, are divided by district lines.

Sheats said that Fulton County Planner Stan Kidwell, Atlanta Clerk Jim Little, and Fulton Registrar Leon G. Hay, have devoted a great deal of time in a 60-day crash program to work out acceptable changes while preserving the population balance among Fulton's seven senatorial districts.

Some 35,000 people were shifted in the proposed change, Sheats said. The changes would have done away with precinct division, making the placement of voting machines and the task of poll workers simple during upcoming elections, he said.

Ga. Pol.

Atl. Const., 5-19-66

Legislators Pushing 159-Member Plan

By ACHSAH POSEY

Rural legislators tried Monday to work out a way to maintain their present hold on the House by assuring the U.S. Supreme Court that they wanted one house based on geography, but some members had already decided it is too late.

Rep. Goerge Brooks of Oglethorpe, chairman of the group from the 121 one-representative counties, said, "They're either going to let us do what we're doing now, or make us do it by population."

"Whatever we put in the Constitution, I don't think it will have one bit of effect on the court," Rep. Maddox Hale of Dade added, and others expressed similar sentiments privately.

Rep. James Floyd of Chatooga proposed a 159-member House, one from each county, and a 100-member Senate based on population. He echoed the view of many small county legislators that a House based entirely on "geography," that is, county lines, would be acceptable to the Supreme Court, where a House with some nod to population but not a very logical one, would be unacceptable.

Floyd did not go into his reasons for increasing the size of the Senate, which is on a population basis now, but such an increase generally seeks to hold down opposition by giving the urban House members displaced by such a plan some place to go, although the seats added in the Senate would not be from exactly the same areas.

Willis Conger of Decatur County proposed a 159-member Senate, one from each county, and a 162-member House, based on population, but tripling the members from each current Senatorial district.

ALL REVENUE BILLS

He sought to put the House back on population, as the larger lower House, because it must originate all revenue bills. His proposal for the county-oriented Senate was printed and placed on the desk of House members Monday, but his House changes were not.

House Floor Leader Arthur Bolton of Spalding and Rep. Denmark Groover of Bibb, traditionally an anti-administration man, have prepared a joint proposal that would specify that it was the intent of the legislature and the people that the House "shall be based on geography and shall consist of not less than one representative from each county," with 46 additional representatives "to be apportioned among the several counties in such manner as the General Assembly may provide."

SAME MANNER

For the present, they would keep these apportioned in the same manner as now, in effect making no changes, but trying to convince the court of the will of the people to have one house based on geography.

Rep. Arthur Funk of Chatham, the newest Republican in the legislature as of the state Republican convention earlier this month, urged the rural legislators not to raise the total number of members of the General Assembly, saynig it would make them "more vulnerable" before the courts.

Ga. Pol.

Aldermen Threaten Fight Over Charter

Atl. Const., 5-19-64

By MARION GAINES

Several Atlanta aldermen threatened Monday to campaign against the proposed new state constitution if the document does not contain provisions for giving Georgia municipalities a healthy share of state funds.

Specifically, the aldermanic board adopted a resolution by Alderman Cecil Turner endorsing the Georgia Municipal Association's stand against including in the new constitution a section allocating some $100 million in gasoline taxes to the State Highway department.

On a related topic, the board approved Alderman John A. White's resolution asking Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. to appoint a blue ribbon citizens committee to study Atlanta's taxing power and hunt additional sources of revenue.

Cecil Turner

John A. White

The committee will report back to the aldermen by Nov. 6 so that recommendations can be made to the local legislative delegations for the 1965 General Assembly session.

In discussing White's proposal, Alderman Milton Farris declared "The time has come for cities to let it be known they're entitled to more support from the state."

He said the cities should serve notice "that we're not going to support any document that won't take the yoke off our neck" and either permit cities to get more state aid or allow them taxing powers now preempted by the state.

Later, on Turner's resolution, Farris said he didn't think "one particular area," such as gasoline taxes, should be singled out.

But Alderman Rodney Cook, supporting Turner's proposal, declared it was "high time the governor and the legislature realize that the county unit system is dead."

White, chairman of the aldermanic finance committee, said the cities had been "pussyfooting around too long" with the state and should now "stand up and be counted."

White said, he, for one, would campaign against the new constitution unless it provides relief for Georgia municipalities.

Alderman Richard Freeman said he hopes the citizens committee to hunt new revenue sources will seriously consider "making the school board autonomous" in all matters.

"I'm getting tired of being blamed for their tax increases," said Freeman.

"I sure concur in that," said White.

The aldermen received letters from the presidents of the Atlanta Real Estate Board and the Building Owners and Managers of Atlanta, Inc., asking that tax sources other than real estate be sought.

The building owners suggested consideration of a sales tax "administered by the state with a fair share of this tax rebated to the respective cities and counties where it is collected."

~~Atl~~ Georgia Pol.

Politics and People

Atl. Const. 2-19-'64

Course in Politics Thrives at Capitol

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

The Sanders administration pulled out all the stops Monday to persuade lawmakers to go along with the new constitution.

One administration source looked at the small huddles in the Capitol corridors and called them "political short courses."

Reg Murphy

Immediate cause of the caucuses was to persuade the legislators not to install a provision saying the speaker of the House should be elected by secret ballot.

This furor, underway since last February, is a simple-looking struggle that is so involved it goes to the taproot of politics.

Involved is a great deal more than just the reelection of House Speaker George T. Smith.

Comment and Analysis

There is in it the question of an administration's chances of obtaining its program.

Traditionally, Georgia House speakers have been elected by voice vote. The individuals always have been selected by the

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Politics and People

Capitol Short Courses Brush Up the Politicos

Continued from Page 1

governor, and his choice ratified by the Legislature.

For the traditionalists, too, there is the pattern of the federal House. Neither Clarence Cannon or Sam Rayburn nor John McCormick was picked by the House. They were picked by the president.

On the other side, the lawmakers in Georgia argue they can't be "independent" unless they can pick the speaker by secret ballot. They contend governors tend to dictate to them through the speaker.

They wouldn't ever argue that they should vote on laws in a secret ballot (oh, a few might perhaps, but they would be laughed down). But they want to pick their leader that way.

That's what the short courses this weekend were all about.

Gov. Carl Sanders' office was like a beehive. Legislators darted in both the front and back doors to talk with him about the issue. Sanders wanted the move killed.

One floor up, the rural legislators sat down and pledged themselves to vote for a secret ballot.

Out in the corridors, other stave off the imminent move.

Speaker Smith's office had a groove worn in the carpeting where legislators had trooped lawmakers were talking with department heads called in to

Ga Pol.

Governor's Prestige Threatened

Atl. Const., 5-19-64

Charter Tackled; Land Pay Okayed

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

The Georgia House squabbled at length Monday on a new constitution, but an approaching fight over the manner of selecting its speaker that threatens the prestige of the Sanders administration stole the show.

The House, which began formal consideration of the new constitution at 12:35 p.m. after many months of study, adopted virtually all of a new bill of rights.

More than 90 minutes of argument went into a fight over

Legislators discuss reapportionment of Assembly, elections code. Pages 10, 3.

when to pay property holders for land taken for highways and streets under powers of eminent domain.

Then it decided to adopt an amendment by Rep. Arthur Bolton of Spalding to keep paying owners a court-determined amount for the land without tying up all the state's highway funds until the jury decides on a price.

Another argument finally brought adjournment when lawmakers studied how to write a section that would enable counties and cities to tax the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. of Augusta for its property holdings in Georgia.

Bolton, the administration floor leader, said he will ask the Legislature to write back into the constitution a section saying the 113-year-old tax exemption is null and void, despite a court decision saying the exemption can't be broken.

Reps. Jim Hull and Bill Fleming of Richmond also offered an amendment which would say if the holdings are used for anything but a railroad they can be

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Row Over Election Of Speaker Blazes

Continued from Page 1

taxed. This would include buildings on the right-of-way.

The technicalities of the argument finally brought a respite until Tuesday morning while lawyers considered the complexities.

The looming fight, however, was over another section which the Legislature should reach Tuesday. It is whether the House speaker should be elected by secret ballot or the current voice vote.

Rep. George Brooks of Oglethorpe circulated an amendment which has the backing of a rural bloc providing for secret election of speakers.

Brooks' amendment would not become effective until 1967, when a new administration takes office, but Gov. Carl Sanders and his leadership are dead-set against it.

Their argument: Unless the governor has a voice in selecting the speaker, and the speaker then selects committee chairmen, the Legislature will be rudderless and any governor's program will founder.

The tense struggle should come to a vote sometime Tuesday, shortly after another vote on how many members the House itself will have in the future.

Foreshadowing of the fight came Monday when legislators kept saying they were supporting the administration on this or that subject, but would have to break on the question of a secret ballot.

Consideration of the new constitution got underway with Speaker Smith reading the ground rules for debate which is expected to last at least through this week and possibly into next week.

Rep. Jake Cullens of Bartow said the Legislature is "faced with an unequaled responsibility to our people" and added there were more ground rules "than the number of ground rules I've ever heard of in a Negro baseball game."

Cullens said the new constitution is being pushed too rapidly. "There are some things in this proposed constitution I won't go home with," he added.

Ga. Pol.

Atl Const, 5-19-67

Honesty in Some Elections, Or in All?

As the election code goes to the Senate floor, it is apparent that some tightening up will be needed.

Several changes, approved by the Senate Rules Committee, have dismayed some of the members of the special committee that prepared the proposed new code.

The chief issue is honesty in primary elections.

Originally it was proposed that a state election board be empowered to step in and stop fraud in elections, including primaries.

But the bill now coming to the floor strikes primaries from this provision. Party executive committees will be able to take over local primaries. But investigation of fraud will be left at the local level.

Georgia has experienced quite a number of fraudulent elections, many of which have been primaries. The state's inordinate number of counties, some of which have only a few hundred or a few thousand voters, lends itself to manipulated elections at the local level.

And of all the people in Georgia, local officials who are involved—or who are politically close to those involved—are the least likely to crusade against local election frauds.

In many of these counties, the primary is the only election that matters, since Republicans do not yet submit slates in most of them.

The practical politics of this situation are such that honesty in the general election won't mean a great deal unless and until there is honesty also in the primaries.

Ga. Pol.

Secret Vote For Speaker Is Defeated

Col. Eng.
3-20-67

ATLANTA (AP)—The Sanders administration won a smashing victory in the two-weeks old special legislative session Tuesday when the House rejected 142-44 a move by insurgent rural lawmakers to provide election of the House speaker by secret ballot.

Gov. Carl E. Sanders had thrown the strength of the administration against the proposal for 48 hours as a matter of prestige, despite protests of those sponsoring the move that it would be effective in 1967 and not applied to the governor or Speaker George T. Smith.

The House vote kept intact the traditional system under which a newly elected governor names the man he wishes to be speaker and the House elects him as a matter of course. There have been no contests for many years.

More than three hours of debate preceded the showdown and

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

Secret Vote Measure Beaten

(Continued from Page 1)

corridors outside the chamber were crowded with administration department heads and gubernatorial aides when the tally was announced. Proponents of the secret ballot charged in debate that these same officials had been busy since Sunday getting legislators to change their minds about the issue.

Before getting embroiled in this question, the House disposed of legislative apportionment rather handily by voting to leave it about the same as it is now. A major fight rural legislators had planned, to get a 159-member House, failed to materialize.

The House approved for a proposed new constitution a 54-member Senate and a 205-member House as at present. The only change was to write in specifically the intent that the House should be based on geography and the Senate on population. The lawmakers hope that may help in warding off federal court attacks seeking two houses based on population.

Describes Legislators

Sponsors of the secret ballot election of a speaker said there never could be legislative independence until this method is adopted. One said that in reality there are now only two branches of government, tre executive and the judicial. He describes legislators as puppets of the governor's office.

Proponents of the present system said that unless it is continued, any governor would have extreme difficulty getting his program and platform planks written into law. Some said a secret ballot speaker could get up a political machine and dictate to governors.

"We have never had a speaker who was not appointed by the governor," said Rep. George Brooks of Oglethorpe, leader of the losing faction. "The speaker appoints every committee so I leave it to you whether the governor really names all legislative committees.

"It is now very difficult if not impossible to pass any bill not approved by the governor. Adoption of this amendment will give more legislative independence than any proposal that has ever been made."

Referring to the open activity of department heads and executive aides in working to defeat his measure, Brooks said, "The governor can move a more powerful lobbying force into action than all the utilities in Georgia—he had them out in the corridor yesterday."

Rep. Mac Pickard of Muscogee, a big city legislator, was a member of the losing faction. He said, "It makes me sick to see governors running around the state and saying they are for legislative independence."

Rep. Mitchel P. House of Bibb said, "The people's business should be conducted in the public eye, including the election of the speaker."

"Any governor should have some voice in the selection of his speaker so he will have some chance of making good on the campaign promises which won him election," House said.

Georgia Pol.

Are Georgia Democrats Afraid Of Republicans?

Atl. Sphd. 5-20-64

The extra session of the General Assembly seemingly is concerning itself more about ways to "protect" Democratic office-holders from Republicans, and other opposition, than with its real business—drafting a new State Constitution that will be effective and fair to all.

The General Assembly—dominated and controlled by Democrats—proposes, for one thing, that names of twice as many voters as before be required on a petition to get a candidate listed on the ballot where the candidate isn't chosen in a party primary or convention. The provision would cover mostly independents.

Democrats nominate by the primary, for which candidates pay entrance fees. There is no proposal to double the amount of the primary entrance fees.

The Democrat-controlled legislative session also proposes that Superior Court Judges and Solicitors be elected on a statewide, rather than on a circuitwide basis. Courts have held that State Senators can be elected only on the latter basis. The ruling is applicable to all state or federal offices.

The Georgia Bar Association, the courts by inference, and drafters of the skeleton form of the Constitution the lawmakers are working on favor election of Superior Court Judges and Solicitors, to quote Richard Jones of the Bar Association, by "people within the circuit they serve" because, these people "are in the best position to choose them."

This, the Democrats won't stand for. Such of their spokesmen as Rep. Marion T. Pope of Cherokee County speak amateurishly of 'This is still a Democratic State,' meaning 'controlled by Democrats'; and shockingly that, were Judges elected exclusively by voters in the circuits they serve, voters 'would throw some Judges right off the bench.'

This is a remarkable, implied confession. It is saying that Democrats have put into some judgeships—and intend to keep them in office—persons whose own neighbors don't want and wouldn't have, if allowed to choose their own public servants.

And, talked only in private is another proposal of the Democrats in this General Assembly: They must also "protect" against possibility that a non-white candidate is elected to a judgeship, or solicitorship.

Sen. James Wesberry, perhaps sick of this kind of carrying-on, and doubtful that the special session intends to work only for the good of all Georgians, of whatever creed, color and faith, proposes that the entire legislative session be scrapped, and that the business of forming a Constitution be returned to its rightful owners—the people of Georgia.

The legislature, to this point, seems far more concerned with blocking non-Democrats and perpetuating certain Democrats than with the welfare of all Georgians. The interesting question is:

Are Georgia Democrats, finally conscious of some shortcomings and glittering weaknesses, now thoroughly scared to death? Aren't Georgia Democrats now displaying—not pride and resoluteness, but desperation?

The scared and desperate usually have reasons. Are the Georgia Democrats scared of Republicans?

Provisions put into a constitution must be based on fairness and justice, regardless of race, creed, color or political party.

Georgia Politics

Sanders, Senators Work Out Compromise on Vote Board

A compromise was hammered out Wednesday between Gov. Carl Sanders and senators who favor giving a proposed State Election Board jurisdiction over vote frauds in primaries.

Sanders has vigorously opposed allowing the board to have such jurisdiction. He, Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer and others contend this should be left up to the state executive committees of political parties.

Floor leader Milton Carlton said an amendment will be offered Thursday to give the election board a limited amount of jurisdiction.

COULD APPEAL

The proposal would allow the board to intervene in a local primary if a state executive committee failed to act with in a specified number of days after a complaint had been filed concerning alleged vote frauds or other irregularities.

Earlier, Sen. John Gayner of Brunswick had drawn up an amendment to allow an appeal to the State Election Board from a party's state executive committee in connection with vote irregularities in primaries.

However, after lengthy conversations with Geer, Gaynor apparently decided to change his amendment to conform with the proposal finally supported by Sanders.

PRIMARY DATES

In another matter, Carlton said it is likely a new amendment will be proposed Thursday to change the provision for primary dates.

The code as now written calls for all party primaries to be held within the first two weeks of September. This is referred to as a "floating primary" in contrast to the present requirement that the state primary be held on the second Wednesday in September.

TRIBBLE OPPOSES

Carlton said the new proposal would provide that the political party which last elected the governor would hold its primary on the second Wednesday in September and the other party (the Republicans) on the second Wednesday in August.

GOP Sen. Joseph Tribble of Savannah strongly opposed the proposal because the August date would disrupt GOP plans for September primaries.

Carlton said the principal reason for the dates is to allow time for resetting voting machines, which must stay locked for a certain period after a primary in case of an appeal on the vote.

Arms Expert Coming

LONDON (UPI) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Peter Thomas leaves for the United States Thursday for talks with the United States on disarmament problems.

Ga. Politics

Atl. Const 5-21-69

Senate Votes for Ousting Of Convicted Officials

The Georgia Senate voted unanimously Wednesday to prohibit a state or local official from holding office after he has been convicted and sentenced.

The proposal was offered by Sen. Robert Smalley of Griffin as an amendment to the proposed new election laws code.

The code as introduced in the Senate would have allowed an official to continue in office during any appeals in a case.

Proponents of the Smalley amendment said there are instances in Georgia counties where convicted officials are continuing to serve in office.

"It may take years for some cases to go through all the appeal courts," one senator said, "and in the meantime the convicted official is still in office."

Smalley's amendment, in effect, would suspend a convicted official from his duties until the case is finally adjudicated.

The Smalley amendment passed by the Senate would not only affect election law frauds, but also crimes involving moral turpitude, felony and malfeasance in office.

Ga Pol.

Senate Reduces Voter Test Questions From 30 To Six

Atl. World 5-21-64

By AL KUETTNER
United Press International

The Georgia Senate Wednesday voted to change from 30 difficult questions to six easy ones on the test put to voter registration applicants.

The Senate with only two dissenting votes approved an Amendment to a proposed state election code after it was accepted by administration forces who had previously opposed tampering with the questionnaire.

Sen. Leroy Johnson offered the Amendment which would require applicants to answer only four out of six questions asking for the names of the President, the vice president, the two U. S. senators from Georgia, the governor, members of the legislature representing the applicant and the sheriff of the applicant's county.

The current law, which is carried over in the proposed new election code, was described by Sen. Robert Smalley of Griffin during earlier argument as a measure adopted in the "hysterical age" when the Georgia legislature was sitting up roadblocks against all out non - white registration.

DEFEATED RECOMMENDATION

The Senate defeated by two votes Smalley's recommendation that the whole question of a voter test be given to an election board.

Administration floor leader Milton A. Carlton argued against the Smalley Amendment saying it would be in conflict with a section of the proposed code already adopted.

After a lunch recess during which administration forces and those pushing a change in the examination process apparently got together, Johnson introduced his amendment and without argument asked that it be adopted.

In a 30 - second statement, Carlton told the Senate that he agreed "some of the 30 questions are too difficult and somewhat unreasonable and I have no objection to the amendment."

It was then adopted by a vote of 35 to 2.

CAN CHANGE ANYTIME

The proposed new state constitution, now being considered by the House, specifies that the legislature can change the questionnaire at any time it sees fit.

"Man's right to vote should not be determined by whether he has the mentality to answer 30 questions," Johnson told the Senate during the debate on Smalley's amendment.

"I submit that a man's right to vote can be determined on whether he knows the name of the presiding judge of the Supreme Court ... we have moved forward in Georgia, let us continue to move forward."

Ga Pol,

Senate Slaps Geer, Drops Vote Barrier

Atl. Const.

5-21-64

By SAM HOPKINS

Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer Wednesday suffered a personal defeat at the hands of the Senate which stripped the election laws code of 30 difficult questions now asked of prospective illiterate voters.

Geer had vigorously opposed deleting the 30 questions.

The Senate first defeated an amendment by Sen. Robert Smalley of Griffin to give the proposed new State Election Board the authority to draw up 30 questions instead of the legislature doing so. The vote was 21-23.

6 QUESTIONS URGED

Then Atlanta Negro Sen. Leroy Johnson offered an amendment to require only six relatively easy questions, and with strong support from Sen. Smalley, Sen. Ben Johnson of DeKalb and Sen. Taylor Phillips of Macon, the proposal was approved 35-2.

Only Sen. Kyle Yancey of Austell and Sen. William Zorn of Jesup voted against it.

Sen. Smalley declared the set of 30 questions was "adopted in 1958 in an hysterical age" and were designed "to deprive citizens of their franchise." He had reference to limiting Negro voter registration.

NOT RACIAL MATTER

"It's not a racial matter with me," Sen. Phillips said, "and I don't think it should be" with the Senate.

Phillips called the set of questions a "farce." He said he submitted the test to two judges, three college professors and four school teachers and none of them could pass the test by correctly answering two-thirds (20) of them.

He added that since the 1958 Voters Registration Act was passed some 500 prospective voters in Bibb County had taken the test and none could pass it.

'GOOD, HONEST'

Sen. Leroy Johnson told the Senate, "A good, honest person of good character ought to be able to vote" without having to answer 20 of the present 30 questions.

Sen. Smalley took time to read the entire list of 30 questions to the Senate and noted their difficulty. He expressed doubt that the senators themselves or a college graduate could pass the test.

Even Floor Leader Milton Carlton, who fought the elimination of the questions initially,

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Ga. Pol.

Senate Slaps Geer, Drops Vote Barrier

Continued from Page 1

aid many of them were "unreasonable."

Lt. Gov. Geer, at a recent meeting of the Senate Rules Committee, pointed out that he was the author of the 1958 Voters' Registration Act, which includes the 30 questions. He opposed taking out the questions or letting the Election Board set up questions. Geer said he felt the Legislature itself ought to write the questions.

Sen. Leroy Johnson said the 30-question requirement "has prevented more persons from voting than any other criteria."

"These questions," he added, "were made part of the election laws during a period when there was a concerted attempt to prevent some citizens from registering to vote."

He predicted the elimination of the 30 questions would have "a tremendous effect" on voter registration this summer after the registration section of the code goes into effect.

The Negro senators' six questions which were approved by the Senate include:

1. Who is the President of the United States?
2. Who is the Vice President of the United States?
3. Who are the two United States Senators from Georgia?
4. Who is the Governor of Georgia?
5. Who are the members of the General Assembly who represent you?
6. Who is the sheriff of your county?

An illiterate person could be registered to vote if he correctly answered four of the six questions.

Col. Eng.
5-22-64

Senate Moves to Lower Voter Qualifications

ATLANTA (AP)—The Georgia Senate, on motion of its lone Negro member, Wednesday moved to drastically lower voter qualifications.

The action, which must be approved by the House, would add thousands of Negro voters to registration rolls.

Senate administration leaders, working on a proposed revision of the state's election code, also planned a new move to give a proposed state election board jurisdiction over party primaries, as well as elections, in some cases. One amendment to accomplish that was beaten down Tuesday.

Move Planned

Also in the planning stage is a move to revise a section dealing with primary dates and make joint Democratic-Republican primaries possible if the parties agree.

Sen. Leroy Johnson, Atlanta Negro senator, won adoption of an amendment, 35-2, that would permit registrars to approve as voters any who answer correctly four to six comparatively easy questions. The amendment was substituted for a section that called for 20 correct answers from illiterates of 30 questions.

Johnson said less than one per cent of the Negroes applying under the 30 question standard have been able to register as voters.

Six Questions

The six questions under his amendment: Name the president of the U.S.; the vice president; the two U.S. senators from Georgia; governor of Georgia; members of the General Assembly who represent you; the sheriff of your county.

Sen. Robert H. Smalley Jr., of Griffin offered a similar amendment but under his proposal the new set of questions would be provided by the new state election board with authority to change the questions from time to time.

Senate floor leader Milton Carlton of Swainsboro, opposed the Smalley amendment but supported Johnson's substitute because it permitted the legislature, not the election board, to provide the questions.

Criticizes Law

Smalley criticized present law as setting a standard that college professors and members of the legislature could not meet. The questions now used include:

On what day and how often is the general election held in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly are elected; what is a republican form of government; in what state senatorial district do you live and what are the names of the county or counties in the district; what is the name of the state judicial circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such circuit; how does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; how does the constitution of Georgia provide that a county site may be changed.

Senate debate over the new election code has brought considerable argument over giving the proposed state election board jurisdiction over primaries, in the matter of investigating vote fraud.

Opponents of giving the state board power over primaries content that county solicitors (prosecutors) and grand juries can handle vote fraud cases.

Drawing Amendments

Carlton said today a new amendment is being drawn that would permit intervention by the board in a primary if a complaint is filed with a state party executive committee and the latter fails to act within a specified time.

The floor leader also said the administration would propose revision of a section of the code dealing with primary dates. He said it probably would provide that the party that won the last election for governor have its primary on the second Wednesday in September. Other parties would hold primaries on the second Wednesday in August.

This section also would provide for joint Democratic-Republican primaries on the same date if the state executive committees of the two parties agreed.

Sen. Joseph Tribble, Savannah Republican, said an August date for a Republican primary would be a definite disadvantage.

Both Democrats and Republicans have set primaries for Sept. 9 on the basis of the present statute. Tribble pointed to several states where opposing parties hold primaries on the same date and added:

"This would be preferable because it would make primary expenses lower. It also would simplify problems of getting out the vote by non-partisan groups. In addition one date would not tie up polling places in public buildings.

Many of the election code sections were approved after being read by the clerk but debate on amendments slowed progress on the bill. Only 67 pages of the 235-page bill had been approved when the Senate quit for the day.

Ga. Pol.

Lovett Regains Seat In Georgia House

DUBLIN—W. Herschel Lovett has regained his Laurens County seat in the Georgia House by defeating the man who ousted him two years ago. The 77-year-old Lovett, who went to the Legislature in 1934, defeated Rep. W. M. Towson, 5,904 to 5,526, in Wednesday's primary.

Ga. Const.
5-29-64

Ga. Pol.

Dr. Burdine Is Declared Ineligible

Atl. Const. 5-30-64

Dr. Winston E. Burdine, running for the state Senate from Fulton County's 40th District, has been officially notified he is not an eligible candidate.

George D. Stewart, secretary of the State Democratic Party, said Friday Burdine failed to meet the necessary residence requirements because he had moved several months ago.

Stewart wrote Burdine that he was instructing Dave Padgett, treasurer of the State Democratic Party, to return his $500 qualifying fee.

Burdine's withdrawal from the race leaves the Democrats without a candidate for the 40th senatorial seat, now held by Republican Sen. Dan MacIntyre.

However, Democratic officials have said it is likely their state executive committee will nominate a candidate.

Dr. Pol

Pulse of the Public Atl. Const. 5-30-64

Statewide Election of Judges, Solicitors To Be Another Case for Federal Courts?

Dalton—May I take the opportunity to thank you for your fine editorial in opposition to statewide election of judges and solicitors. If many people would vote the straight Republican ticket in protest of this outrageous conspiracy — which insures Democrats of being elected judges and solicitors whether they carry their home circuits or not—they would soon change the law. In my opinion, no honorable solicitor or judge would want to be sworn in if he weren't well enough thought of to carry his own circuit.

Realistically, it appears this will be another case for the federal courts to decide because of the complete misuse of "states rights" to deprive the local communities of the right to decide whom they will have as a judge or solicitor.

HAROLD MANN.

Dr. Pol.

Atl. Const., 5-30-64

High Court Ruling Forcing Apportioning Seen in June

Sen. James Wesberry of Atlanta predicted Friday night that the U. S. Supreme Court will hand down within 17 days a decision that shows unmistakably that Georgia must reapportion its House.

That is the date for the end of the present court term. speculation that the court definitely will rule on one of the legislative apportionment cases by that time.

Wesberry, speaking before the southeast Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce, predicted the General Assembly will still be in its special session at that time and will be forced to take action.

"The choice will be whether to reapportion the House or give up all thoughts of a new constitution," Wesberry said.

Wesberry added that Gov. Carl Sanders cannot call a halt to constitution revision because to do so would cause him great embarrassment. Wesberry predicted, however, that the legislature will not agree to reapportion itself, as the court rule will demand. He said Sanders then would have to call a constitution convention to complete the revision job.

Ga. Pol.

Sen. Wesberry Sees U. S. Court Hitting Ga. House

Atl. Jrnl.
5-30-67

Sen Sen James Wesberry of Atlanta predicted Friday night that the U. S. Supreme Court will hand down within 17 days a decision that shows unmistakably that Georgia must reapportion its House.

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Wesberry has been one of several persons who claim the method of having the General Assembly revise the constitution is illegal. They claim only a convention can legally do the job.

Selma Times-Journal

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1964

Here's Story Of How Georgia's Governor Sanders Tossed Wrench Into Wallace Speech In Atlanta

EDITOR'S NOTE: An unusual situation developed when Gov. Carl E. Sanders blocked a Georgia House speech by Governor Wallace of Alabama. Here is a close-up of Sanders and the controversy.

By DON McKEE
Associated Press Writer

ATLANTA (AP) — Georgia Gov. Carl E. Sanders, a nonconformist politician, has been busily slapping traditions around with both hands since taking office two years ago.

Sanders describes himself as a "conservative progressive" — and he often gives the jitters to the more conservative and less progressive of his advisers and friends.

His latest shocker was to slam the Capitol door, figuratively, in the face of Alabama's segregationist governor George C. Wallace.

Sanders opposed Wallace's making a speech to the House on invitation of several rural lawmakers. He said Wallace, an avowed candidate for president, should not politic in the legislature and that an incident involving demonstrations might result.

The legislators finally agreed to a compromise. They would give Wallace breakfast at a downtown hotel in exchange for his civil rights speech.

That was fine with Sanders. He said he would not attend the breakfast, but would be most happy to see Wallace if he dropped by the Capitol.

Then Wallace ended the problem by canceling the visit.

Most of the speculation about why Sanders snubbed Wallace has centered on the Georgia governor's political ambitions.

Some observers, including backers of the governor, think he will run in 1966 against Sen. Richard B. Russell, formidable senior senator from Georgia.

Others speculate that Sanders is in line for an appointive post in Washington if President Johnson is returned to the White House.

The state's only Negro legislator, Sen. LeRoy Johnson of Atlanta, says Sanders is the most progressive governor in the South and that he is headed for national office.

Sanders himself is noncommittal.

Of the proposed Wallace trip, Sanders mainly was concerned about being identified with the Alabama states rights champion. He also feared an eruption of demonstrations by pro or anti-Wallace groups.

Sanders has never agreed with Wallace's defiance of federal courts or his independent elector campaign. While Wallace was vowing to stand in the schoolhouse doors, Sanders was campaigning on a law-and-order platform after leading in the fight that kept Georgia schools open despite integration.

The Georgia governor is on record as opposed to the civil rights bill and integration, but he has not waged a fight against either. His friends call him a racial moderate.

Another source of emnity was Wallace's lending aid to former Gov. Marvin Griffin, a bitter political foe and campaign opponent of Sanders in the governor's race.

Sanders has closely aligned himself with President Johnson and the Democratic Party. Both Johnson and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., had praise for Sanders on recent rips to Georgia.

In taking this course despite the strong sentiment against the civil rights bill, Sanders shows the gambling instinct that made him jump into the governor's race.

He was a young, not very well known state senator then. But his campaign was professional. He got the votes.

Sanders took a chance in the open - schools fight. And the people agreed. He beat the odds and pushed through reapportionment of congressional seats by the legislature.

His advisers almost panicked when the governor recently took part in a nationaly televised program on school desegregation with Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Tennis-trim and well groomed, Sanders does not look his 39 years. There are no marks from the fierce battles of his political career.

A non-drinker and non-smoker Sanders has only one habit—success.

Ga. Pol.

Gov. Pol.

Single Primary Date Restored in Election Code

ATLANTA (AP)—House committeemen restored to a proposed elections code Tuesday a requirement that all primaries be held on the same date, tightened voter qualifications and threw out plurality-vote elections.

With these major changes, the House Judiciary Committee reported out the lengthy elections code for floor consideration today. It already has passed the Senate.

"This is basically fair," said Rep. Mitchel P. House of Bibb in arguing for a single primary date instead of two as approved by the Senate.

"This is a convenience to the voters," said House. "And it will preserve the purity of parties by preventing cross-voting. It will encourage joint use by the parties of polling places and voting machines and allow the cost to be shared."

A special commission had included this provision in its original draft of the new code. Although administration leaders backed separate primaries in the Senate, there were some indications that Gov. Carl E. Sanders might go along with the one-primary provision.

The question, of course, was whether the House would.

Under the House committee version, all primaries would be held on the second Wednesday in September—traditional date of Democratic primaries.

Rep. J. Willis Conger of Decatur County sought to restore to the code a list of 30 questions for illiterate voter applicants. This list, in existing law, was replaced in the Senate by six relatively easy questions drawn up by the only Negro member, Sen. Leroy R. Johnson of Atlanta.

"I move we reincorporate the old questions—and any others you can think of," said Conger. Protested Rep. Jack Etheridge of Fulton: "There's no sense in any of these questions—even a lawyer can't answer some of them."

Rep. Maddox Hale of Dade, a respected tactician, spoke up.

"It seems to me that the list of questions we have in the law now are really more stringent than we need," Hale said. "And perhaps the questions in this new elections code do not adequately cover the ground. It would be better for some of us to get together on a compromise."

The committee then defeated 7-5 Conger's motion to restore the 30 questions and later approved a subcommittee amendment requiring 20 questions, including the six from the Senate version.

If an applicant could answer 15 of the questions, then he would be qualified to vote.

Georgia's Negro Senator Is Surprised at Success

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A Negro attorney, Leroy R. Johnson, was elected in 1962 to the Georgia Senate, the first of his race to occupy a Senate seat since Reconstruction. Johnson looks at Georgia political scene from his unique position in this interview.)

* * *

ATLANTA (AP)— Tall, quiet-spoken Leroy R. Johnson is a minority of one in the Georgia Senate but his success has surprised him.

Johnson, the first Negro elected to the Senate in 92 years, has won approval of such things as an anti-poll tax resolution and a measure drastically reducing voter qualifications.

"I am convinced this state has moved farther than any other Southern state in the area of changing toward first - class citizenship for all," Johnson said, lighting a long cigar at his Senate desk.

He was interrupted several times during the interview.

A fellow senator stopped by to introduce his two daughters to the Negro legislator. A House member from a rural county wanted Johnson to meet some friends.

This typfies the unusual camaraderie that exists between Johnson and many of the members of the otherwise white General Assembly.

Eloquent emphasis to his assessment of the rapidly changing mood in Georgia was given when the Senate approved Johnson's proposal to throw out a long, difficult questionnaire for illiterate voter applicants.

He said less than 1 per cent of the Negroes applying could pass this test. The Senate voted 35-2 for Johnson's amendment which substituted much easier and fewer questions.

"This will have a tremendous effect on the total citizenry, both Negro and white," the 35-year-old Atlanta attorney said. "Under the law now, the questions can't be answered by even college professors or lawyers."

Questions now asked of illiterate applicants include such sticklers as "What is a republican form of government?" and "What does the Constitution provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus?"

Johnson's amendment cuts the questions from 30 to 6 and merely requires the applicant to identify such office-holders as the President, vice president, U.S. senators from Georgia, governor and sheriff.

He said he believed it would also pass the House.

Asked how he was able to get Senate approval, Johnson replied that a large majority of the 54 senators "are men that recognize a new day is here—they are for what is basically right."

In his brief but busy tenure, the Negro senator has been successful in defeating a House-passed anti-picketing bill and an attempt to strike an old state law requiring hotelries to accommodate persons who affirm good character and abide by rules of the establishment.

He introduced and the Senate approved an anti-poll tax resolution amending the U.S. Constitution. This action was attacked by Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., leader of the Southern opposition to the civil rights bill.

"Some of the Georgia senators said Sen. Russell was out of tune with the times," Johnson said.

Another indication of the new look in Georgia, Johnson said, was his reception at a recent state AFL-CIO convention. The delegates were not segregated.

"And we met in a newly desegregated hotel in Savannah," he said. "But the revealing thing was the reaction of the white delegates. They rushed up after my speech and shook my hand and said, "We're with you."

He had called for labor to join with the Negro in the civil rights push and had drawn a parallel in his speech between the unions and integration organizations.

"One of the surprising things," he said, "was when I came to the part of my speech where I said, 'The face of America is not the face of George Wallace, Barry Goldwater or Dick Russell,' and the delegates applauded."

Johnson said he does not represent only his Negro constituents who comprise 45 per cent of his district's population.

"I have spoken to white groups, met with them and talked with my white constituents," he said. "And I have appointed white page boys."

Johnson, an unassuming man, has proved himself accurate in one political prediction. He said last year that Negro Democrats would soon be recognized by the state party.

Less than three months later, in May 1963, Johnson and A. T. Walden of Atlanta were appointed as the first two Negroes ever named to the State Democratic Executive committee.

"Politics," said the practical Johnson, "are based on the ability to win friends and influence people."

Johnson has done that. He is obviously and easily accepted by most of his white colleagues, serves on four important Senate committees and has not heard segregation mentioned in that body.

His calendar is full of speaking engagements all across the country and Johnson gets considerable mail from the North and East. A precinct captain in Chicago asked for an autographed picture.

Johnson said Gov. Carl E. Sanders, a racial moderate elected over a segregationist, represents the face of the New South and is headed for national office "if he maintains the present state of progressiveness."

The senator's chief critic is Mrs. Johnson, a school librarian. They have a son, Michael, 13.

Sa. Pol.

Editor's Reverie Col. Enq., 6-4-64

Sanders Fulfills Expectations

Carl E. Sanders may well be one of the best and most effective governors Georgia has ever had. Make no mistake about that.

Disagree with him, if you please, and we do at times, but give him credit for wanting to forge a record as governor that will be a challenge to those who follow him.

Two years ago, The Enquirer supported Sanders unreservedly, and described him as the kind of leader Georgia had long been waiting for. He has not failed that expectation, and in some ways, he has excelled it.

GRIMES

Sanders is presently at a critical juncture in his term. The bloom is off the rose, so to speak, and some discordant murmers are arising where before there was only praise.

No governor is flawless, of course, but in the undramatic realm of building a better state government, and a better education system, Carl Sanders has performed exceptionally.

The inevitable comparison of Sanders with his gubernatorial neighbor, George Wallace, has damaged him in some quarters, and the unfortunate incident of last week over a Wallace visit to Atlanta magnified the situation.

Wallace has become a national figure —perhaps, even a force—during his year and a half as governor. Many Georgians, myself included, have admired and cheered Wallace's forays into Yankee-land.

But in this same period, the governor of Georgia has busily concentrated on the job of running the state and making it a stronger and better place in which to live.

His crowning achievement will be the new state constitution. In his inaugural address, Sanders pledged to rewrite the cumbersome document from which Georgia government is now derived.

The legislature has been diligently at the task for nearly five weeks. The House produced a better version than could have reasonably been anticipated.

It is vastly superior to the present document, in ways that will affect every Georgian.

Primarily, the House-approved constitution gives additional power to city and county governments, while reducing the power of the legislators in local affairs; it eliminates local constitutional amendments; it allows a local option vote on the industry-penalizing inventory tax; it clears the way for consolidation of multiple school districts in the same county or in neighboring counties; and it will require that gasoline tax money allocated to counties be used only for roads and streets.

Any one of those provisions would almost be worth the trouble of updating the constitution.

Carl Sanders is the man most responsible, just as he was responsible earlier in the year for pushing through a massive educational reform program, and a tax increase for schools.

His intense desire to produce a new constitution undoubtedly was a decisive factor in his coolness last week toward a visit by Gov. Wallace. Sanders did not want any intrusion at this critical time in the deliberations.

Wallace has made his mark on the great national issue of the day.

Sanders is concentrating at present on providing Ga. with a better state government. Let's appreciate that.
—MILLARD GRIMES.

Ga Pol

House OKs Single Date For Voting

Col. Eng. 6-6-64

ATLANTA (AP) — Rural House members favoring an even start for all politicians voted overwhelmingly Friday for holding all primaries on the same date, defeating efforts to exempt races for county offices.

"We're trying to pass a code for the convenience of the public," said Rep. Arthur Bolton of Spalding, floor leader for Gov. Carl E. Sanders.

The administration won 108-6 on the one-date primary.

Rural backers of the single primary proposal emphasized in the debate that this would prevent county politicains from getting an unfair advantage.

Rep. Roy McCracken of Jefferson tried to get through a change allowing primaries for county offices to be held on any date not earlier than six months before the general election.

"This will leave the authority of calling and holding a county primary in the hands of the county executive committee," he said.

Rep. Thomas Murphy of Haralson asked: "They could hold county elections in May and that would give them June, July, August and part of September to shoot at you and me, wouldn't it?"

McCracken lost 98-15 on his amendment.

Then the House killed 80-39 a similar proposal by Rep. Denmark Groover of Bibb. Groover sought to include nomination of House members in the McCracken any-time primary.

As the elections code arrived from the Senate, it provided separate primaries for Democrats and Republicans. The House fixed one primary date for everybody—the second Wednesday in September, date of the Democratic primary.

Ga. Pol

Common Primary Date Is Best

The Georgia House last week improved considerably on the election code sent over from the Senate, demonstrating anew that all wisdom is not inherent in bodies completely based on population.

In the Senate version, separate dates were established for the Democratic and Republican primaries, with the Republican primary set for August, one month before the Democratic.

The House restored the common primary date for both parties, which is the rule in most states that have a two-party system. Not only is the single primary date convenient for the voters, and less costly, but it discourages cross-over voting.

Perhaps more important was the House decision that all Democratic primaries must be held on the same day throughout the state.

This will eliminate the practice by some counties of holding certain elections during the spring, or at any other time that strikes the fancy of the local Democratic committee.

One date — the second Wednesday in September —for all voting will eliminate such situations as arose earlier this year in Quitman County, when there was confusion over the qualifying deadline for an April election.

Voter interest and participation is usually stimulated by having multiple contests on the ballot.

Looking toward the day when a real two - party system may evolve in Georgia, a common primary date is only logical. A period of transition will be necessary. But consider Kentucky, a one-party stronghold for decades. It now has two Republican senators. Arizona is another example. Democrats are still in a large majority but some prominent Republicans hail from that state.

Like the proposed constitution, the proposed election law changes represent a solid advance for the people's voice in state and local government.

Ga Pol

GOP Leader Makes Joint Primaries Bid

Col. Enq. 6-10-64

ATLANTA (AP)—State Sen. Joe Tribble, Georgia's top Republican, made a bid Tuesday for his party to plan joint primaries with the Democrats in as many cities and counties as possible.

"Joint, cost-sharing primaries would save a great deal of money for both parties and we are doing considerable planning in this direction," Tribble, the Republican state chairman, said after a meeting of the party's executive committee.

The committee moved a step in the direction of joint primaries by setting primary qualifying fees at the same figures as the Democrats.

The committee also chose Tribble to lead the Georgia delegation at the Republican National Convention opening July 13 at San Francisco.

Twenty-two of the 24 delegates are pledged to vote for Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona at the convention, including Tribble, who has worked before in Goldwater's behalf. The other two delegates are uncommitted but Republican sources expect that they, too, will vote for Goldwater.

Tribble in supporting the idea of joint primaries, said that such a plan was used successfully in Chatham County two years ago. He would not speculate, however, on how many county or city Democratic organizations would join in such a move.

Candidates have from June 15 until July 24 to qualify for the primary scheduled now on Sept. 9. Should the legislature, now in session, decide on a different plan, the Republicans will deal with the problem when it arises.

The qualifying fees include $1,000 for statewide offices, $750 for congress and superior court judges and $500 for solicitors general and state senators.

The executive committee also decided to operate two headquarters offices—one in Atlanta, and a new one in Savannah, Tribble's hometown.

Tribble said the committee adopted the largest Republican budget the party has ever had in Georgia. Part of the money will be used to conduct a vigorous presidential campaign in the state, he said.

Ga. Pol.

GOP Primary Qualifying Time Revealed

Atl. Shield. 6-13-64

Donald L. Whittemore, Jr., Chairman of the Fulton County Republican Executive Committee, announced that all those wishing to run for county offices in the September 9th Republican Primary should qualify for the Primary between June 15th and July 24th. The registration will take place at the Fulton County Republican Headquarters, 421 Palmer Building from 9:30 to 4:00, Monday through Fridays.

The elected offices to be voted on in the November election are: six for Judge of Superior Court, two for Judge of Criminal Court of Fulton County, Solicitor General of Atlanta Judicial Circuit, Solicitor of the Criminal Court of Fulton County, Clerk of Superior Court, Judge of Court of Ordinary of Fulton County, Sheriff of Fulton County, Superintendent of County Schools, County Surveyor, and three members of the State House of Representatives.

R.A.T.

ELECTION TABULATION BOOKLET
DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY
SEPTEMBER 8, 1954

Compliments of

BEN W. FORTSON

Secretary of State

BEN W. FORTSON

Secretary of State

COUNTIES OF STATE OF GEORGIA

BEN W. FORTSON

Secretary of State

COUNTIES AND JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
STATE OF GEORGIA

United States Senator—RICHARD B. RUSSELL—No Opposition

	COUNTY	Unit Vote	COURTHOUSE	GOVERNOR						
				BARFIELD	GARLAND	GOWEN	GRIFFIN	HAND	LINDER	NEESON
1.	APPLING	2	BAXLEY							
2.	ATKINSON	2	PEARSON							
3.	BACON	2	ALMA				8-2			
4.	BAKER	2	NEWTON				2-2			
5.	BALDWIN	4	MILLEDGEVILLE				6-4			
6.	BANKS	2	HOMER				9-2			
7.	BARROW	2	WINDER				9-2			
8.	BARTOW	4	CARTERSVILLE				7-4			
9.	BEN HILL	2	FITZGERALD				3-2.			
10.	BERRIEN	2	NASHVILLE							
11.	BIBB	6	MACON				6-6			
12.	BLECKLEY	2	COCHRAN				6-2			
13.	BRANTLEY	2	NAHUNTA							
14.	BROOKS	2	QUITMAN				2-2			
15.	BRYAN	2	PEMBROKE							
16.	BULLOCH	4	STATESBORO				1-4			
17.	BURKE	4	WAYNESBORO				1-4			
18.	BUTTS	2	JACKSON				4-2			
19.	CALHOUN	2	MORGAN				2-2			
20.	CAMDEN	2	WOODBINE							
21.	CANDLER	2	METTER				1-2			
22.	CARROLL	4	CARROLLTON				4-4			
23.	CATOOSA	2	RINGGOLD				7-2			
24.	CHARLTON	2	FOLKSTON						8-2	
25.	CHATHAM	6	SAVANNAH				1-6			
26.	CHATTAHOOCHEE	2	CUSSETA				3-2.			
27.	CHATTOOGA	4	SUMMERVILLE				7-4			
28.	CHEROKEE	2	CANTON				9-2			
29.	CLARKE	4	ATHENS				10-4			
30.	CLAY	2	FT. GAINES				3-2.			
31.	CLAYTON	4	JONESBORO				4-4			
32.	CLINCH	2	HOMERVILLE							
33.	COBB	6	MARIETTA				7-6			
34.	COFFEE	4	DOUGLAS						8-4	
35.	COLQUITT	4	MOULTRIE				2-4			
36.	COLUMBIA	2	APPLING							
37.	COOK	2	ADEL							
38.	COWETA	4	NEWNAN				4-4			
39.	CRAWFORD	2	KNOXVILLE				6-2			
40.	CRISP	2	CORDELE				3-2.			
41.	DADE	2	TRENTON						7-2	
42.	DAWSON	2	DAWSONVILLE				9-2			
43.	DECATUR	4	BAINBRIDGE				2-4			
44.	DeKALB	6	DECATUR					5-6		
45.	DODGE	2	EASTMAN				3-2.			
46.	DOOLY	2	VIENNA				3-2			
47.	DOUGHERTY	4	ALBANY				2-4			
48.	DOUGLAS	2	DOUGLASVILLE				7-2			
49.	EARLY	2	BLAKELY				2-2			
50.	ECHOLS	2	STATENVILLE							
51.	EFFINGHAM	2	SPRINGFIELD				1-2			
52.	ELBERT	2	ELBERTON				10-2			
53.	EMANUEL	2	SWAINSBORO							
54.	EVANS	2	CLAXTON				1-2			
55.	FANNIN	2	BLUE RIDGE							
56.	FAYETTE	2	FAYETTEVILLE				4-2			
57.	FLOYD	6	ROME				7-6			
58.	FORSYTH	2	CUMMING				9-2			
59.	FRANKLIN	2	CARNESVILLE				10-2			
60.	FULTON	6	ATLANTA				5-6			
61.	GILMER	2	ELLIJAY							
62.	GLASCOCK	2	GIBSON				6-2			
63.	GLYNN	4	BRUNSWICK			8-4				
64.	GORDON	2	CALHOUN				7-2			
65.	GRADY	2	CAIRO					2-2		
66.	GREENE	2	GREENSBORO				10-2			
67.	GWINNETT	4	LAWRENCEVILLE				9-4			
68.	HABERSHAM	2	CLARKESVILLE				9-2			
69.	HALL	4	GAINESVILLE				9-4			
70.	HANCOCK	2	SPARTA				6-2			
71.	HARALSON	2	BUCHANAN				7-2			
72.	HARRIS	2	HAMILTON					3-2		
73.	HART	2	HARTWELL				10-2			
74.	HEARD	2	FRANKLIN				4-2			
75.	HENRY	2	McDONOUGH				4-2			
76.	HOUSTON	2	PERRY				3-2			
77.	IRWIN	2	OCILLA				8-2			
78.	JACKSON	2	JEFFERSON							
79.	JASPER	2	MONTICELLO				6-2			
80.	JEFF DAVIS	2	HAZLEHURST						8-2	

		LIEUTENANT GOVEROR					COMPTROLLER GENERAL			ATTORNEY GENERAL	
THOMAS	THOMPSON	BARRETT	DEAN	GREER	VANDIVER	Secretary of State—BEN W. FORTSON—No Opposition	CRAVEY	MILES	THOMAS	COOK	THIGPEN
	8-2										
	8-2										
	8-2										
	8-2										
	1-2										
	8-2										
	8-2										
	10-2										
	8-2										
	3-2										
	8-2										
	1-2										
	9-2										
	9-2										

United States Senator—RICHARD B. RUSSELL—No Opposition

	COUNTY	Unit Vote	COURTHOUSE	GOVERNOR						
				BARFIELD	GARLAND	GOWEN	GRIFFIN	HAND	LINDER	NEESON
81.	JEFFERSON	2	LOUISVILLE				6-2			
82.	JENKINS	2	MILLEN							
83.	JOHNSON	2	WRIGHTSVILLE						6-2	
84.	JONES	2	GRAY				6-2			
85.	LAMAR	2	BARNESVILLE				4-2			
86.	LANIER	2	LAKELAND							
87.	LAURENS	4	DUBLIN						6-4	
88.	LEE	2	LEESBURG				3-2			
89.	LIBERTY	2	HINESVILLE							
90	LINCOLN	2	LINCOLNTON				10-2			
91.	LONG	2	LUDOWICI							
92.	LOWNDES	4	VALDOSTA							
93.	LUMPKIN	2	DAHLONEGA							
94.	MACON	2	OGLETHORPE				3-2			
95.	MADISON	2	DANIELSVILLE				10-2			
96.	MARION	2	BUENA VISTA				3-2			
97.	McDUFFIE	2	THOMSON				10-2			
98.	McINTOSH	2	DARIEN							
99.	MERIWETHER	2	GREENVILLE				4-2			
100.	MILLER	2	COLQUITT				2-2			
101.	MITCHELL	4	CAMILLA					2-2		
102.	MONROE	2	FORSYTH				6-2			
103.	MONTGOMERY	2	MT. VERNON						1-2	
104.	MORGAN	2	MADISON				10-2			
105.	MURRAY	2	CHATSWORTH							
106.	MUSCOGEE	6	COLUMBUS				3-6			
107.	NEWTON	2	COVINGTON				4-2			
108.	OCONEE	2	WATKINSVILLE				10-2			
109.	OGLETHORPE	2	LEXINGTON				10-2			
110.	PAULDING	2	DALLAS				7-2			
111.	PEACH	2	FT. VALLEY				3-2			
112.	PICKENS	2	JASPER				9-2			
113.	PIERCE	2	BLACKSHEAR				8-2			
114.	PIKE	2	ZEBULON				4-2			
115.	POLK	4	CEDARTOWN				7-4			
116.	PULASKI	2	HAWKINSVILLE				3-2			
117.	PUTNAM	2	EATONTON				6-2			
118.	QUITMAN	2	GEORGETOWN						3-2	
119.	RABUN	2	CLAYTON				9-2			
120.	RANDOLPH	2	CUTHBERT				3-2			
121.	RICHMOND	6	AUGUSTA				10-6			
122.	ROCKDALE	2	CONYERS				5-2			
123.	SCHLEY	2	ELLAVILLE				3-2			
124.	SCREVEN	2	SYLVANIA				1-2			
125.	SEMINOLE	2	DONALSONVILLE				2-2			
126.	SPALDING	4	GRIFFIN				4-4			
127.	STEPHENS	2	TOCCOA				9-2			
128.	STEWART	2	LUMPKIN				3-2			
129.	SUMTER	4	AMERICUS				3-2			
130.	TALBOT	2	TALBOTTON				4-2			
131.	TALIAFERRO	2	CRAWFORDVILLE				10-2			
132.	TATTNALL	2	REIDSVILLE				1-2			
133.	TAYLOR	2	BUTLER				3-2			
134.	TELFAIR	2	McRAE				8-2			
135.	TERRELL	2	DAWSON				3-2			
136.	THOMAS	4	THOMASVILLE							
137.	TIFT	4	TIFTON				2-4			
138.	TOOMBS	2	LYONS						1-2	
139.	TOWNS	2	HIAWASSEE				9-2			
140.	TREULTEN	2	SOPERTON						1-2	
141.	TROUP	4	LaGRANGE					4-4		
142.	TURNER	2	ASHBURN				3-2			
143.	TWIGGS	2	JEFFERSONVILLE				6-2			
144.	UNION	2	BLAIRSVILLE				9-2			
145.	UPSON	4	THOMASTON				4-4			
146.	WALKER	4	LaFAYETTE				7-4			
147.	WALTON	2	MONROE				10-2			
148.	WARE	4	WAYCROSS				8-4			
149.	WARREN	2	WARRENTON				10-2			
150.	WASHINGTON	4	SANDERSVILLE				6-4			
151.	WAYNE	2	JESUP							
152.	WEBSTER	2	PRESTON							
153.	WHEELER	2	ALAMO						1-2	
154.	WHITE	2	CLEVELAND				9-2			
155.	WHITFIELD	4	DALTON				7-4			
156.	WILCOX	2	ABBEVILLE				3-2			
157.	WILKES	2	WASHINGTON				10-2			
158.	WILKINSON	2	IRWINTON				6-2			
159.	WORTH	2	SYLVESTER				2-2			

		LIEUTENANT GOVEROR					COMPTROLLER GENERAL			ATTORNEY GENERAL	
THOMAS	THOMPSON	BARRETT	DEAN	GREER	VANDIVER	Secretary of State—BEN W. FORTSON—No Opposition	CRAVEY	MILES	THOMAS	COOK	THIGPEN
	1-2										
	8-2										
	1-2										
	1-2 8-4 9-2										
	1-2										
	7-2										
	2-4										
	8-2										

See Next Page

				TREASURER		Supt. of Schools—COLLINS—No Opposition	COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE				
	COUNTY	Unit Vote	COURTHOUSE	HAMILTON	SWINT		BYRD	CAMPBELL	CLOWER	GAINES	STONE
1.	APPLING	2	BAXLEY								
2.	ATKINSON	2	PEARSON								
3.	BACON	2	ALMA								
4.	BAKER	2	NEWTON								
5.	BALDWIN	4	MILLEDGEVILLE								
6.	BANKS	2	HOMER								
7.	BARROW	2	WINDER								
8.	BARTOW	4	CARTERSVILLE								
9.	BEN HILL	2	FITZGERALD								
10.	BERRIEN	2	NASHVILLE								
11.	BIBB	6	MACON								
12.	BLECKLEY	2	COCHRAN								
13.	BRANTLEY	2	NAHUNTA								
14.	BROOKS	2	QUITMAN								
15.	BRYAN	2	PEMBROKE								
16.	BULLOCH	4	STATESBORO								
17.	BURKE	4	WAYNESBORO								
18.	BUTTS	2	JACKSON								
19.	CALHOUN	2	MORGAN								
20.	CAMDEN	2	WOODBINE								
21.	CANDLER	2	METTER								
22.	CARROLL	4	CARROLLTON								
23.	CATOOSA	2	RINGGOLD								
24.	CHARLTON	2	FOLKSTON								
25.	CHATHAM	6	SAVANNAH								
26.	CHATTAHOOCHEE	2	CUSSETA								
27.	CHATTOOGA	4	SUMMERVILLE								
28.	CHEROKEE	2	CANTON								
29.	CLARKE	4	ATHENS								
30.	CLAY	2	FT. GAINES								
31.	CLAYTON	4	JONESBORO								
32.	CLINCH	2	HOMERVILLE								
33.	COBB	6	MARIETTA								
34.	COFFEE	4	DOUGLAS								
35.	COLQUITT	4	MOULTRIE								
36.	COLUMBIA	2	APPLING								
37.	COOK	2	ADEL								
38.	COWETA	4	NEWNAN								
39.	CRAWFORD	2	KNOXVILLE								
40.	CRISP	2	CORDELE								
41.	DADE	2	TRENTON								
42.	DAWSON	2	DAWSONVILLE								
43.	DECATUR	4	BAINBRIDGE								
44.	DeKALB	6	DECATUR								
45.	DODGE	2	EASTMAN								
46.	DOOLY	2	VIENNA								
47.	DOUGHERTY	4	ALBANY								
48.	DOUGLAS	2	DOUGLASVILLE								
49.	EARLY	2	BLAKELY								
50.	ECHOLS	2	STATENVILLE								
51.	EFFINGHAM	2	SPRINGFIELD								
52.	ELBERT	2	ELBERTON								
53.	EMANUEL	2	SWAINSBORO								
54.	EVANS	2	CLAXTON								
55.	FANNIN	2	BLUE RIDGE								
56.	FAYETTE	2	FAYETTEVILLE								
57.	FLOYD	6	ROME								
58.	FORSYTH	2	CUMMING								
59.	FRANKLIN	2	CARNESVILLE								
60.	FULTON	6	ATLANTA								
61.	GILMER	2	ELLIJAY								
62.	GLASCOCK	2	GIBSON								
63.	GLYNN	4	BRUNSWICK								
64.	GORDON	2	CALHOUN								
65.	GRADY	2	CAIRO								
66.	GREENE	2	GREENSBORO								
67.	GWINNETT	4	LAWRENCEVILLE								
68.	HABERSHAM	2	CLARKESVILLE								
69.	HALL	4	GAINESVILLE								
70.	HANCOCK	2	SPARTA								
71.	HARALSON	2	BUCHANAN								
72.	HARRIS	2	HAMILTON								
73.	HART	2	HARTWELL								
74.	HEARD	2	FRANKLIN								
75.	HENRY	2	McDONOUGH								
76.	HOUSTON	2	PERRY								
77.	IRWIN	2	OCILLA								
78.	JACKSON	2	JEFFERSON								
79.	JASPER	2	MONTICELLO								
80.	JEFF DAVIS	2	HAZLEHURST								

Judge, Court of Appeals—QUILLIAN—No Opposition

JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS		
NICHOLS	OLIVER	WHELCHEL

Judge, Court of Appeals—TOWNSEND—No Opposition

Judge, Court of Appeals—FELTON—No Opposition

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—HAWKINS—No Opposition

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—MOBLEY—No Opposition

Public Service Commissioner—PERRY—No Opposition

	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER	
	HUFF	PILCHER

	COMMISSIONER OF LABOR	
	HUIET	STEWART

TILLMAN

Continued on Next Page

	COUNTY	Unit Vote	COURTHOUSE	TREASURER		Supt. of Schools—COLLINS—No Opposition	COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE				
				HAMILTON	SWINT		BYRD	CAMPBELL	CLOWER	GAINES	STONE
81.	JEFFERSON	2	LOUISVILLE								
82.	JENKINS	2	MILLEN								
83.	JOHNSON	2	WRIGHTSVILLE								
84.	JONES	2	GRAY								
85.	LAMAR	2	BARNESVILLE								
86.	LANIER	2	LAKELAND								
87.	LAURENS	4	DUBLIN								
88.	LEE	2	LEESBURG								
89.	LIBERTY	2	HINESVILLE								
90.	LINCOLN	2	LINCOLNTON								
91.	LONG	2	LUDOWICI								
92.	LOWNDES	4	VALDOSTA								
93.	LUMPKIN	2	DAHLONEGA								
94.	MACON	2	OGLETHORPE								
95.	MADISON	2	DANIELSVILLE								
96.	MARION	2	BUENA VISTA								
97.	McDUFFIE	2	THOMSON								
98.	McINTOSH	2	DARIEN								
99.	MERIWETHER	2	GREENVILLE								
100.	MILLER	2	COLQUITT								
101.	MITCHELL	4	CAMILLA								
102.	MONROE	2	FORSYTH								
103.	MONTGOMERY	2	MT. VERNON								
104.	MORGAN	2	MADISON								
105.	MURRAY	2	CHATSWORTH								
106.	MUSCOGEE	6	COLUMBUS								
107.	NEWTON	2	COVINGTON								
108.	OCONEE	2	WATKINSVILLE								
109.	OGLETHORPE	2	LEXINGTON								
110.	PAULDING	2	DALLAS								
111.	PEACH	2	FT. VALLEY								
112.	PICKENS	2	JASPER								
113.	PIERCE	2	BLACKSHEAR								
114.	PIKE	2	ZEBULON								
115.	POLK	4	CEDARTOWN								
116.	PULASKI	2	HAWKINSVILLE								
117.	PUTNAM	2	EATONTON								
118.	QUITMAN	2	GEORGETOWN								
119.	RABUN	2	CLAYTON								
120.	RANDOLPH	2	CUTHBERT								
121.	RICHMOND	6	AUGUSTA								
122.	ROCKDALE	2	CONYERS								
123.	SCHLEY	2	ELLAVILLE								
124.	SCREVEN	2	SYLVANIA								
125.	SEMINOLE	2	DONALSONVILLE								
126.	SPALDING	4	GRIFFIN								
127.	STEPHENS	2	TOCCOA								
128.	STEWART	2	LUMPKIN								
129.	SUMTER	4	AMERICUS								
130.	TALBOT	2	TALBOTTON								
131.	TALIAFERRO	2	CRAWFORDVILLE								
132.	TATTNALL	2	REIDSVILLE								
133.	TAYLOR	2	BUTLER								
134.	TELFAIR	2	McRAE								
135.	TERRELL	2	DAWSON								
136.	THOMAS	4	THOMASVILLE								
137.	TIFT	4	TIFTON								
138.	TOOMBS	2	LYONS								
139.	TOWNS	2	HIAWASSEE								
140.	TREULTEN	2	SOPERTON								
141.	TROUP	4	LaGRANGE								
142.	TURNER	2	ASHBURN								
143.	TWIGGS	2	JEFFERSONVILLE								
144.	UNION	2	BLAIRSVILLE								
145.	UPSON	4	THOMASTON								
146.	WALKER	4	LaFAYETTE								
147.	WALTON	2	MONROE								
148.	WARE	4	WAYCROSS								
149.	WARREN	2	WARRENTON								
150.	WASHINGTON	4	SANDERSVILLE								
151.	WAYNE	2	JESUP								
152.	WEBSTER	2	PRESTON								
153.	WHEELER	2	ALAMO								
154.	WHITE	2	CLEVELAND								
155.	WHITFIELD	4	DALTON								
156.	WILCOX	2	ABBEVILLE								
157.	WILKES	2	WASHINGTON								
158.	WILKINSON	2	IRWINTON								
159.	WORTH	2	SYLVESTER								

Judge, Court of Appeals—QUILLIAN—No Opposition

JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS		
NICHOLS	OLIVER	WHELCHEL

Judge, Court of Appeals—TOWNSEND—No Opposition

Judge, Court of Appeals—FELTON—No Opposition

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—HAWKINS—No Opposition

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—MOBLEY—No Opposition

Public Service Commissioner—PERRY—No Opposition

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER		
HUFF	PILCHER	

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR		
HUIET	STEWART	

TILLMAN	

BEN W. FORTSON

Secretary of State

COUNTIES AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
STATE OF GEORGIA

WB
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A BILL

To be entitled an Act to amend an Act effecting a complete revision of the laws of this State relating to the qualification and registration of voters, approved March 25, 1958 (Ga. Laws 1958, p. 269), as amended, so as to provide for additional places for registration; to authorize registration by deputies; to provide the procedure connected therewith; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

Section 1. An Act effecting a complete revision of the laws of this State relating to the qualification and registration of voters, approved March 25, 1958 (Ga. Laws 1958, p. 269), as amended, is hereby amended by striking Section 10 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section 10 to read as follows:

"Section 10. In those counties where the registrars have an office separate from the office of the tax collector or tax commissioner, the registrars shall keep the completed registration cards in such office which shall be in the courthouse or other publicly owned, or publicly rented, or publicly leased building. If no such office exists, the registrars shall keep the completed registration cards in the office of the tax collector or the tax commissioner. For the purpose of taking applications for registration and for the purpose of registering voters, such number of registrars or deputy registrars as shall be designated by the chief registrar shall be stationed at the office where the completed registration cards are kept at such times

4- Georgia - Regis. Data

as said office is open during regular office hours. The chief registrar or the governing authority in any county, in addition to the office referred to hereinbefore, may designate other places in the county to be used for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and for the registration of voters, but there shall not be more than one such place in each militia district in the county. Blank registration cards shall be kept in the office referred to hereinbefore and may be kept in such other places as shall be designated as places for registration as provided for hereinbefore."

Section 2. Said Act is further amended by striking Section 14 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section 14 to read as follows:

"Section 14. All cards shall be turned over to the registrars and examined by them within 10 days from the date of the application. If the answer to the question propounded to the applicant relating to the offenses enumerated in Paragraph I of Section II of Article II of the Constitution is answered in the affirmative and the applicant has not been pardoned, the registrars shall reject the application. If such question is answered in the negative, the board shall notify the applicant in writing to appear before it on a day and time certain. At that time, the applicant shall be subjected to an examination as to his qualifications. Such notice shall be given within 5 days after the date of the examination of the card. The examination of the applicant shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure hereinafter prescribed.

"In lieu of the above, if additional places for registration have been designated, the Chief registrar shall designate one or more registrars or one or more deputies, or any combination thereof, to act as a board of registrars for the purpose of taking applications for registration, examining applicants and registering persons to vote. All of this may be accomplished at the time of the application or within the time limitation specified hereinbefore in this Section. While so acting, such registrar or registrars, or deputy or deputies, or combination thereof, shall have all the rights and powers and shall be subject to all the limitations as are applicable to the board of registrars. All completed registration cards shall be turned over to the board of registrars and shall be kept in the office provided for elsewhere in this Act."

Section 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS

General Election, November 8, 1960

U. S. SENATOR

RICHARD B. RUSSELL	576,140
Write-in votes total	355

U. S. REPRESENTATIVES

G. ELLIOTT HAGAN	1st Congressional District	53,749
J. L. PILCHER	2nd Congressional District	43,596
E. L. (TIC) FORRESTER[1]	3rd Congressional District	55,005
JOHN J. FLYNT[2]	4th Congressional District	53,394
JAMES C. DAVIS[3]	5th Congressional District	80,023
CARL VINSON	6th Congressional District	44,237
JOHN W. DAVIS (Dem.)	7th Congressional District	69,717
E. RALPH IVEY (Rep.)	7th Congressional District	24,285
IRIS FAIRCLOTH BLITCH[4]	8th Congressional District	50,456
PHIL M. LANDRUM[5]	9th Congressional District	57,549
ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.[6]	10th Congressional District	41,679

[1]Republican Party (3rd Congressional District)	182
[2]Independent Party (4th Congressional District)	1
[3]Write-in votes total (5th Congressional District)	272
[4]Republican Party (8th Congressional District)	84
[5]Write-in votes total (9th Congressional District)	2
[6]Write-in votes total (10th Congressional District)	41

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

NAMES OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS			NAMES OF REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS		
STATE AT LARGE	S. Ernest Vandiver	458,638	STATE AT LARGE	Robert R. Snodgrass	274,472
	Peter Zack Geer	455,202		William B. Shartzer	273,346
1st District	James L. Gillis	455,720	1st District	James L. Sundy	273,080
2nd District	James H. Gray	455,576	2nd District	Russell E. Kaliher	272,992
3rd District	Lamar Sizemore	455,378	3rd District	James M. Brophy	272,907
4th District	David Arnold	455,484	4th District	Paul Cobb	272,962
5th District	Ivy Duggan	455,251	5th District	Charles A. Moye, Jr.	272,885
6th District	Tom Carr	455,099	6th District	J. Marvin Elliott	272,968
7th District	J. Battle Hall	455,191	7th District	C. Eugene Hughes	272,901
8th District	Robert E. Lee	455,241	8th District	James M. Kent	273,041
9th District	Glenn W. Ellard	455,255	9th District	Cecil G. Hartness	272,902
10th District	Charlie Baldwin	455,510	10th District	Eugene T. Gilbert	272,859
	Write-in votes total	239			

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

General Amendments voted on State-wide:

No. 1	For:	282,773	Against:	133,810	No. 11	For:	214,788	Against:	152,451
No. 2	For:	206,952	Against:	148,528	No. 12	For:	173,170	Against:	195,012
No. 3	For:	121,237	Against:	257,843	No. 13	For:	254,520	Against:	109,713
No. 4	For:	207,067	Against:	164,972	No. 14	For:	251,937	Against:	111,249
No. 5	For:	194,771	Against:	170,889	No. 15	For:	242,015	Against:	115,705
No. 6	For:	116,296	Against:	247,233	No. 16	For:	232,036	Against:	118,314
No. 7	For:	180,174	Against:	173,625	No. 17	For:	179,466	Against:	161,234
No. 8	For:	247,301	Against:	128,534	No. 18	For:	185,954	Against:	148,736
No. 9	For:	212,516	Against:	140,167	No. 19	For:	139,699	Against:	173,948
No. 10	For:	119,203	Against:	278,804					

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Local Amendments voted on in affected areas:

The following local amendments were proclaimed by the Governor on November 18, 1960, as being ratified: Nos. 20, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87; and the following local amendments were proclaimed by the Governor on November 18, 1960, as not having been ratified: Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 40, 42, 49, 53, 54, 61, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 80 and 82.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

CARLTON MOBLEY	549,910
JOSEPH D. QUILLIAN	552,284
BENNING GRICE	547,997
Write-in votes total (Fulton County)	7

COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES

JOHN SAMMONS BELL	550,748
JULE W. FELTON	547,296
JOHN E. FRANKUM (Unexpired term)	545,460
JOHN E. FRANKUM	544,675
J. M. C. TOWNSEND	548,541
Write-in votes total (Fulton County)	12

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS

Alapaha Judicial Circuit	H. W. LOTT	546,806
Albany Judicial Circuit	CARL E. CROW	546,747
Augusta Judicial Circuit	F. FREDERICK KENNEDY	547,629
Blue Ridge Judicial Circuit	SAM P. BURTZ	546,788
Chattah'chee Judicial Circuit	HUBERT CALHOUN	546,628
Chattah'chee Judicial Circuit	J. R. THOMPSON	546,623
Cherokee Judicial Circuit	JEFFERSON L. DAVIS	546,692
Clayton Judicial Circuit	HAROLD R. BANKE	546,669
Cobb Judicial Circuit	JAMES T. MANNING	546,680
Cobb Judicial Circuit	ALBERT J. HENDERSON, JR.	546,794
Coweta Judicial Circuit	LAMAR KNIGHT	546,881
Dublin Judicial Circuit	HAROLD E. WARD	547,824
Eastern Judicial Circuit	DUNBAR HARRISON	549,460
Eastern Judicial Circuit	B. B. HEERY	549,323
Gwinnett Judicial Circuit	CHAS. C. PITTARD	547,744
Macon Judicial Circuit	HAL BELL	548,918
Mountain Judicial Circuit	LAMAR N. SMITH	546,607
Northern Judicial Circuit	CAREY SKELTON	546,627
Oconee Judicial Circuit	J. K. WHALEY	546,593
Ogeechee Judicial Circuit	WALTON USHER	546,556
Piedmont Judicial Circuit	RICHARD B. RUSSELL, III	546,767
Southwestern Judicial Circuit	T. O. MARSHALL	546,602
Stone Mtn. Judicial Circuit	H. FRANK GUESS	547,510
Stone Mtn. Judicial Circuit	H. O. HUBERT, JR.	546,771
Tifton Judicial Circuit	J. BOWIE GRAY	546,568
Toombs Judicial Circuit	EARLE NORMAN	546,515

Write-in votes (Piedmont Judicial Circuit) 78
Write-in votes (Fulton County) 3

SOLICITORS-GENERAL

Alapaha Judicial Circuit	VICKERS NEUGENT	543,702
Albany Judicial Circuit	MASTON O'NEAL	543,172
Atlanta Judicial Circuit	PAUL WEBB	547,701
Augusta Judicial Circuit	GEORGE HAINS	543,550
Blue Ridge Judicial Circuit	JESS H. WATSON	543,279
Brunswick Judicial Circuit	JACK W. BALLENGER	543,231
Chattah'chee Judicial Circuit	JOHN H. LAND	543,185
Cherokee Judicial Circuit	TOM POPE	543,243
Clayton Judicial Circuit	D. M. JOHNSON	543,172
Cobb Judicial Circuit	LUTHER C. HAMES, JR.	543,165
Coweta Judicial Circuit	WRIGHT LIPFORD	543,166
Dublin Judicial Circuit	W. W. LARSEN, JR.	543,140
Eastern Judicial Circuit	ANDREW JOE RYAN, JR.	542,089
Flint Judicial Circuit	HUGH DORSEY SOSEBEE	543,113
Griffin Judicial Circuit	ANDREW J. WHALEN, JR.	543,152
Gwinnett Judicial Circuit	JACK HOLLAND	543,149
Lookout Mtn. Judicial Circuit	EARL B. (BILL) SELF	537,291
Macon Judicial Circuit	WILLIAM M. WEST	544,616
Middle Judicial Circuit	WALTER C. McMILLAN, JR.	543,174
Mountain Judicial Circuit	BEN F. CARR	543,154
Northern Judicial Circuit	CLETE D. JOHNSON	543,136
Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit	GEORGE D. LAWRENCE	543,120
Oconee Judicial Circuit	ALBERT D. MULLIS	543,147
Ogeechee Judicial Circuit	COHEN ANDERSON	543,174
Pataula Judicial Circuit	JOE M. RAY	543,125
Piedmont Judicial Circuit	ALFRED A. QUILLIAN	543,148
Rome Judicial Circuit	CHASTINE PARKER	543,159
Southern Judicial Circuit	BOB HUMPHREYS	543,171
Southwestern Judicial Circuit	STEPHEN PACE, JR.	543,135
Stone Mtn. Judicial Circuit	RICHARD BELL	545,432
Tifton Judicial Circuit	W. J. FOREHAND	543,121
Toombs Judicial Circuit	KENNETH E. GOOLSBY	543,167
Western Judicial Circuit	D. MARSHALL POLLOCK	543,119

Write-in votes total (Atlanta Judicial Circuit) 8
Write-in votes total (Piedmont Judicial Circuit) 1

794-0063

Counties in Georgia where less than 15% of Negro population 18 and over are registered.

1 Bleckley
2 Brooks
3 Burke
4 Calhoun
5 Chattahoochee
6 Clay
7 Early
8 Echols
9 Effingham
10 Fayette
11 Franklin
12 Glascock
13 Harris
14 Jeff Davis
15 Jefferson
16 Lee
17 Lincoln
18 Macon
19 Madison
20 Marion
21 Miller
22 Mitchell
23 Pulaski
24 Quitman
25 Randolph
26 Schley
27 Seminole
28 Stewart
29 Sumter
30 Talbot
31 Terrell
32 Treutlen
33 Twiggs
34 Warren
35 Webster
36 Worth

6130
56
6186

1264

Information taken from notes of J. Heilbron of Justice Dept. on 2/6/64

BW
WD

Heilbron

VR = Negroes registered
VAN = Voting Age NON-WHITES
WR = Whites Registered
VAW = Voting age Whites

Bleckley –

NR = 45 3.2% ~~03%~~ 3.2 WR = 3346 73.8%
VAN = 1380 VAW = 4528

Brooke

NR = 445 11.9% WR = 3097 61.2%
VAN = 3711 VAW = 5059

Burke

NR = 427 6.4% WR = 3664 84.0%
VAN = 6600 VAW = 4357

3664
427
4091

Calhoun

NR = 145 6.0% WR = 1685 101.8%
VAN = 2393 VAW = 1654

Chattahoochee

NR = 17 0.9% per Atlanta Const. WR = 338 56.3% of total white population
VAN = 1830 TOTAL WHITES = 600 VAW = ?

Clay

NR = 150 10.4% WR = 900 79.6%
VAN = 1441 VAW = 1130

Early

NR = 261 7.9% WR = 3729 92.9%
VAN = 3277 VAW = 4013

Check on percentage of registration in Milton County & Colquitt

Echols

NR = 19 7.7% WR = 838 100.7%

VAN = 246 VAW = 832

Effingham

NR = 188 10.7% WR = 2618 65.3%

VAN = 1756 VAW = 4008

2618
188
2806

Fayette

NR = 26 2.1% WR = 2760 76.9%

VAN = 1190 VAW = 3585

Franklin

NR = 100 12.8% WR = 7,500 98.5%

VAN = 776 VAW = 7611

Glascock

NR = 1 00.28% WR = 1283 100.1%

VAN = 351 VAW = 1281

Harris

NR = 263 8.4% WR = 3340 100.9%

VAN = 3102 VAW = 3310

Jeff Davis

NR = 56 6.1% WR = 6130 148.9%

VAN = 909 VAW = 4116

Jefferson

NR = 283 5.9% WR = 4050 82.0%

VAN = 4780 VAW = 4937

Lee

NR = 150 8.3% WR = 1210 84.7%

VAN = 1795 VAW = 1427

Lincoln

NR = 3 00.2% WR = 2437 123.4%

VAN = 1336 VAW = 1974

1210
150
1360

Macon

NR = 443 10.8% WR = 3052 96.8%

VAN = 4077 VAW = 3171

Madison

NR = 55 5.5% WR = 4588 76.9%

VAN = 989 VAW = 5962

Marion

NR = 55 3.4% WR = 1508 111.4%

VAN = 1609 VAW = 1353

Miller

NR = 6 00.6% WR = 3220 104.0%

VAN = 946 VAW = 3095

Mitchell

NR = 375 7.5% WR = 7928 130.9%

VAN = 4971 VAW = 6055

Pulaski

NR = 235 12.7% WR = 3020 100.0%

VAN = 1843 VAW = 3018

Quitman

NR = 38 5.3% WR = 793 136.4%

VAN = 707 VAW = 581

Randolph

NR = 423 11.5% WR = 2495 86.6%

VAN = 3663 VAW = 2878

Schley

NR = 134 14.8% WR = 893 92.9%

VAN = 903 VAW = 961

Seminole

NR = 29 2.3% WR = 3500 132.1%

VAN = 1255 VAW = 2648

Stewart

NR = 136 5.0% WR = 1656 113.0%

VAN = 2681 VAW = 1465

Sumter

NR = 548 8.1% WR = 5681 73.4%

VAN = 6710 VAW = 7730

Talbot

NR = 219 8.7% WR = 1448 100.7%

VAN = 2507 VAW = 1437

Terrell

NR = 128 3.1% WR = 2935 96.6%

VAN = 4057 VAW = 3038

Troutlen

NR = 45 4.6% WR = 2638 106.6%

VAN = 968 VAW = 2473

Twiggs

NR = 246 10.8% WR = 1698 86.2%

VAN = 2258 VAW = 1969

Warren

NR = 188 8.4% WR = 1640 [redacted]%

VAN = 2224 VAW = 1911 85.8%

Webster

NR = 0 0% – (NONE) WR = 766 98.8%

VAN = 975 VAW = 775

Worth

NR = 296 7.8% WR = 5855 109.9%

VAN = 3776 VAW = 5324

Georgia registered Voters by race - 1960
Missing counties do not report race breakdown to Sec. of State.

County	white	N	Total
Daugherty	8	2858	
	2519	3	
	9634	2861	
	177		
	206		
	12544		
Thomaston	5798	455	
Brantley	3486	300	
Bullock	7780	1403	
Macon	3237	211	
Carroll	11,789	797	
Appling	7705	1359	
Atkinson	2317	634	
Bacon	6184	101	
Baldwin	7675	2618	
Banks	3682	31	
Ben Hill	3242	654	
Bibb	26827	5,042	
Butts	4086	1582	

VAP

County	white	negro
Calhoun	1685	131
Candler	3097	1088
Chatham	36,071	10,068
Chattahoochee	323	12
Chattooga	8,733	906
Clayton	13752	552
Clinch	2470	326
Colquitt	13,964	1329
Columbia	4061	659
Crisp	5295	805
Decatur	7841	1016
Dodge	9713	2362
Douglas	8489	916
Early	3937	214
Echols	732	13
Elbert	8638	1020

117,707
83135
34572

34057
83155

34052
83135
87

County	White	Negro
Franklin	8433	19
Floyd	21043	1655
Fayette	5419	0 (Census shows 4 over 21 in County (Clerk says no Negroes reside in County 5-24-60)
Fulton		
Inside Atlanta	83135	34572
Outside Atl.	26,127	1,262
	109262	35834
Gilmer	4035	6
Glynn	7701	2133
Gordon	8423	321
Grady	2451	313
	1629	316
Greene	4791	2710
Gwinnett	19429	1150
Habersham	1649	1396
Haralson	6078	330
Harris	3792	229
Heard	2807	383
Henry	6182	2057

109262
35834
145096 | 3559200 (24.6)
290192
677480
580384
870960

County	white	Negro
Jackson	6730	384
Jefferson	4050	283
Jenkins	2837	704
Johnson	3425	285
Jones	2122	891
Lamar	3440	838
Laurens	9491	2188
Lowndes	12,222	2747
Marion	1508	55
McDuffie	4046	251
Meriwether	4508	950
Miller	3187	6
Monroe	3105	700
Montgomery	3180	728
Oconee	2182	93
Paulding	7626	543

County	White	Negro
Toombs	6135	376
Treutlen	2638	45
Turner	3530	464
Twiggs	1763	173
Walker	24036	1025
Ware	12365	2391
Warren	1745	186
Washington	6201	1740
Wayne	6892	813
Wheeler	2302	474
White	4220	242
Wilkes	3503	276
	668,577	119,560

County	white	Colored
Pickens	4725	115
Pierce	3876	380
Polk	10,341	1230
Pulaski	3020	235
Randolph	2434	422
Richmond	23257	5610
Schley	893	134
Seminole	3489	11
Sumter	5534	501
Taliaferro	1004	836

Ralph W Galeske, clerk Sup. Ct. says in 7-14-60 letter to Sec State Ben Fortson "Just Contains names of dead people, people who have moved from County, people who have failed to vote the last 2 elections. The Grand Jury called the Registrars before them May 6th, in a Special Session to discuss this matter. Nothing further has been done about it."

Tattnall	6898	1519
Taylor	2946	348
Terrell	2894	51

COMPARISON FIGURES OF [illegible] VOTES

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SITES IN GEORGIA

UNIT VOTE	COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960
2	APPLING	Baxley	8,283	8,519	[illegible]	9,064
2	ATKINSON	Pearson	5,335	6,461	[illegible]	2,951
2	BACON	Alma	5,379	5,937	[illegible]	6,285
2	BAKER	Newton	1,511	1,727	[illegible]	1,740
4	BALDWIN	Milledgeville	9,181	9,951	[illegible]	10,293
2	BANKS	Homer	3,148	4,400	[illegible]	3,713
2	BARROW	Winder	6,142	6,930	[illegible]	6,760
4	BARTOW	Cartersville	12,034	13,144	[illegible]	13,108
2	BEN HILL	Fitzgerald	4,702	5,061	[illegible]	3,916
2	BERRIEN	Nashville	6,334	7,005	[illegible]	4,804
6	BIBB	Macon	32,076	32,864	[illegible]	31,869
2	BLECKLEY	Cochran	5,239	6,121	[illegible]	4,161
2	BRANTLEY	Nahunta	3,860	3,427	[illegible]	3,786
2	BROOKS	Quitman	4,525	4,904	5,016	3,716
2	BRYAN	Pembroke	2,657	3,034	2,789	3,551
4	BULLOCH	Statesboro	10,056	11,178	[illegible]	9,183
4	BURKE	Waynesboro	4,184	3,968	[illegible]	3,711
2	BUTTS	Jackson	4,397	5,419	5,247	5,668
2	CALHOUN	Morgan	1,931	2,094	1,814	1,816
2	CAMDEN	Woodbine	3,228	4,372	[illegible]	3,861
2	CANDLER	Metter	3,688	4,369	4,369	4,185
4	CARROLL	Carrollton	16,750	18,054	14,605	12,451
2	CATOOSA	Ringgold	9,217	9,620	10,005	11,508
2	CHARLTON	Folkston	2,500	2,315	2,333	1,893
6	CHATHAM	Savannah	45,120	46,798	46,193	46,139
2	CHATTAHOOCHEE	Cusseta	283	318	292	335
4	CHATTOOGA	Summerville	11,637	12,712	12,261	9,639
2	CHEROKEE	Canton	10,593	10,652	13,069	13,762
4	CLARKE	Athens	14,493	15,555	17,391	10,703
2	CLAY	Ft. Gaines	1,040	1,081	1,107	1,121
4	CLAYTON	Jonesboro	10,450	13,736	11,918	14,304
2	CLINCH	Homerville	2,622	2,963	[illegible]	2,796
6	COBB	Marietta	26,663	29,342	30,042	30,376
4	COFFEE	Douglas	9,108	11,928	[illegible]	11,744 (Approx)
4	COLQUITT	Moultrie	11,436	12,150	13,969	15,293
2	COLUMBIA	Appling	3,321	3,718	3,935	4,720
2	COOK	Adel	4,750	6,877	6,500	6,745
4	COWETA	Newnan	5,375	13,925	13,244	11,776
2	CRAWFORD	Knoxville	1,570	1,897	1,651	1,395
2	CRISP	Cordele	5,311	5,746	5,506	6,100
2	DADE	Trenton	3,691	3,883	3,718	4,329
2	DAWSON	Dawsonville	2,099	2,018	2,172	2,183
4	DECATUR	Bainbridge	8,330	7,930	8,490	8,857
6	DEKALB	Decatur	54,679	61,424	66,603	70,636
2	DODGE	Eastman	10,486	10,866	10,256	12,075
2	DOOLY	Vienna	4,741	5,149	4,974	5,067
4	DOUGHERTY	Albany	22,600	12,182	13,443	14,405
2	DOUGLAS	Douglasville	6,268	7,576	7,778	9,405
2	EARLY	Blakely	4,661	4,561	4,017	4,151
2	EMANUEL	Statesville	926	870	819	745
2	EFFINGHAM	Springfield	2,978	3,134	2,806	3,068
2	ELBERT	Elberton	8,178	10,011	10,116	9,658
2	EMANUEL	Swainsboro	6,829	8,661	9,014	9,650
2	EVANS	Claxton	2,684	2,903	2,689	2,806
2	FANNIN	Blue Ridge	8,433	8,334	8,572	8,452
2	FAYETTE	Fayetteville	3,002	3,762	3,239	2,766
6	FLOYD	Rome	28,041	31,071	20,767	22,698
2	FORSYTH	Cumming	3,948	5,020	4,148	5,419
2	FRANKLIN	Carnesville	10,068	7,300	5,800	12,319
6	FULTON	Atlanta	124,978	124,808	[illegible]	145,096
2	GILMER	Ellijay	5,384	4,564	4,460	4,041
2	GLASCOCK	Gibson	1,543	1,615	[illegible]	1,385
4	GLYNN	Brunswick	10,563	10,159	9,464	9,834
2	GORDON	Calhoun	7,665	7,578	7,702	8,744
2	GRADY	Cairo	7,389	5,267	5,907	4,709
2	GREENE	Greensboro	5,948	7,508	[illegible]	7,501
4	GWINNETT	Lawrenceville	16,546	16,500	17,500	20,579
2	HABERSHAM	Clarkesville	7,706	8,423	8,423	6,000
4	HALL	Gainesville	17,377	20,745	18,753	14,010
2	HANCOCK	Sparta	3,551	4,697	[illegible]	3,045
2	HARALSON	Buchanan	11,443	8,757	[illegible]	6,401
2	HARRIS	Hamilton	3,689	3,675	[illegible]	4,021
2	HART	Hartwell	6,823	6,535	[illegible]	7,312
2	HEARD	Franklin	2,750	3,061	[illegible]	3,190
2	HENRY	McDonough	6,198	7,008	[illegible]	8,239
2	HOUSTON	Perry	5,175	7,386	[illegible]	7,653
2	IRWIN	Ocilla	4,500	5,000	[illegible]	4,800
2	JACKSON	Jefferson	6,800	7,488	[illegible]	7,114
2	JASPER	Monticello	3,349	3,275	[illegible]	2,548
2	JEFF DAVIS	Hazlehurst	5,069	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,202

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SITES IN GEORGIA—Continued

UNIT VOTE	COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960
2	JEFFERSON	Louisville	6,253	6,251	4,384	4,333
2	JENKINS	Millen	3,260	3,769	3,196	3,541
2	JOHNSON	Wrightsville	3,309	3,852	3,923	3,710
2	JONES	Gray	2,419	2,379	2,659	3,013
2	LAMAR	Barnesville	3,646	3,785	3,700	4,278
2	LANIER	Lakeland	2,274	2,479	2,344	2,468
4	LAURENS	Dublin	14,431	14,972	14,728	11,679
2	LEE	Leesburg	1,203	1,273	1,310	1,239
2	LIBERTY	Hinesville	3,919	4,529	4,600	4,014
2	LINCOLN	Lincolnton	2,292	1,661	2,440	2,235
2	LONG	Ludowici	2,602	3,262		3,470
4	LOWNDES	Valdosta	13,222	15,001	14,564	14,969
2	LUMPKIN	Dahlonega	4,033	4,204	3,995	2,747
2	MACON	Oglethorpe	3,124	3,551	3,202	3,480
2	MADISON	Danielsville	5,528	4,731	4,643	4,807
2	MARION	Buena Vista	1,396	1,406	1,382	1,563
2	McDUFFIE	Thomson	4,200	4,336	4,468	4,297
2	McINTOSH	Darien	2,785	2,667	2,615	2,890
4	MERIWETHER	Greenville	8,013	8,574	6,384	5,458
2	MILLER	Colquitt	3,277	3,499	3,363	3,193
4	MITCHELL	Camilla	8,835	7,781	7,673	5,326
2	MONROE	Forsyth	4,311	3,796	4,036	3,805
2	MONTGOMERY	Mt. Vernon	3,435	4,163	4,320	3,908
2	MORGAN	Madison	4,212	3,354	3,353	3,820
2	MURRAY	Chatsworth	4,658	4,831	4,997	3,812
6	MUSCOGEE	Columbus	35,000	29,962	26,588	26,549
2	NEWTON	Covington	9,463	10,263	10,963	6,042
2	OCONEE	Watkinsville	3,348	3,730	3,596	2,275
2	OGLETHORPE	Lexington	2,810	3,206	3,157	3,059
2	PAULDING	Dallas	8,068	8,149	8,286	8,169
2	PEACH	Ft. Valley	3,056	3,124	3,218	3,198
2	PICKENS	Jasper	3,953	5,338	4,494	4,840
2	PIERCE	Blackshear	5,500	5,501	3,769	4,256
2	PIKE	Zebulon	2,540	3,048	3,016	3,320
4	POLK	Cedartown	14,192	15,840	11,006	11,571
2	PULASKI	Hawkinsville	2,869	3,323	3,000	3,255
2	PUTNAM	Eatonton	2,737	3,056	2,936	3,173
2	QUITMAN	Georgetown	722	808	764	804
2	RABUN	Clayton	4,195	4,766	4,878	5,243
2	RANDOLPH	Cuthbert	3,216	3,046	3,078	2,856
6	RICHMOND	Augusta	26,588	28,620	29,030	28,867
2	ROCKDALE	Conyers	3,622	4,064	4,054	4,662
2	SCHLEY	Ellaville	1,058	1,114	1,164	1,027
2	SCREVEN	Sylvania	3,606	3,950	3,542	4,027
2	SEMINOLE	Donalsonville	3,212	3,364	3,201	3,500
4	SPALDING	Griffin	10,742			10,284
2	STEPHENS	Toccoa	7,224	8,228	8,869	10,200
2	STEWART	Lumpkin	2,156	2,262	1,662	1,803
4	SUMTER	Americus	6,667	6,068	5,647	6,035
2	TALBOT	Talbotton	1,477	1,632	1,667	1,799
2	TALIAFERRO	Crawfordville	1,603	2,007	1,669	1,040
2	TATTNALL	Reidsville	8,794	10,004	9,904	8,417
2	TAYLOR	Butler	3,180	3,449	3,450	3,294
2	TELFAIR	McRae	6,920		7,558	7,576
2	TERRELL	Dawson	3,776	3,591	2,858	2,945
4	THOMAS	Thomasville	9,982	10,544	10,001	9,536
4	TIFT	Tifton	7,600	6,768	7,794	8,123
2	TOOMBS	Lyons	5,528	6,517	5,713	6,311
2	TOWNS	Hiawassee	2,600	2,123		3,514
2	TREUTLEN	Soperton	3,200	3,559	2,552	2,633
4	TROUP	LaGrange	16,704	14,845	15,940	13,491
2	TURNER	Ashburn	3,807	4,467	4,367	3,994
2	TWIGGS	Jeffersonville	2,667	2,940	2,865	1,936
2	UNION	Blairsville	4,695	4,822	4,944	5,662
4	UPSON	Thomaston	7,523	6,467	5,903	6,153
4	WALKER	LaFayette	22,802	25,356	24,451	25,061
2	WALTON	Monroe	7,310	8,130	7,628	6,395
4	WARE	Waycross	17,746	13,338	13,736	14,756
2	WARREN	Warrenton	2,076	2,304	2,201	1,931
2	WASHINGTON	Sandersville	7,417	7,543	8,400	7,941
2	WAYNE	Jesup	6,950	8,789	9,370	7,705
2	WEBSTER	Preston	1,293	908	934	800
2	WHEELER	Alamo	3,469	3,492	3,592	2,778
2	WHITE	Cleveland	3,965	4,119	4,121	4,462
4	WHITFIELD	Dalton	21,000	16,339	16,777	17,756
2	WILCOX	Abbeville	4,383	3,470	3,209	3,967
2	WILKES	Washington	3,229	3,700	3,654	3,229
2	WILKINSON	Irwinton	3,171	3,422	3,432	3,632
2	WORTH	Sylvester	5,903	6,118	6,151	6,311
		TOTALS	1,273,793	1,310,586	1,286,021	1,302,139

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY PLANNING
2 Capitol Square
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 1, 1962

CITY MAPS AVAILABLE

Remittances should be made payable to: State Highway Department of Georgia.

Maps are sold for fifty cents each.

All maps are blue line prints, drawn to the scale of one inch equals 660 feet, except where indicated.

Abbeville
Acworth
Adairsville
Adel-Sparks
Adrian
Alamo
Alapaha
Albany .. 1" = 1000'
Allentown-Danville
Alma
Alpharetta
Alto
Alvaton
Americus
Arabi
Ashburn
Athens
Attapulgus-Climax
Auburn-Carl
Avondale Estates

Baconton
Bainbridge
Baldwin-Cornelia-Mt. Airy
Barnesville
Barney
Barwick
Baxley
Berlin
Bethlehem
Blackshear
Blairsville
Blue Ridge
Bluffton
Bogart
Bonaire
Boston
Bowdon
Bowersville
Braselton-Hoschton
Bremen
Brewton
Brinson
Bristol
Brooklet
Broxton
Buchanan
Buena Vista
Buford
Butler
Byromville

Cadwell
Cairo
Calhoun
Camak
Camilla
Canon
Canoochee
Canton
Carl-Auburn
Carnesville
Carrollton
Cartersville
Cecil
Cedartown
Centerville
Centralhatchee
Chalybeate Springs
Chamblee
Chatsworth
Chauncey
Chipley (Pine Mountain)
Clarkesville
Clarkston
Claxton-Hagan
Clayton
Clermont
Cleveland
Climax-Attapulgus
Cobbtown
Cochran
Collins
Colquitt
Commerce
Concord
Constitution
Conyers
Cordele
Cornelia-Baldwin-Mt. Airy
Covena
Covington-Oxford
Crawford
Crawfordville
Cumming
Cusseta
Cuthbert

Dacula
Dahlonega
Dalton
Danville-Allentown
Darien
Davisboro
Dawson
Dawsonville
Dearing
Decatur
Demorest
De Soto
Dexter
Doerun
Donalsonville
Dooling
Doraville
Douglas
Douglasville
Dublin-East Dublin
Dudley
Duluth
Durand

East Ellijay-Ellijay
East Dublin-Dublin
Eastman
East Thomaston-Thomaston
Eatonton
Edgehill
Elberta
Elberton
Ellaville
Ellenton
Ellijay-East Ellijay
Enigma
Eton

Fairmount
Fayetteville
Findleyson
Fitzgerald
Flemington
Flovilla
Flowery Branch
Folkston-Homeland
Forest Park
Forsyth
Fort Gaines
Fort Oglethorpe
Fort Valley
Franklin
Franklin Springs
Funston

Gainesville
Garfield
Gay
Geneva
Georgetown
Gillsville
Glennville
Glenwood
Good Hope
Gordon
Grantville
Grantwood
Grayson
Greensboro
Greenville
Griffin
Guyton

Hagan-Claxton
Hahira
Hamilton
Hampton
Hapeville
Harlem
Hartwell
Hawkinsville
Hazlehurst
Hilltonia
Hinesville
Hoboken
Hogansville
Holly Springs
Homeland-Folkston
Homer
Hoschton-Braselton
Ideal
Irwinton

Jasper
Jesup
Jonesboro

Kennesaw
Keysville
Kingston

LaFayette-Linwood
LaGrange
Lake Park
Lavonia
Lawrenceville
Leary
Leesburg
Lenox
Leslie
Lexington
Lilly
Lincolnton
Linwood-LaFayette
Locust Grove
Loganville
Lone Oak
Louisville
Lovejoy
Lovett
Ludowici
Lula
Lumber City
Lumpkin
Luthersville
Lyerly
Lyons

Madison
Manassas
Mansfield
Marietta-Smyrna 1" = 1320'
Maysville
McDonough
McIntyre
Meigs
Merrillville
Metasville
Metter
Middleton
Midway
Milan
Milledgeville 1" = 1320'
Mineral Bluff
Modoc
Molena
Monroe
Montezuma
Montrose
Moreland
Morgan
Morven
Morris
Moultrie-Riverside
Mountain City
Mount Airy-Cornelia-Baldwin

Nahunta
Nashville
Naylor
Nelson
Newborn
Newington
Newnan
Nicholls
Norcross
Norman Park
North Atlanta
Norwood
Nunez

Oakfield
Oakman
Oak Park
Ochlocknee
Ocilla
Odessadale
Odum
Oglethorpe
Oliver
Omaha
Orchard Hill
Oxford-Covington

Palmetto
Parrott
Patterson
Pavo
Pelham
Pembroke
Perry
Pinehurst
Pine Lake
Pine Mountain (Chipley)
Plains
Plainville
Portal
Porterdale
Poulan
Powder Springs
Preston
Primrose
Pulaski

Quitman

Ranger
Ray City
Reidsville
Rentz
Rhine
Riceboro
Richland
Rincon
Ringgold

Riverdale
Riverside-Moultrie
Roberta
Rockmart
Rocky Mount
Rome 1" = 1320'
Rossville
Roswell
Royston

Saint Marks
Sandersville
Scotland
Screven
Senoia
Sharon
Sharpsburg
Shiloh
Siloam
Smithville
Smyrna-Marietta 1" = 1320'
Snellville
Social Circle
Soperton
Sparks-Adel
Sparta
Spring Place
Stapleton
Statesboro
Statham
Stilesboro
Stillmore
Stockbridge
Stone Mountain
Sugar Hill
Sugar Valley
Summertown
Summerville
Sumner
Sunny Side
Surrency
Suwanee
Swainsboro
Sycamore
Sylvania
Sylvester

Talbotton
Tallapoosa
Tallulah Falls
Tallulah Park
Tarrytown
Taylorsville
Temple
The Rock
Thomaston - East Thomaston
Thomasville
Thomson
Tifton 1" = 1000'
Tiger
Toccoa
Toomsboro
Trenton
Turin
Twin City
Ty Ty

Unadilla
Union Point

Valdosta
Vanna
Van Wert
Vidalia
Villa Rica

Waco
Waleska
Warm Springs
Warrenton
Warwick
Washington
Waverly Hall
Waycross
Waynesboro
Weston
West Point
Whigham
White
Whitehall
White Plains
Whitesburg
White Sulphur Springs
Winder
Winterville
Woodbury
Woodstock
Woodville
Wrens
Wrightsville

Yatesville

Zebulon

Ga Reg.

try microfilm
1962
61-62
J4-1423

May 24, 1962
HINESVILLE, GA.
(Liberty Co.)

GOP Figures Cite Fraud Chance at Poll

At least 36 Georgia counties in one way or another had more registered voters than over-18 residents in 1960, according to statistics released Saturday by state Republican officials.

The statistics were prepared for the use of Republican gubernatorial candidate A. Edward Smith, a Columbus lawyer.

* * *

THEY ARE DESIGNED to show, officials said, that a state law requiring a petition of 5 per cent of the voters registered in 1960 to get Mr. Smith on the general election ballot means using as a basis an inflated, partly illegal total.

Another point that Republicans are expected to make is that top-heavy registration lists—laden with the names of dead, nonresidents and criminals—are an open invitation to election fraud.

Some of the lists cited by the GOP may have been purged since 1960. The 1960 figures must be used, however, in figuring the number of petition signatures needed to place Mr. Smith's name on the ballot.

Long County was the most extreme example among the 36. It had a 1960 over-18 population of 2,162. Voter registration was 3,470, or 160 per cent of the over-18 population.

(Georgians may register to vote at the age of 18.)

* * *

IN SEVEN OTHER counties for which no racial breakdown on voter registration was available, the ratio of 1960 voter registration to over-18 population was as follows:

Bryan, 104 per cent; Dawson, 101 per cent; Franklin, 146 per cent; Rabun, 118 per cent; Telfair, 107 per cent; Towns, 119 per cent, and Union, 143 per cent.

Registration figures by race were available for the other 28 counties cited by the GOP. In 10 of the 28, both the white registration individually and total registration—Negro and white combined—exceeded the over-18 population in each category.

These 10 and the ratio of registration to over-18 population are as follows: Appling, 124 per cent; Bacon, 132 per cent; Brantley, 116 per cent; Butts, 107 per cent; Candler, 106 per cent; Dodge, 124 per cent; Fannin, 103 per cent; Greene, 114 per cent; Montgomery, 102 per cent, and Pauding, 102 per cent.

(In 17 of the remaining 18, it is the white registration that exceeds the over-18 population; in the [illegible] registration of both

THE 17 COUNTIES in which white registration exceeds white over-18 population are: Calhoun, 101 per cent; Clinch, 104 per cent; Early, 102 per cent; Elbert, 111 per cent; Harris, 114 per cent; Heard, 104 per cent; Macon, 100.8 per cent; Marion, 111 per cent; Miller, 102 per cent; Pulaski, 100.1 per cent; Seminole, 131 per cent; Taliaferro, 109 per cent; Taylor, 106 per cent; Treutlen, 106 per cent; Turner, 103 per cent; Washington, 115 per cent, and Wheeler, 102 per cent.

In White County, white registration is 104 per cent of the over-18 population and Negro registration is 143 per cent of the over-18 population.

THE ACTIONS [illegible]

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

GAINS, LOSSES UNSPECTACULAR

Negro Vote Strength Shifts Little

3/25/62

By MARGARET SHANNON

As Georgia gets ready for its big quadrennial political marathon, latest registration figures available by race show 163,535 Negroes among the state's 1,293,231 voters.

The figures are not exact, for the practice of reporting voter statistics by race is fading away in Georgia. But they give a fairly accurate picture of the situation.

They indicate that, despite various and vigorous integration activities in the last two years, including federal efforts to end alleged discrimination against Negro voters, Negro registration has not increased very much.

EXCLUSIVE in

The Atlanta Journal
Covers Dixie Like the Dew

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
The South's Standard Newspaper

In Macon and Albany, where Negro integration movements have been at a high pitch in recent months, a pickup in Negro registration has occurred.

But Negro leaders say it is the result of the first stirrings of a Negro voter registration campaign, and not a spontaneous outgrowth of other activities.

• • •

THE REGISTRATION campaign is statewide, coordinated by Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference and headed by Atlanta businessman J. H. Calhoun, a longtime NAACP and Negro Republican leader.

The bulk of the Negro voting strength in Georgia today went on the books in 1946 after the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed the white primary. Registration then was about three-fourths what it is now, 16 years later.

A compilation of statistics from official sources shows that, in the 118 counties on which information was available, Negro registration has increased in 65 of the counties since 1958, has decreased in 44 counties and has not changed in nine counties. Statewide, it is up about 5,000 from 1958.

But neither the gains nor the losses have been spectacular on a percentage basis or in relation to white registration.

• • •

AS MATTERS stand now, the Negro vote appears to be of greater potential influence in the Democratic primary under the county unit system than in the general election under the popular vote.

Negro registration is 12.8 per cent of the state total. In 61 counties with a total of 172 unit votes—almost 42 per cent of the unit vote total of 410—the proportion of Negro voters equals or exceeds the state proportion.

These include 6 six-unit counties, 13 four-unit counties and 42 two-unit counties.

Negro registration is 20 per cent or more in 23 counties

Turn to Page 23, Col. 1

REGISTER

Continued From Page 1

with 60 unit votes. Two of these are six-unit counties, 4 are three-unit and 18 are two-unit.

• • •

ACCORDING TO the 1960 census, Georgia has 34 counties in which nonwhites (the census term) outnumber whites. These predominantly nonwhite populations range from 50.3 per cent in Jones County to 74.8 per cent in Hancock County.

But registration in these counties is erratic. No pattern is discernible. Baker and Webster counties have no Negro voters. But the Negro percentage of total registration goes as high as 46.6 per cent (in McIntosh County).

In eight of the 34 counties, Negro registration is 20 per cent or more of the total registration, and in six others it exceeds the statewide average of 12.8 per cent.

Liberty County, according to available figures, is the only county in Georgia in which Negro registration exceeds white. The difference is so slight, however, that the margin could switch easily from one race to the other. A federal report has Liberty nonwhite registration outnumbering white by 2,014 to 2,000, or 50.2 per cent to 49.8 per cent.

(Liberty County is the location of the new SCLC citizenship training school, where voter registration techniques are taught.)

• • •

THE HEAVIEST Negro registration in numbers is in big-city counties.

In numerous counties, in the event of close state races, the Negro vote could hold the balance of power in determining how the counties' unit votes go.

For all the talk about the heavy Negro vote in Atlanta, there are 15 counties in which Negro percentage of total registration is greater than in Fulton, where overwhelmingly white areas outside the city bring the Negro percentage down to 24.7.

Aside from the big-city counties, the heaviest Negro registration is in counties scattered along a line from Greene, in east central Georgia, to McIntosh, on the coast. These are counties with large Negro populations.

In southwest Georgia, where there is also great concentration of Negro population, the registration picture is quite different. There are comparatively few Negro voters.

• • •

THERE ARE not many in north Georgia, either, but the reasons are different. Negro population is sparse there.

The historic background of sizeable Negro registration in east central Georgia is explained by a politician from the area. It is recent history, dating back to 1946, and brought about, he says, by three factors — the end of the white primary, the hot governor's race between Eugene Talmadge and Jimmy Carmichael (Ed Rivers also ran) and long-time anti - Talmadge sentiment in the section.

After the white primary was outlawed, Negroes began to register and officials didn't raise any objections, largely because they figured the Negroes would vote against Ol' Gene, the politician recalls.

Negro registration has held up in the counties, and candidates in local races now seek the Negro vote, he said.

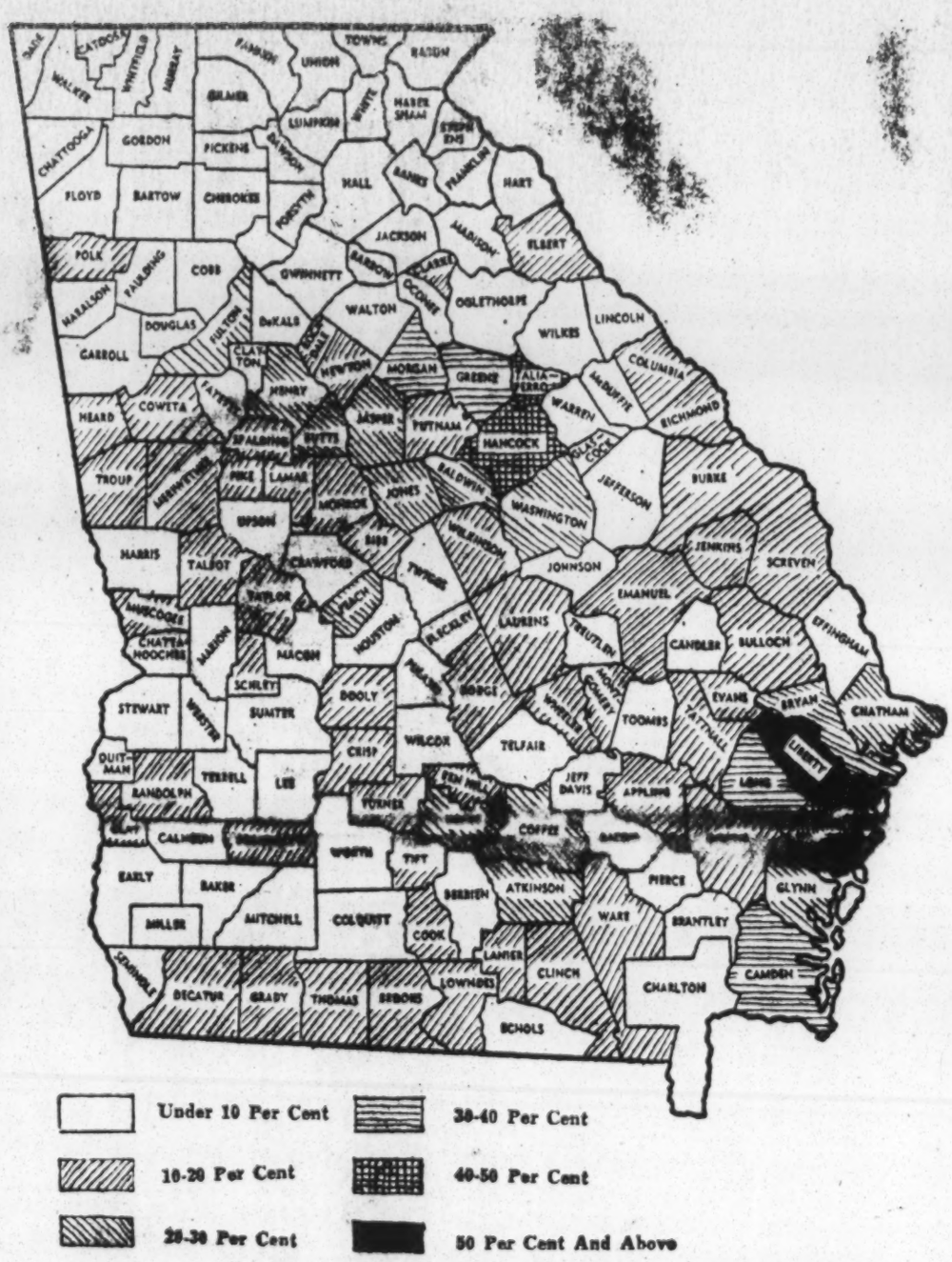
He was referring to counties like Greene, Hancock and Taliaferro, where in 1960, Negro voters accounted for 36.1 per cent, 45.8 per cent and 45.4 per cent, respectively, of the total registration.

• • •

CONCERNING Liberty County, a federal report says that Negroes there attribute their high registration to a 1946 sheriff's race in which their votes were sought.

In McIntosh County, where 1958 registration was 46.6 per cent Negro, the Negro vote has long been a big factor in races for sheriff and other local offices.

In such counties, there is the inevitable question of whether or not white leaders who get the



Map by Staff Artist Gay Williams

NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION IN GEORGIA'S 159 COUNTIES
Key (Above) Details Percent of Negroes Registered of Total

REGISTRATIONS BY COUNTY

The following table was compiled from official

	White	Negro	Total	Negro %

gro vote in local races can con-
l it in state races.

The politician from the area
nk they cannot if it involves
ing Negroes to vote for a
ce-baiting candidate. "In the
vernor's race, the Negroes
uld vote for the candidate who
uld give them more nearly
at they desired," he says.

The statewide Negro voter regis-
tion campaign directed by J.
Calhoun has begun with a series
clinics, 10 of them in six weeks,
in each congressional dis-
t. All delegates get free lunch,
young people receive 5 cents
mile travel allowance.

• • •

N ANNOUNCEMENT by the
oun committee says:

Persons who attend a clinic can
voter registration groups,
mittees, clubs and civic or-
zations to organize and car-
ut campaigns as well as teach
r citizens, especially those
cannot read and write, how
gister.

echniques on how to get out
vote, as well as how to se-
the cooperation of ministers
churches, will also be dis-
d. After the clinic, we will
help your community to organize or assist an organized group in promoting a registration campaign."

In Bibb and Dougherty counties (Macon and Albany), the drives for more Negro voters already are under way.

Rev. E. B. Paschal, the Negro Baptist minister who has led the integration movement, is heading the registration drive in Bibb.

The ambitious goal is to add 20,000 Negro voters to the Bibb list, which in 1961 had 5,829 Negroes and 31,284 whites. It is possibly too ambitious a goal, for there may not be that many more Negroes of voting age living in the county.

• • •

THE MOVEMENT has new confidence since the Macon bus boycott. "We bluffed on the boycott and it worked," Rev. Paschal said. "We didn't know when we called the boycott how it would turn out."

He sounded a theme that dominates the Negro voter drive: "All of our people realize that the real power behind any of these movements is at the ballot box."

He expects Negro registration to stimulate white registration. "The other side is not asleep on this, either," he added.

In Albany, the coordinator for the Negro voter drive is Dr. William J. Reese Jr., an osteopath. There the goal is more modest—to put 5,000 new Negro voters on the lists by the May 5 registration deadline. Dougherty registration in 1960 was 12,161 whites and 2,858 Negroes.

In February, more Negroes than whites registered, Dr. Reese said. But he is not wildly excited about prospects, for the news of increased Negro registration pepped up white registration, he said.

"Unfortunately, the tradition is that we don't vote," Dr. Reese said. "There is an apathy all the way around toward participation in government. It pertains even now. Voter registration has not kept pace with other civil rights activities."

• • •

THE NEGRO vote has been a balance of power factor in some elections, but "We have never been able to achieve a mass vote," he said.

"I wish we could," he added.

This year, for the first time, Albany and Dougherty County polling places will not be segregated by race. For many years, Negroes voted at the city auditorium and whites at the courthouse and the boxes were counted separately.

U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle, ruling in a suit brought by Negroes, in January ordered this to end. Registration officials now are dividing the lists by sex on the premise that this is the most discreet way to handle the change.

The Dougherty registrar's office has noted a heavy registration of Negroes lately. All registration is likely to pick up before May 5, however, as various civic clubs get their campaigns going.

Registrar J. L. Bacon said representatives of a woman's club visited his office not long ago and found that 13 members were not registered.

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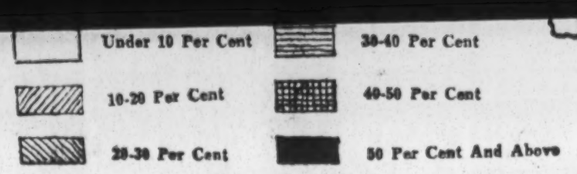


Map by Staff Artist Gay Williams

NEGRO VOTER REGISTRATION IN GEORGIA'S 159 COUNTIES
Key (Above) Details Percent of Negroes Registered of Total

REGISTRATIONS BY COUNTY

The following table was compiled from official sources.

Except where otherwise indicated, the figures were obtained from records in the secretary of state's office and show registration in 1960 or later.

Registration figures for 1962 have not yet been reported to the secretary of state.

	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered	Total Registration	Negro % of Total
Appling	7,705	1,359	9,064	15.0
Atkinson	2,317	634	2,951	21.5
Bacon	6,184	101	6,285	1.6
(y)Baker	1,740	0	1,740	0.0
Baldwin	7,675	2,618	10,293	25.4
Banks	3,682	31	3,713	0.8
(x)Barrow	5,848	312	6,160	5.1
(x)Bartow	11,239	1,208	12,447	9.7
Ben Hill	3,242	654	3,896	16.8
(z)Berrien	4,928	532	5,460	9.7
(z)Bibb	31,284	5,620	36,904	15.7
(x)Bleckley	3,396	45	3,441	1.3
Brantley	3,486	300	3,786	7.9
(z)Brooks	3,097	445	3,542	12.6
(x)Bryan	1,972	817	2,789	29.3
Bulloch	7,780	1,403	9,183	15.3
(x)Burke	3,664	427	4,091	10.4
Butts	4,086	1,582	5,668	27.9
Calhoun	1,685	131	1,816	7.2
(z)Camden	2,451	1,238	3,689	33.6
Candler	3,097	1,088	4,185	26.0
Carroll	11,789	797	12,586	6.3
(z)Catoosa	7,876	73	7,949	0.9
(z)Charlton	1,836	163	1,999	8.2
Chatham	36,071	10,068	46,139	21.8
Chattahoochee	323	12	335	3.6
Chattooga	8,733	906	9,639	9.4
(z)Cherokee	14,300	325	14,625	2.2
(z)Clarke	8,907	1,451	10,358	14.0
(z)Clay	900	150	1,050	14.3
Clayton	13,752	552	14,304	3.8
Clinch	2,470	326	2,796	11.6
(z)Cobb	29,862	1,608	31,470	5.7
(z)Coffee	8,000	2,000	10,000	20.0
Colquitt	13,964	1,329	15,293	8.7
Columbia	4,061	659	4,720	14.0
Cook	5,400	600	6,000	10.0
(z)Coweta	8,535	1,535	10,070	15.2
(x)Crawford	1,490	161	1,651	9.4
Crisp	5,296	805	6,100	13.2
(z)Dade	4,100	26	4,126	0.6
(y)Dawson	2,183	0	2,183	0.0
Decatur	7,841	1,016	8,857	11.5
(x)DeKalb	64,450	2,153	66,603	3.2
Dodge	9,713	2,362	12,075	19.6
(x)Dooly	4,252	722	4,974	14.5
Dougherty	12,161	2,858	15,019	18.9
Douglas	8,489	916	9,405	9.7
Early	3,937	214	4,151	5.2
Echols	732	13	745	1.7
(x)Effingham	2,618	188	2,806	6.7
Elbert	8,638	1,020	9,658	10.6
(x)Emanuel	7,252	1,762	9,014	19.5
(x)Evans	2,206	483	2,689	18.0
Fannin	8,432	19	8,452	0.2
(y)Fayette	2,768	28	2,796	0.9
Floyd	21,043	1,655	22,698	7.3
Forsyth	5,419	0	5,419	0.0
(z)Franklin	7,500	100	7,600	1.3
Fulton	109,262	35,834	145,096	24.7
Gilmer	4,035	6	4,041	0.1
(x)Glascock	1,339	19	1,358	1.4
Glynn	7,701	2,133	9,834	21.7
Gordon	8,423	321	8,744	3.7
Grady	4,080	629	4,709	13.4
Greene	4,791	2,710	7,501	36.1
Gwinnett	19,429	1,050	20,479	5.1
(x)Habersham	8,223	200	8,423	2.4
(z)Hall	13,174	733	13,907	5.3
Hancock	1,649	1,396	3,045	45.8
Haralson	6,078	330	6,408	5.2
Harris	3,792	229	4,021	5.7
(x)Hart	5,944	294	6,238	4.7
Heard	2,807	383	3,190	12.0
Henry	6,182	2,057	8,239	25.0
(z)Houston	7,799	413	8,212	5.0
Irwin	3,500	1,300	4,800	27.1
Jackson	6,730	384	7,114	5.4
(x)Jasper	2,530	804	3,334	24.1
(x)Jeff Davis	6,130	56	6,186	0.9
Jefferson	4,050	283	4,333	6.5
Jenkins	2,837	704	3,541	19.9
Johnson	3,425	285	3,710	7.7
Jones	2,122	891	3,013	29.6
Lamar	3,440	838	4,278	19.6
(x)Lanier	1,892	452	2,344	19.3
Laurens	9,491	2,188	11,679	18.7
(y)Lee	1,210	29	1,239	2.3
(y)Liberty	2,000	2,014	4,014	50.2
(x)Lincoln	2,437	3	2,440	0.1
(x)Long	2,201	1,061	3,262	32.5
Lowndes	12,222	2,747	14,969	18.4
(z)Lumpkin	2,886	43	2,929	1.5
Macon	3,237	211	3,448	6.1
(x)Madison	4,588	55	4,643	1.2
Marion	1,508	55	1,563	3.5
McDuffie	4,046	251	4,297	5.8
(x)McIntosh	1,396	1,219	2,615	46.6
Meriwether	4,508	950	5,458	17.4
Miller	3,187	6	3,193	0.2
(z)Mitchell	7,928	375	8,303	4.5
Monroe	3,105	700	3,805	18.4
Montgomery	3,180	728	3,908	18.6
(z)Morgan	1,576	892	2,468	36.1
Murray	4,520	27	4,547	0.6
(z)Muscogee	22,859	3,729	26,588	14.0
(z)Newton	5,883	901	6,784	13.3
Oconee	2,182	93	2,275	4.1
(x)Oglethorpe	2,958	199	3,157	6.3
Paulding	7,626	543	8,169	6.6
(x)Peach	2,539	679	3,218	21.1
Pickens	4,725	115	4,840	2.4
Pierce	3,876	380	4,256	8.9
(x)Pike	2,520	496	3,016	16.4
Polk	10,341	1,230	11,571	10.6
Pulaski	3,020	235	3,255	7.2
(x)Putnam	2,366	570	2,936	19.4
(x)Quitman	721	43	764	5.6
(z)Rabun	5,212	21	5,233	0.4
Randolph	2,434	422	2,856	14.8
Richmond	23,257	5,610	28,867	19.4
(z)Rockdale	3,994	668	4,662	14.3
Schley	893	134	1,027	13.0
(z)Screven	3,027	335	3,362	10.0
Seminole	3,489	11	3,500	0.3
(z)Spalding	8,906	1,161	10,067	11.5
(x)Stephens	8,242	627	8,869	7.1
(x)Stewart	1,555	107	1,662	6.4
Sumter	5,534	501	6,035	8.3
(z)Talbot	1,448	219	1,667	13.1
Taliaferro	1,004	836	1,840	45.4
Tattnall	6,898	1,519	8,417	18.0
Taylor	2,946	348	3,294	10.6
(x)Telfair	7,389	169	7,558	2.2
Terrell	2,894	51	2,945	1.7
(x)Thomas	8,422	1,579	10,001	15.8
(x)Tift	6,681	1,113	7,794	14.3
Toombs	6,135	376	6,511	5.8
(y)Towns	3,514	0	3,514	0.0
Treutlen	2,638	45	2,683	1.7
(z)Troup	11,759	1,732	13,491	12.8
Turner	3,530	464	3,994	11.6
Twiggs	1,763	173	1,936	8.9
(y)Union	5,662	0	5,662	0.0
Upson	5,798	455	6,253	7.3
Walker	24,036	1,025	25,061	4.1
(z)Walton	5,572	375	5,947	6.3
Ware	12,365	2,391	14,756	16.2
Warren	1,745	186	1,931	9.6
Washington	6,201	1,740	7,941	21.9
Wayne	6,892	813	7,705	10.6
(y)Webster	811	0	811	0.0
Wheeler	2,302	474	2,776	17.1
White	4,220	242	4,462	5.4
(z)Whitfield	17,259	898	18,157	4.9
(x)Wilcox	3,059	230	3,289	7.0
Wilkes	3,503	276	3,779	7.3
(x)Wilkinson	3,041	411	3,452	11.9
(x)Worth	5,855	296	6,151	4.8
TOTAL	1,127,696	165,535	1,293,231	12.8

(x)—From 1958 registration.
(y)—From federal report.
(z)—From county registrar.

PHONE
524-2881
AREA CODE 404

JOE N. BURTON
ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

CECIL L. CLIFTON
JOINT-SECRETARY
STATE EXAMINING BOARD

MRS. MARY GIVENS BRYAN
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
1516 PEACHTREE ST., N. W.

H. R. SIMMONS
FISCAL OFFICER

MRS. MARY C. UTTERBERG
ASSISTANT SECURITIES COMMISSIONER

MRS. LOUISE BUCHANAN
CORPORATION CLERK

MRS. EMILY SHERBERGER
COMMISSION CLERK

July 11, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis

In accordance with your letter of July 10th I am enclosing herewith a list of registered voters in Georgia. I regret that the figures are not broken down into white and Negro.

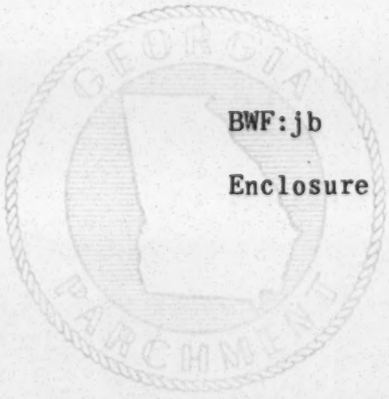
If I may be of further service to you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours

Ben W. Fortson Jr.
Secretary of State

BWF:jb

Enclosure



July 10, 1962

Secretary of State
State of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me the latest compilation of registered voters for the State of Georgia by counties and independent cities. I should like these figures broken into white and Negro if you have such data. If there is any charge, you may either send the data collect or bill me.

If your office is not the appropriate place from which to request such information, will you inform me as to how I may go about getting it?

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:gwc

Telfair Files Voter List With Court

Atl. Con. 8-11-62 p.5
V-R - Georgia

The Telfair County registrars have filed a list of registered voters with the Telfair Superior Court clerk and the secretary of state, removing the necessity of a hearing on a petition to force the filing.

A petition to force compliance with a law requiring registrars to supply a "perfected" list was filed in Superior Court at McRae Wednesday.

The secretary of state's office reported Friday that the Telfair list had arrived.

The petition was filed against three members of the Board of Registrars and Tax Commissioner Henry B. Williams, deputy registrar, who last year was accused by a federal grand jury of failing to register properly voters and purge the voters' list.

The petition was filed by attorney Willy W. Walker for Dr. Frank Mann Sr., McRae physician, and Mallette Smith of Milan, candidate for Democratic committeeman.

NYT 8-14-62

Salinger Party

6. Q.—Mr. President, what did you think, sir, of the rather harsh things that Republican Congressman Joel Broyhill of near-by Virginia had to say about you and your press secretary because Mr. [Pierre] Salinger [White House press secretary] gave a party last night for his Democratic opponent?

A.—Well, I can see why he'd be quite critical of that and — but I will say I've never read as much about a Congressman who's in the paper as I do about that Congressman and see less legislative results.

7. Q.—Mr. President, Martin King has telegraphed you asking for Federal action against anti-Negro terrorism in the South and at least one Negro organization has threatened to picket you with the allegation that the Federal Government has not done enough. Could you tell us whether you have answered Dr. King and give us the though that you gave him? And whether you can say that or not, can you give us a comment on the problem?

A. — We're in contact with Dr. King and others who have communicated to us about it. I don't know any more outrageous action which I've seen occur in this country for a good many months or years than the burning of a church — two churches — because of the effort made by Negroes to be registered to vote.

The United States Constitution provides for freedom to vote, and this country must permit every man and woman to exercise their franchise. To shoot, as we saw in the case in Mississippi, two young people who were involved in an effort to register people, to burn churches as a reprisal with all of the provisions of the United States Constitution — at least the basic provision of the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of worship — I consider both cowardly as well as outrageous.

The United States now has a number of FBI agents in there and as soon as we are able to find out who did it we'll arrest them, and we'll bring them before a jury, and I think that—I'm sure they'll be appropriately dealt with.

But let me say that nothing, I think—and I'm sure this is the view of the people of the states—the right to vote is very basic. If we're going to neglect that right, then all of our talk about freedom is hollow, and therefore we shall give every protection that we can to anybody seeking to vote.

I hope everybody will register in this country. I hope they will vote. I commend those who are making the effort to register every citizen. They deserve the protection of the United States Government, the protection of the states, the protection of local communities, and we'll do everything we possibly can to make sure that that protection is assured.

And if it requires extra legislation, and extra force, we shall do that.

GA. Reg.

7 Counties Get 33 Pct. Of Voters

By JACK NELSON

Since Marvin Griffin last ran for governor in 1954, the state's seven most populated counties have gained 113,034 voters. The counties — Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, Bibb, Cobb, Richmond and Muscogee—now comprise 33 per cent of Georgia's total registration.

New registration figures released Thursday by the Secretary of State's office show the state now has 1,367,917 voters.

Fulton and DeKalb counties account for 82,963 of the additional voters since 1954.

Griffin, who won election under the county unit system with 36.3 per cent of the popular vote, failed to win a majority of any of the seven most populous counties in 1954. He polled 25 per cent of the total vote in Fulton County and carried it by a slight margin.

(Fred Hand won DeKalb with 29.68 per cent of the votes, followed by Charlie Gowen with 29.52

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

der Death

ernor stickers, Sheriff Clay

e arrested men refused to whether they are members of Ku Klux Klan, the sheriff

REASON

Clay and Perren were at to explain why the night picked the Philpot resi- Sheriff Clay said windows een shot out of the same about 60 days ago and Mrs. said a white man at- d to abduct her in an auto- several weeks ago. She e was forced to jump from ing car to escape him.

iff Clay said other Negro have been fired on in ng County and a Negro res- was destroyed by an ex- last January. Another cafe has been damaged by thin the past 12 months.

I think this is the end of eriff Clay said. "This is a thing, but I don't think it will happen again."

Mrs. Wilson also said she did not know why the night riders had picked on the house where she lived. She said neither she nor any members of the family had been engaged in any integrationist activities or other actions which might arouse segregationists.

Mrs. Wilson said if she is not detained by officers she plans to leave Georgia immediately after she gets out of jail.

She said she is going to Indianapolis to join her husband.

Quivering with fright as she spoke, Mrs. Wilson refused to be photographed and said she feared for her own life and those of her family as a result of the shooting.

Mrs. Philpot and her nine other children vacated their home early Thursday and moved into a house with relatives.

Mrs. Wilson is a native of Paulding County and is employed by a local white physician.

Paulding County officials expressed surprise at some of the members of prominent families involved in the shooting. They said the dead man, Parks, was very quiet, had never been in any trouble and was known as a "good family man."

A reporter who went to the Philpot home Thursday afternoon found a loaded, cocked .32-20 nickel-plated revolver and a flashlight in a ditch.

Perren said the flashlight and pistol apparently were left behind as the night visitors dashed to safety.

DOOR BLASTED

The door facing on the Philpot home had been blasted at close range with No. 6 shotgun pellets. Shotgun shell wadding was scattered over the porch.

Many window panes in the house had been shattered, apparently the result of previous shootings.

An open Bible lay on the ledge of one of the bullet-shattered windows.

Officers said the shotgun blast was a "parting shot" and may have been fired by the fatally wounded man as he slumped to the floor of the porch. They said the man managed to roll down an embankment to the edge of the highway.

According to the youth's confessions, the night riders left the dying man in a ditch and drove away. However, they returned shortly afterward and picked up his body.

Humphreys and Gamel took the dead man to the Paulding County Hospital where Sheriff Clay was summoned. Clay said when he arrived Humphrey and Gamel said they had never seen the dead man before and that they only brought him to the hospital when he drove up to them and said he had been shot.

Thirty minutes later, the sheriff said, Humphreys and Gamel broke down and told of the night ride.

Two of the other arrested men confirmed their stories and two others refused to make statements, the sheriff said.

Solicitor Perren spent most of Thursday poring over law books trying to decide what charges he would bring against the six.

SIGN CONFESSIONS

Humphreys and Gamel signed confessions implicating the other men in the night ride that ended in death, Sheriff Clay said.

Parks, father of one son, was employed as a mechanic by Billy Joe Jones, a candidate for Paulding County representative in the General Assembly and head of Marvin Griffin's campaign for governor in Paulding.

The car in which the masked gunmen drove to the Negro home was decorated with Griffin-for- all of Paulding County.

Staff Photo—Bill Wilson

CHECK PISTOL USED IN SHOOTING

L-R: Deputy Roy Carroll, Sheriff Jerome Clay

Friday, September 7, 1962

Night Rider Shot to Death

Continued From Page 1

point, one of the men jammed a pistol through the crack and she said she saw for the first time that the men were masked.

CHILDREN SCREAM

Mrs. Wilson said she opened fire through the door while her mother, Mrs. Philpot, and nine smaller children screamed and cried.

After she fired five shots, Mrs. Wilson said she heard a shotgun blast, then men running.

When the smoke cleared, LeRoy Parks, 25, lay dead, a pistol bullet through his heart, and Gene Ables, about 30, a clerk for the City of Dallas, was wounded in the arm. Sheriff Clay identified the other men as Franklin Parker, 26, son of the owner of the Dallas New Era; Hoyt Prather, about 25, an automobile mechanic; M. A. Nichols, about 40, an automobile manufacturing plant worker, and Jimmy Humphreys, 19, and Billy Gamel, 18, all of Paulding County.

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The arrested men refused to say whether they are members of the Ku Klux Klan, the sheriff said.

LACK REASON

Both Clay and Perren were at a loss to explain why the night riders picked the Philpot residence. Sheriff Clay said windows had been shot out of the same house about 60 days ago and Mrs. Philpot said a white man attempted to abduct her in an automobile several weeks ago. She said she was forced to jump from a moving car to escape him.

Sheriff Clay said other Negro homes have been fired on in Paulding County and a Negro restaurant was destroyed by an explosion last January. Another Negro cafe has been damaged by fire within the past 12 months.

"But I think this is the end of it," Sheriff Clay said. "This is a terrible thing, but I don't think it will happen again."

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Staff Photo—Bill Wilson

CHECK PISTOL USED IN SHOOTING

L-R: Deputy Roy Carroll, Sheriff Jerome Clay

7 Fulton Districts Boundaries Given

Atl. Journ. 10-12-62

3-Sto Regis Data

By RALEIGH BRYANS

Fulton County is assigned the 34th through 40th state senatorial districts in the Smalley Reapportionment Bill now before the Georgia General Assembly.

The seven districts and their boundaries are as follows:

District 34—Population 81,934: Southwest Atlanta, portions of East Point, and all of south Fulton County.

Boundaries: West—the Chattahoochee River from the Fayette County line north to Utoy Creek; north—Utoy Creek east to Fairburn Road; Fairburn Road north to North Utoy Creek; North Utoy Creek east to Beecher Street; Beecher Street and other thoroughfares east in a line to the Central of Georgia Railroad; east—the railroad line south to a point where it intersects the Fulton-Clayton line; that boundary south to Georgia Highway 138; south—the Fayette County line west to the Chattahoochee.

DISTRICT 35—Population 80,808: Takes in parts of Atlanta from near the state capitol southward to the city limits. Also takes in parts of Hapeville, College Park and East Point.

Boundries: West — Central of Georgia Railroad from the Clayton line north to Gordon and Glenn Streets; thence in a line running north-northeasterly to the Georgia Railroad; north—Georgia Railroad east to Oakland Avenue; east—from the Georgia Railroad south along Oakland Avenue to Memorial Drive; west along Memorial Drive to Kelly Street; south along Kelly Street and across the east expressway to Glenwood Avenue; west along Glenwood to Connally Street; south along Connally to Fulton Street; west along Fulton to Capitol Avenue; south along Capitol to the A&WP Railroad; south along the railroad to the south expressway; south along the expressway to the Clayton County line; south—the Clayton County line.

DISTRICT 36—Population 79,023: Includes the southeast sector of the City of Atlanta.

Boundaries: West—same as east boundary of District 35; north—Georgia Railroad from Oakland Avenue east to DeKalb County line; east—DeKalb County line (Moreland Avenue) south from Moreland underpass to Clayton County line; south—Clayton County line.

DISTRICT 37—Population 78,540: Takes in Atlanta's existing 6th Ward exclusive of DeKalb portions.

Boundaries: East—the DeKalb line from the Southern Railway's Charlotte line south to the Georgia Railroad; south—the Georgia Railroad west-southwesterly to Magnolia Street; west—north and easterly along Cain and Williams streets to North Avenue; east on North Avenue to West Peachtree; north on West Peachtree to 10th Street; east along 10th Street to Monroe Drive-Southern Railway belt line; north—along the belt line to the DeKalb line.

DISTRICT 38—Population 79,336: Includes parts of Atlanta's 3rd and 7th Wards.

Boundaries: West—the Chattahoochee River; north—Southern Railway Chattanooga line from the river east to Ashby Street; east—Ashby Street south to Gordon Street; east along Gordon to Glenn Street and the Central of Georgia; south — the northern boundary of District 34.

DISTRICT 39—Population 79,876: Includes portions of Atlanta's 3rd and 5th Wards.

Boundaries: South—same as north and east boundaries of District 38; east—same as west boundaries of District 35 and 37; north—Southern Railway's Charlotte line from Peachtree Creek on the east southwesterly to the Northwest Expressway; the expressway northwesterly to Peachtree Creek; then Peachtree Creek to the Chattahoochee; west—the river.

DISTRICT 40—Population 74,834. Includes parts of Atlanta's 8th Ward and all of north Fulton County.

Boundaries: South—the northern boundaries of Districts 37 and 39; east—the DeKalb, Gwinnett and Forsyth County lines; north—the Cherokee County line; west—the Cherokee and Cobb County lines and the Chattahoochee River as far south as Peachtree Creek.

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Atla Const 10-17-62
p. 43

Georgia Business

Thousands Remain Jobless As Incomes Climb to Records

By JIM MONTGOMERY

Not all of Georgia, nor by any means all Georgians, are sharing alike in the state's 1962 economic upsurge—its biggest in seven years.

Jim Montgomery

While Georgia's total and per capita personal income are advancing rapidly to new highs, thousands of individual Georgians remain unemployed—and even unemployable—or underemployed, dependent on subsistence wages, welfare or charity.

And though statewide nonfarm employment continues soaring to ever-higher new record levels, nearly a dozen Georgia counties are rated by the U.S. Labor department as areas of "substantial and persistent unemployment."

Even after discounting seasonal or temporary factors, this means that these counties have unemployment that:

1. Now equals or exceeds 6 per cent of the work force.
2. Has averaged from at least 50 to 100 per cent higher than the national unemployment rate for from one to four years.

Georgia areas so classified in the Labor department's September bulletin, issued this month, on labor market trends throughout the nation are:

Alamo (Wheeler County), Blakely (Early County), Buena Vista (Marion County), Calhoun (Gordon County), Carrollton (Carroll County), Cedartown-Rockmart (Paulding and Polk Counties), Statesboro (Bulloch County), Pembroke (Bryan County), Soperton (Treutlen County), and Warrenton (Warren County).

These certainly are not the only counties in Georgia burdened with substantial and persistent unemployment.

Too many others also have severely depressed economies.

But the counties listed above are the only ones in Georgia with high unemployment which have either been recommended for consideration under the Area Redevelopment Act or received individual certification as to their jobless rates to qualify for special consideration in connection with federal procurement and other area assistance programs.

Four other Georgia counties are included in the Labor department's latest list of areas of "substantial" unemployment; that is, where joblessness in September amounted to 6 per cent or more of the work force.

These are Walker County (as part of the Chattanooga area), and the Waycross area counties of Ware, Atkinson and Pierce.

What's more, despite this year's almost steadily rising employment and declining unemployment, none of Georgia's five major metropolitan areas are classified as areas of either "over-all labor shortages" (meaning an unemployment rate of less than 1½ per cent) or even "relatively low unemployment" (meaning a jobless rate of 1½ to 2.9 per cent).

Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah are all classified as areas of "moderate unemployment" (meaning that from 3 to 5.9 per cent of the work force is jobless).

But of the nation's 150 major labor market areas (a list which includes Georgia's five largest metropolitan areas), none are now ranked as areas of "over-all labor shortages."

And only 10 enjoy "relatively low unemployment."

The great majority, 96 including the five in Georgia, are classified as areas of "moderate unemployment."

And the remaining 44 are described as areas of "relatively substantial unemployment," 35 of them with jobless rate of 6 to 8.9 per cent, six with 9 to 11.9 per cent of the work force unemployed, and three with unemployment rates of 12 per cent or more.

While Georgia is by no means hindmost among the 50 states in any economic respect, it is clear that even its most rapid rate of economic growth in seven years is inadequate.

Too many Georgians in too many areas of the state remain enfeebled by poverty.

And they suffer uncounted consequences.

So, as a result, do all Georgians as long as so extravagant a waste of Georgia's most valuable resources—its people, all of them—persists.

But Georgia can bring all of its human resources into effective participation in life and society only by redoubling, and then constantly accelerating, its already unprecedented investment of money and effort in educational and economic development.

With so many needs yet to be fulfilled, Georgia cannot afford to relax in the glory of its progress to date.

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WHERE U.S. FUNDS GO IN GEORGIA

Sixty-three Georgia counties and 10 cities receive money from the federal government under P.L. 874, the school maintenance and operation law. Three counties receive a total of $1,189,124 under P.L. 815, which provides for construction and planning. These figures, from the state education department, reflect money earmarked for the districts during the last academic year; in most cases, final adjustments will be made. The total, however, will remain between $6,500,000 and $7,000,000 for the year.

Counties receiving P.L. 815 money are Columbia, $124,950; Liberty, $101,184, and Houston, $962,990.

Cities receiving P.L. 874 money:

Buford	$2,696	Dublin	$48,712
Calhoun	$9,167	Hawkinsvilie	$10,605
Cartersville	$15,638	Marietta	$141,750
Cochran	$19,440	Moultrie	$5,310
Decatur	$13,500	Valdosta	$58,410

Counties receiving P.L. 874 money:

Bartow	$18,512	Jasper	$7,380
Berrien	$16,920	Jefferson	$19,530
Bibb	$486,260	Jones	$14,588
Bleckley	$11,144	Lanier	$10,515
Bryan	$6,120	Laurens	$22,588
Butts	$9,257	Lee	$7,549
Calhoun	$6,201	Liberty	$156,240
Chatham	$263,513	Lincoln	$4,073
Chattahoochee	$11,700	Long	$12,690
Cherokee	$38,478	Lowndes	$25,110
Clarke	$10,395	Lumpkin	$2,025
Clay	$19,316	Macon	$16,447
Clayton	$102,240	Marion	$4,050
Cobb	$488,782	McDuffie	$23,850
Colquitt	$10,066	McIntosh	$11,250
Columbia	$82,703	Monroe	$12,600
Crawford	$8,807	Muscogee	667,800
Dawson	$3,325	Paulding	$31,276
Decatur	$1,679	Peach	$64,710
DeKalb	$189,945	Pickens	$9,630
Dodge	$43,650	Pulaski	$13,320
Dooly	$16,470	Quitman	$3,987
Dougherty	494,222	Richmond	$523,890
Douglas	$24,086	Stewart	$15,750
Fulton	$142,002	Tattnall	$17,460
Glynn	$86,549	Taylor	$11,700
Gordon	$8,088	Twiggs	$11,700
Haralson	$2,160	Warren	$4,950
Harris	$9,720	Wilcox	$16,716
Hart	$2,122	Wilkinson	$7,650
Henry	$23,580	Worth	$23,580
Houston	$646,500		

The grand total is $5,069,086.

Three of the counties receive funds under both laws. They are Columbia with total receipts of $207,653; Liberty, $257,424, and Houston, the largest recipient, with $1,609,490.

Additional funds are paid from the government to the Fort Benning Military Reservation for the education of elementary school children who lived on the base.

8 AREAS IN SOUTH EYE NEGRO BALLOT

N. Y. Times 10-30-62

Vote Could Tip the Scales in Close House Races

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Oct., Oct. 29 — As a result of their drive for political power, Negroes in the Southeast are expected to exert an important influence in half of the area's serious Congressional races.

Their support, centered largely in cities, is committed to President Kennedy's domestic program. The only defections from the Democratic party are expected in contests where its candidates are stanch conservatives.

The effect of this support will be negligible in national terms. Because of the absence of a two-party system in the region as a whole, there are only 15 spirited races between Democrats and Republicans.

Nevertheless, a spot check indicated that this quickening of the Negroes' political pulse has important future implications for the area. It consists of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

Negro leaders were interviewed in person and by telephone in the eight districts where races are considered close enough for their support to be a potentially decisive factor.

They expressed these general conclusions:

¶A two-party system would be advantageous to them but they have done little to bring it about because of the ultraconservatism of most Southern Republicans.

¶They are still concerned principally with increasing their strength at the polls and developing new leadership.

¶The average voter is growing more aware that his ballot can bring about economic and social change.

¶No true politics of protest has developed and Negroes are willing to support Democratic candidates who favor the Kennedy Administration's proposals on health, education and labor.

¶Equal job opportunity is the prime issue.

Viewpoint Epitomized

The hope that underlies the Negroes' campaign for an effective political role in the region was summed up by Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins of Charlotte, N. C.

"We can gain more in one day at the ballot box than we can gain in one year in the courts," he asserted.

The devotion to the Democrats goes back to Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. "Roosevelt in the minds of many people is a god and he's a Democrat," an Atlanta Negro said.

But this loyalty is also attributable to the actions of the Kennedy Administration, according to Dr. R. C. Bell, an Atlanta dentist.

"I strongly believe that the Democratic party with the New Frontier has more to offer the country than the Republican party ever will," Dr. Bell said.

Two Chattanooga, Tenn., leaders agreed that the Kennedy Administration had won new respect there as the result of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Three plants have opened skilled jobs to Negroes under that program.

All of those interviewed said that the Administration's advocacy of medical care for the aged under Social Security and Federal aid to education were overwhelmingly popular.

Favors 2-Party System

Some praised Mr. Kennedy's use of troops to enforce court-ordered desegregation at the University of Mississippi. Others contended that he had no choice.

A Columbia, S. C., leader who is a Republican, said that Negroes had been discouraged from supporting Republican candidates by two factors.

One is the belief that most of the new Republican strength there and in many other Southern states is made up of Democrats who switched allegiance because of the national party's stand on civil rights.

The second is the ultraconservative approach of most Republican candidates, who by and large oppose all of the social and welfare legislation that Negroes favor.

The Republicans may feel the bite of the Negroes' growing power at the polls most sharply next week in the Eighth and Ninth Districts of North Carolina.

In the Eighth, a newly gerrymandered district that includes populous Charlotte, Representative A. Paul Kitchin, a Democrat, and Representative Charles R. Jonas, a Republican, are in a close contest.

Both are staunch conservatives and have little appeal for Negro voters. Nevertheless, an effort is being made to turn out 10,000 of them in the district. If successful, this could bring a Kitchin victory.

Those behind the campaign say that because Mr. Kitchin is a Democrat he would be more likely to support the Kennedy program, particularly if Negro voters provided the winning margin.

Loyalty May Play Role

An almost identical situation exists in the adjacent Ninth District, where Representative Hugh Q. Alexander, a Democrat, faces serious opposition from James T. Broyhill Jr., a popular young Republican. Here again both men are conservatives and virtually the only motivation for Negro voters is their loyalty to the national Democratic party.

The chances of a pro-Kennedy Democratic Congressional candiate in Tennessee's Third District (Chattanooga) appeared to depend largely on Negro backing. He is Wilkes T. Thrasher Jr., who defeated Representatives James B. Frazier, a conservative Democrat, in the primary.

Mr. Thrasher is opposed by William Brock 3d, scion of a wealthy candy-manufacturing family and an advocate of the ardent conservatism espoused by Senator Barrc Goldwater of Arizona.

Another narrow Tennessee race may also be determined by Negroes. It involves two independents, Representatives J. Carlton Loser, whose record reflects little support for the President's program, and State Representative Richard Fulton, a pro-Kennedy candidate.

Mr. Loser emerged from the Democratic primary with a 72-vote margin over Mr. Fulton. But a dispute developed over some of the ballots cast for him and he agreed to run in the general election as an independent against Mr. Fulton.

Charles L weltner, the Democratic nominee in Georgia's Fifth District (Atlanta), is considered to have a slight edge now over his Republican opponent, L. J. O'Callaghan. However, political observers contend that Mr. Weltner, who has adopted a middle-of-the-road position, cannot win without strong Negro support.

May Back Republican

The one heated race in which Negroes may back the Republican candidate is in South Carolina's Second District (Columbia). A Democratic loss here would have little effect on President Kennedy's legislative proposals.

Both candidates are ultraconservative. State Representative Albert Watson, a Democrat, is an outspoken segregationist who bolted the party in 1960 to head a Democrats for Nixon-Lodge faction. He faces State Representative Floyd D. Spence, another conservative Democrat who changed his party allegiance only last summer.

Observers predict that many Negroes will vote for Mr. Spence because of his opponent's racism.

A similar protest may cost two Virginia Democratic candidates Negro votes. Representative Porter Hardy, an ultraconservative member of Senator Harry F. Byrd's political organization, faces Louis B. Fine, a somewhat more liberal Republican, in the Second District (Norfolk).

Representative J. Vaughn Gary, another Byrd Democrat, is running against two ultraconservatives in the Third District (Richmond). They are Dr. Louis H. Williams, a Republican, and Alfred T. Dudley, independent.

Although both Democrats are now expected to win, the defection of Negro voters to the Republicans could make the races uncomfortably close.

People in Trouble

What is a "case?" A social worker in any of the United Hospital Fund's member hospitals will tell you that a "case" is a patient in trouble. It might be a mother of nine, overworked and emotionally disturbed. It might be a convalescent teenager who needs a home with understanding foster parents. It might be a chronically ill person who can be sent home is a homemaker is found to help.

Shorter hospital stays, meaning less expense and better morale, can be arranged with the help of hospital social workers. Their work is made possible by the United Hospital Fund campaign. Contributions may be sent to the United Hospital Fund, 3 East 54th Street, New York 22.

~~Les~~ –

I brought this because of the breakdown of the Negro vote. Do you want it for Research?

JM

RA

Effective September 9, 1960, our new address is:

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Rd A Albright
2154 Monterey Drive
Atlanta 18, Ga.

POSTMASTER: Return undelivered copies to Metropolitan Herald, 3203 Maple Dr., N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga. Return postage guaranteed.

METROPOLITAN HERALD

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Hawk's Drug Store

THE SOUTH'S MOST DISTINCTIVE COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XII | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1962 | 10c Single Copy — $2.00 Per Year | NO. 49

Buck's head Opinion

Much of the enjoyment and fun of watching and listening to poloitical returns is being eliminated from the traditional election day 'wakes' of past years.

There is a certain amount of anticipation on election night as the returns begin to pour in trying to predict whether the early returns are indicative and will show the final results. Now-days, however, with all the new electronic brains and gadgets the net works put into operation as soon as the first few votes begin to trickle in, they almost immediately begin 'feeding' the results into the 'brains' and they in turn come out with predictions on the results.

There was a day when the final results were indicated only when the final votes came in and people sat up far into the night as they guessed and predicted what would happen when returns from certain precincts came in.

We are of the opinion that the networks are slowly but gradually and certainly destroying their position of attention getters on election night by the practice of trying to be the first to predict "what the first few votes show will be the final results".

Funny though, come to think about it, while they rush on the air to make flat-footed statements as to which sandidates "are elected on the basis of the early returns which have been fed into the XYZ machine", we can't recall hearing, after the election, how many of them were right and how many were wrong.

The assumption on the part of most of us is that these new-fangled machines are infallible. But we wonder just how they have been coming out the last few elections, are they actually

Undefeated Northside Tigers Meet Murphy Eagles In Milk Bowl Game Friday Night At Grant Field For City, Region 3AAA Football Championship

The unbeaten Northside High Tigers of Coach Wayman Creel will meet the Murphy Eagles of Coach Lawrence Thompson, defending city champions, in the annual Milk Bowl game at Grant Field on Friday night. Pre-game ceremonies will begin at 7:30 and the kickoff is set for 8 o'clock. To the winner will go the city and Region 3-AAA championships.

Proceeds from the advance tickets sales will go to the Ira Jarrell Milk Fund for underprivilged school children.

The Milk Bowl game will feature two of the finest offensive teams to play in the city in recent years. The Tigers have scored 220 point in 10 games while giving up only 80 points. The Eagles scored 205 points in nine games, allowing only 59 points.

The two teams met in the regular season and Northside was the winner, 13-12, in one of the closest games of the season. Charles Mason's 65-yard run late in the game gave the Tigers the win.

Mason, Buz Bonner, Nory LeBoun and Pete Holland have sparked the Northside attack throughout the season. Roy Jarrett, Jimmy Berry and Terry Moon have been the Eagles top scorers. Jarrett and Mason are considered two of the top college prospects among the many backfield stars in the city.

Last year the Eagles won the Milk Bowl game over Southwest, 6-3, before some 28,000 fans at Grant Field. The defending city champions returned only three starters from that team. They are Roy Jarrett, halfback; Tommy Yates, and Mac Perry, a starting end who was shifted to halfback just before the 1962 season opened. Five of the graduating Eagles signed grants-in-aid scholarships to Southeastern Conference schools.

whipped the Bears 20-6. The Northsiders whipped Southwest 19-7 and the Murphy eleven won 27-14. Brown fell to the Tigers 33-14 and to the Eagles 27-14 while West Fulton lost to Northside 27-0 and to Murphy 25-0 Northside eked out a 6-0 win over archhi-rival North Fulton 6-0, but the Eagles whipped the Bulldogs 27-6 in a game that was much closer than the score indicates.

Here are the season's records for both teams:

NORTHSIDE

27 Grady 14
6 Sylvan 0
13 Murphy 12
19 Southwest 7
21 Jenkins 14
33 Brown 14
27 West Fulton 0
6 North Fulton 0
35 Smith 6
33 O'Keefe 13

MURPHY

25 West Fulton 0
12 Northside 13
27 North Fulton 6
35 East Atlanta 0
18 Fulton 0
27 Brown 14
20 Sylvan 6
27 Southwest 14
14 Grady 6

SCHOLASTIC AWARDS

Scholastic awards will be presented to outstanding senior football players by the Atlanta Quarterback Club during ceremonies at the Milk Bowl Friday night.

Downtown Connector Said 37% Complete, 27.9% Time Used

Construction of the Atlanta Expressway "Downtown Connector" was 37 per cent completed as of November 1, according to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. The contractor had used 27.9 per cent of his allotted time.

The Chamber reported also that another contractor had used 24.8 per cent of his time in completing 35 per cent of the so-called "Airport Connector" highway.

The downtown project advanced 9 per cent toward final completion during the month of October, and the airport road 2 per cent.

The Chamber's Expressway Committee, headed by Rawson Haverty, has been keeping a month-by-month check on the two vital highway links. Mr. Haverty said the findings are based on figures supplied by State Highway officials.

Construction of the Downtown Connector, a 1.8-mile stretch linking the North and South Expressways and tying them in with the East and West Expressways near the State

(Continued on Page 4)

Dan MacIntyre, III Beats Hamilton Lokey In 40th Senate Race

Northside voters in the new 40th senatorial district elected Republican Dan I. MacIntyre III to the state senate over Hamilton Lokey, former member of the House of Representatives.

"TOYS FOR TOTS BOWL". Brigadier General Van Stockum, USMC, Director of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, during a recent visit to Atlanta, reviews plans for the 3rd annual "Toys for Tots Bowl" with members of the bowl committee (L to R) Dick Layne, State Director for Pop Warner Midget Football; W. W. Tatgenhorst, Bowl Chairman; John Phipps, Local League Director; and Major Joe T. Laboon, commanding officer of the 4th Motor Transport Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

Westminster Wildcats To Meet Gainesville For Championship In Gainesville Saturday Night

The Westminster Wildcats will meet Gainesville Elephants in Gainesville on Saturday night for the Region 5-AAA championship. This is the Wildcats first season in AAA competition.

Coach Charlie Brake's eleven goes into the championship battle with an 8-2 record and a state ranking of No. 5. The Wildcats lost a close battle to Gainsville, 19-14 during the regular season, but closed out the season with an impressive 14-13 comeback win against Marietta last weekend.

In fullback John Martin, the Wildcats have one of the finest power runners in the state to go with a well balanced attack and a stout defense. In ten games Westminster has scored 193 points while allowing their opponents only 57 points.

Over one thousand Westminster students and supporters are

Georgia Boats Must Be Re-registered Or Lose Present Numbers

Thirty five thousand Georgia boat owners must re-register their boats during the next two months or lose their present numbers, the Game and Fish Commission said today.

Commission director Fulton Lovell said existing registration numbers will not be held open later than Dec. 31. Boaters who do not wish to be assigned another number should re-register before the deadline.

Georgia's motorboat law re-

THE OTHER SIDE

8TH Ward Definitely Republican As O'Callaghan, MacIntyre Win, Negro Vote Split In House Race

The main points in the election of Tuesday were missed by the local analysts.

Charles Weltner, contrary to comments made Tuesday night on the NBC election broadcast, was NOT elected entirely because of the Negro vote in the District.

Examination of the returns by precincts show that for the first time in the memory of local politicians, the colored vote DID split. There are eleven precincts which are predominately colored. They are 3-A, 3-B, 3-E, 3-H, 3-K, and 3-N; 4-I; 6-H, 6-I; 7-A and 7-D.

The results in these eleven precincts gave Weltner 10,307 and O'Callaghan 4,293. This was less than the margin by which Weltner won. Of course the switch of the 10,307 Negro votes from Weltner to O'Callaghan woud have changed the results and elected the Republican candidate.

So, while the Negro vote was in Weltern's favor, the colored votes that he obtained were not entirely responsible for his victory.

Actually, the same tactics were used to split the Negro votes away from the Republican candidate that have so successfully been used in elections throughout the country in swinging the tide toward the Democrats. In other words they actually were the "balance in power" in Fulton County and the Fifth Dstrict instead of the "deciding factor".

One other salient fact had, through Wednesday morning been overlooked by local seers. It was definitely proven in this election that there ARE MORE REPUBLICANS in the 8th Ward and in the 40th District than there are Democrats. Whether this is a temporary sit-

O'Callaghan. The strategy was to beat Davis, using all the splinter factions in the effort, combining them with the solid Negro bloc vote, in the belief that O'Callaghan could easier beat Weltner than Davis.

In this effort apparently some of the individuals used to accomplish the first part of the scheme got too enthusiastic in support of Weltner and in the final round, instead of then switching their efforts behind O'Callaghan, they stayed put with Weltner.

Too, the almost unrecognized political power of Solicitor Paul Webb was underestimated. The member of his staff, Negro LeRoy Johnson, who was put up as Democratic Senatoral candidate, was ta have been offset by offering T. M. Alexander, colored real estate man and banker, as his opponent.

Alexander, long time associate in political strategy with other of the old time Negro political leaders, was figured to be able to make a much better showing than he did. Thus, by pulling Alexander votes away from the Democrats, it was apparently figured the colored vote would swing along with him. If this had worked out as planned and the 10,307 Negroes who voted for Weltner had swung over to O'Callaghan the election would have been different.

As things now stand, there will be much figuring among the "political king makers" in com-

results.

There was a day when the final results were indicated only when the final votes came in and people sat up far into the night as they guessed and predicted what would happen when returns from certain precincts came in.

We are of the opinion that the networks are slowly but gradually and certainly destroying their position of attention getters on election night by the practice of trying to be the first to predict "what the first few votes show will be the final results".

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The assumption on the part of most of us is that these new-fangled machines are infallible. But we wonder just how they have been coming out the last few elections, are they actually that accurate or is it that we just don't get informed later, whether or not they were right?

There used to be cases when there were national election returns coming in that most folks went to bed not knowing just how the election would come out because the far western votes were still being counted when they retired.

Of course it's nice for the candidates to be able to watch the networks and know before midnight how they came out but it sure does take some of the excitement and pleasure of watching and listening to the returns for the average citizen.

Then too, even our local daily press has gradually assumed the position where they can look at a few returns and then tell you who won the election. Here again there is something lacking. Naturally, if you know what precincts are in it's much easier to make a prediction than when you can only guess.

On the local scene, if a candidate, who is being opposed by the powers that be, is leading by a slim margin and you know the Negro precincts are still out, you can pretty well rest assured his lead won't hold.

On the other hand, if only eleven precincts are in and they are the predominately colored ones, unless the candidate is ahead, the schemers know the cause is lost.

But, there are other faults in this world of ours and the ever increasing problems are too over te trivial political matters. over the trival political matters. After all why should we be interested in politics, all the politicians do is to absolutely control your affairs, business, social, financial and political from the cradle to the grave.

Of course, less we forget, if you think all the numerous elections you have been complaining about take so much time from business, it might be well to take a look at the calendar. This has become a holiday conscious country and you may be startled when you discover just how many days most things will be shut down completely between now and January 2, 1963.

There is a custom now that if a holiday falls anywhere near the weekend, you just add another or two and take off. Many folks will shut up shop from Friday until Tuesday next week for Armistice Day. Then

(Continued on Page 3)

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Northside has won four city championships and one state crown during Coach Creel's Tiger regime. Many of his stars have won fame on the college gridiron during the past decade. Under Coach Creel Northside has won 106 games, lost 17 and tied eight games.

Neither Northside nor Murphy has given more than 14 points in any game this season and the top score for both teams is 35. Comparative scores mean little but they are about even. The Tigers whipped Grady 27-14 while Murphy won over the Knights, 14-7. Northside won over Sylvan 6-0 as the Eagles

indicates.

Here are the season's records for both teams:

NORTHSIDE

27 Grady 14
6 Sylvan 0
13 Murphy 12
19 Southwest 7
21 Jenkins 14
33 Brown 14
27 West Fulton 0
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35 Smith 6
33 O'Keefe 13

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25 West Fulton 0
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27 Brown 14
20 Sylvan 6
27 Southwest 14
14 Grady 6

SCHOLASTIC AWARDS

Scholastic awards will be presented to outstanding senior football players by the Atlanta Quarterback Club during ceremonies at the Milk Bowl Friday night.

Three seniors tied for top honors this year with records of straight A's throughout their high school careers. They are Kim King and Dave Butler of Brown High, and David Ruehle of Murphy High.

Runners-up, with all A's with the exception of one B throughout high school, are Charles Mason of Northside; Roy Jarrett of Murphy; and Ronald Wilson of Fulton.

King, Mason and Jarrett are among the most sought-after college prospects in the state.

in completing 35 per cent of the so-called "Airport Connector" highway.

The downtown project advanced 9 per cent toward final completion during the month of October, and the airport road 2 per cent.

The Chamber's Expressway Committee, headed by Rawson Haverty, has been keeping a month-by-month check on the two vital highway links. Mr. Haverty said the findings are based on figures supplied by State Highway officials.

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Northside voters in the new 40th senatorial district elected Republican Dan I. MacIntyre III to the state senate over Hamilton Lokey, former member of the House of Representatives, in Tuesday's general election. Mr. MacIntyre won by approximately 500 votes.

In the 5th District Congressional race which was won by Charles Weltner, Democratic nominee, the Republican candi**date, Jim O'Callaghan, carried** all four precincts in the 8th ward, 5,314 to 2,830. Mr. O'Callaghan carried 8-A 1,281 to 567; **8-B 1,157 to 881; 8-C 1,415 to** 571 and 8-D by 1,501 to 810.

In the 37th District James P. Wesberry, Jr., was elected as was Negro attorney LeRoy Johnson in the 38th, and Oby T. Brewer, Sr., in the 39th District.

Chairman; John Phipps, Local League Director; and Major Joe T. Laboon, commanding officer of the 4th Motor Transport Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

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In fullback John Martin, the Wildcats have one of the finest power runners in the state to go with a well balanced attack and a stout defense. In ten games Westminster has scored 193 points while allowing their opponents only 57 points.

Over one thousand Westminster students and supporters are expected to journey to Gainsville to support the Wildcats in their championship bid.

Here is the impressive season record of Westminster:

21 South Cobb 0
19 Marist 0
12 Athens 0
7 Avondale 19
38 Osborne 6
27 Sandy Springs 0
7 Sprayberry 0
14 Gainesville 19
34 Smyrna 0
14 Marietta 13

Georgia Boats Must Be Re-registered Or Lose Present Numbers

Thirty five thousand Georgia boat owners must re-register their boats during the next two months or lose their present numbers, the Game and Fish Commission said today.

Commission director Fulton Lovell said existing registration numbers will not be held open later than Dec. 31. Boaters who do not wish to be assigned another number should re-register before the deadline.

Georgia's motorboat law requires re-registration of all boats with motors in excess of 10 horsepower every three years. Dec. 31, 1962, is the upcoming deadline.

Lovell said all boats originally registered in 1960 must reregister before Dec. 31. Boat owners who registered their craft in 1961 have until Dec. 31, 1963, to reclaim their present numbers.

Applications for re-registration may be obtained from hunting and fishing license dealers throughout Georgia, or from the Game and Fish Commission's boat registration division, 401 State Capitol Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Lovell said all applications and money orders should be mailed to the Commission's boating division.

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One other salient fact had, through Wednesday morning been overlooked by local seers. It was definitely proven in this election that there ARE MORE REPUBLICANS in the 8th Ward and in the 40th District than there are Democrats. Whether this is a temporary situation or is destined to become a recognized fact will require results from a few more elections.

Now that the elections for 1962 are finally over one can look back over the events of the last few months of campaigning and draw some set conclusions.

In the beginning there was a strong feeling that a deep plot was being hatched to over throw the Democratic control of the District through a series of political maneuvers.

First, many believed the same crowd which was determined to beat Davis with Weltner in the Primary were partly the same bunch who were anxious to elect

support of Weltner and in the final round, instead of then switching their efforts behind O'Callaghan, they stayed put with Weltner.

Too, the almost unrecognized political power of Solicitor Paul Webb was underestimated. The member of his staff, Negro LeRoy Johnson, who was put up as Democratic Senatoral candidate, was ta have been offset by offering T. M. Alexander, colored real estate man and banker, as his opponent.

Alexander, long time associate in political strategy with other of the old time Negro political leaders, was figured to be able to make a much better showing than he did. Thus, by pulling Alexander votes away from the Democrats, it was apparently figured the colored vote would swing along with him. If this had worked out as planned and the 10,307 Negroes who voted for Weltner had swung over to O'Callaghan the election would have been different.

As things now stand, there will be much figuring among the "political king makers" in coming elections to try and determine just which of the Negro leaders will be able to "deliver" their votes in the future.

C. A. Scott, publisher of the Atlanta Daily World, along with the more prosperous Negro civic leaders supposedly were to go along with O'Callaghan but they DID NOT carry enough weight on election day.

Getting back to the 40th District and the 8th ward, unless the election laws are changed before the next election for either city or county officers and elections are decided on a Ward and District vote instead of city-wide and county-wide,

(Continued on Page 4)

House Colleagues Pay High Tribute To Cong. James C. Davis

Near the closing date of the recent session of Congress, members of the House of Representatives, in a rare move, interrupted their regular proceedings to pay high tribute to Fifth District Congressman James C. Davis, who was defeated for re-election in the recent Democratic primary. The Herald is endebted to Georgia's Third District Congressman E. L. (Tic) Forrester for copies of these tributes. Limitations of space prevent printing in full all the tributes, but excerpts from them are printed below.

Mr. Forrester of Georgia: "Mr. Speaker, when this session adjourns it will mark the end of the magnificent service of our friend and colleague, Hon. James Curran Davis, in the Congress of the United States.

"The services of this great patriot and legislator have seldom been equalled, and that is conceded by everyone familiar with his record.

". . . . There is no such thing as a self-made man, but he personally contributed greatly to his development and, as always, he used good material in the making. He never had any patience with anyone complaining that they were "second class citizens", for he thought anyone whomsoever was exceedingly lucky to live in the United States. He thought the right to pursue happiness and good fortune was all that anyone was entitled to, and that the one who deserved higher status could, with that right, obtain it.

". . . Probably no Congreeman was ever more honored by his southern colleagues. I am certain that no Congressman ever rendered more ardent and magnificent service to his southern colleagues. In the many fights on the floor involving the rights of the States, constitutional government, and so forth, he was the Parliamentarian and handled that high responsibility with a dedication and ability that gained national recognition.

"This country needs men like James Davis as never before. He will be missed in this Congress as few have ever been msissed. We have lost a valiant man, and this is a blow to good government and to the world. We have this consolation however. James Davis will fight on and on. Who knows but what there is a great work for him to do back home or with the National Government. He will certainly be found fighting in the ranks trying to lead us back to the Government and the ideas that we, in our better moments, know are imperative, though sacrifice and devotion are required. . . . ."

Mr. Whitener of North Carolina: "I have had the privilege of working rather closely with Judge Davis on the floor of the House and more particularly on the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives. Everything the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forrester) has said about our distinguished colleague, Judge Davis, is supported by the record. Judge Davis has at all times been in the public eye with his views. He has not hidden his views and impressions of the right course to follow. I think those of us who have had the privilege of serving with him can take a great lesson from his legislative life of courage, character and hard work. . . ."

Mr. Albert of Oklahoma, the majority leader: ". . . Jim Davis and I sat side by side on the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, where he was a tower of strength and ability, during my first term in the House. He has since become one of the finest legislators ever to have served on that great and important committee.

"Jim Davis is a man of rare judgment and of great ability with unswerving loyalty to his country and to his convictions. His departure is going to leave a void among us who know him. He has served his district and his country with distinction. He is my friend—one of the finest friends I have made in this House. . . ."

Mr. Rivers of South Carolina: ". . . I want to congratulate the gentleman for taking this time to eulogize a man whose indefatigable energy and unimpeachable character and dedication to duty will last as a hallmark in this Congress as long as representative government exists on this earth. The vicissitudes of politics are many and they attack us in various ways. Jim Davis is paying the price of defending the Constitution and States rights, and defending the law against expediency and the pressure groups. If one has to be defeated, I think I would rather be defeated on the grounds by which Jim Davis has been defeated because his defeat is not really a defeat, it is a defeat for the principle which he espouses and the convictions which he possesses. We who know him love him for his unswerving allegiance to those things for which he has given his illustrious life. We will miss him, as the majority leader has said, and this void will not be filled in the distant future either in Georgia or in Washington, D. C.

"As the days come and as the days go and as time comes and as our problems wax more and more vexing, we will miss Jim Davis' counsel and his inspiration whose band—our band—grows smaller and smaller each day in the fight for those causes in which we believe. But his work and his dedication to those principles of States rights will inspire us to carry on the fight which he has waged. I want to thank the gentleman for taking this time. We will miss Jim Davis and the country will miss him, and mark you this word—Atlanta, Ga., will miss him."

Mr. Flynt of Georgia: "I personally shall miss Jim Davis when he leaves the House of Representatives. He has been thhe living exemplification of courage, of loyalty, and of devotion to duty. He has been a dedicated member of the House of Representatives just as he, during his entire lifetime, has been a devoted and dedicated patriot who believes in this country, who believes in the basic instrument of our Government, the Constitution of the United States. . . .

"Since his election to the House of Representatives he has remained staunch and steadfast in adhering to those principles in which he believes. He has held fast to those things in which he believes, knowing, but not fearing, that the position which he should take might bring about his defeat for renomination to this body. . . .

"There is no bitterness in the heart of James C. Davis. He is a big man, he is truly a great man, he is a courageous man. He has a heart, a mind and a soul dedicated to this country which we love and which we cherish, and to the principles which have caused it to grow to a position of leadership among the nations of the world. . . ."

Mr. Colmer of Mississippi: ". . . I want to emphasize one of the things that has been said, and that is Jim Davis never counted what the popular side of an issue was. He decided rather what was for the best interests of his people whom he had the honor to represent, and of his great country that he served so well.

". . . Jim Davis to me symbolized a virtue that I must confess I have found to be too rare in political life, and that is political courage. I worked with Jim Davis throughout his stay here in an effort to preserve this Republic to which he was so dedicated and its institutions.

"Many, many times, when we met informally to discuss the approach to certain assaults that were being made upon the Constitution of the United States, and when a question was raised about the impracticability of doing anything about it, when someone would suggest, "That's fine, but we cannot get anywhere with it." his favorite reply was: "Well, if George Washington had sat down on the front porch in his rocking chair at Mt. Vernon instead of going to Valley Forge, we might not have had this Republic.

"This Chamber and this Nation have lost the services of a true patriot."

Mr. Landrum of Georgia: ". . . James Davis served with absolutely no fear of the political consequences. He was a thorough student of all the legislation with which we are confronted here in the House of Representatives. If he did not have all of the information concerning a particular bill of a particular matter then pending before the House, he would search out a Member whom he thought might have that information and discuss it with him. If the one with whom he was discussing the matter took a position with which he disagreed or interpreted a matter of legislation in a different fashion from his interpretation, he could challenge that position with the grace, the ease, and the knowledge rarely found in an individual today. Associating with one who demonstrates such qualities as these which I have tried to enumerate is always pleasant. But to me it has gone beyond being a mere pleasant association, for I can say that his example as a thorough student, as a sound defender and a courageous defender of his own convictions, has been a reward for me in the form of a friendship that I shall not forget."

Mr. Pelley of Wasington: "I would not want the Record to indicate that the admirers of our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, Jim Davis, all come from one State of this Nation or from one section of the country or indeed from one side of the aisle.

"I have served with our colleague for 10 years, and I think while he might not recognize it, I have always looked upon him as a person of the highest integrity. In some respects at times I may have differed as far as convictions were concerned, but never once have I ever failed to recognize that our colleague was motivated by the highest integrity and the utmost integrity.

"Certainly it comes to me that this House will be losing something we need very much when in the next session of Congress Jim Davis will not be here. We will be losing that something that has made this a great deliberative body. That

(Continued on Page 4)

Too Many Elections Cause Of Light Vote?

It can be understood why the vote in Atlanta, Fulton County and the Fifth Congressional District was so much smaller than in most of the recent important races for similar offices. After what seemed like dozens of trips to the polls in recent weeks, there were many people who were just plain, disgusted and tired of voting every other week.

Nevertheless, this is a most serious matter when less than 50% of the qualified, registered voters go to the polls to select the man who will represent them in Washington. It is time that serious thought be given to the problem of stirring up interest in naming the men who will decide so many important matters for them.

Regardless of what happens in Washington, we believe that the Fifth District voters, as a whole, should have little reason to gripe during the next two years if things don't go to suit them in Washington.

Check Other Officials' Expense Accounts

Revelations of the "expense voucher" amounts filed by Civil Defense Director Elliott Jackson over a period of the last few years, covering trips made under the heading of 'official business' probably shook up the public considerably.

This series of stories running in the Journal concerning the operation of the Metropolitan Civil Defense office, it is to be hoped, is only the forerunner of more to come relative to trips made by other appointed and elected public officials.

There is reason to believe that if similar checks were made of the expense accounts of other city, county, state and national officials the public would be appalled at the amount of money the taxpayers spend to enable our elected and appointed officials to travel about the country and yes, the world, attending "conferences" and "conventions" where they can live in luxury at plush resort hotels while they "confer".

Why stop with just one department even though that particular one was the target of the "powers that be"?

Atlanta Made Laughing Stock By Hold-ups

The continuing hold-ups of financial institutions in our city is making Atlanta the laughing stock of the nation.

Yet, these armed hold-ups are certainly not a laughing matter. If you think so just ask an officer, staff member or customer of one of these institutions.

There is no way our law enforcement officials nor officials of these institutions can escape some responsibility for these continued hold-ups. There have been too many and still they continue.

It is so easy to forget and many people have already forgotten that one bank guard has already been killed by one of the bandits. Despite the murder and almost forty hold-ups, none of the criminals have been apprehended.

This is one record in which no one in Atlanta has reason to be proud. In fact it is a disgrace and brings discredit to our fair city.

Death Rules Streets, Expressways Here

Fifty-seven people have been killed in traffic accidents in Atlanta thus far trians have caused most, if not all, of these deaths.

Looking Ahead

Some times things get rather disgusting.

Take for instance the recent press releases and the accompanying, usual follow-up in the local daily press over an incident that occurred down at Mercer University in Macon.

As is generally known, Mercer which has operated in the middle Georgia City for over a hundred years, is the leading Baptist institution of higher learning in Georgia. It has turned out some of the leading individuals in the State, South and Nation. Among them are Jack Tarver of the Atlanta Newspapers, Inc.

Many of the State's leading ministers are graduates of Mercer. Many of the State's leading attorneys are graduates of Mercer. In fact there are literally hundreds of prominent people in various walks of life, playing a big part in the affairs of the State, who are Mercer graduates.

Most Mercerians are pretty dogmatic in their opinions. One thing for sure though, you can't belittle the courage of most of the folks who went through the halls of the old Baptist College on their way toward an education.

Most of the time they speak their mind and do not fear to be identified with any opinion they express. One day recently the local daily press carried a story to the effect that the Lawyer's Alumni Senate of the Mercer University School of Law had taken a vote and gone on record as not favoring integration of the University.

Almost simultaneously a letter appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the daily press in which the writer lambasted everyone connected with Mercer for the action of the Lawyers. The letter was signed "A Nauseated Mercerian".

Now in the first place, the average newspaper has one set place where they put all anonymous letters, the waste basket. In the second place anyone has a right to his own opinion, but if he is to express it in public print only a coward or a faker hesitates to sign his name to the epistle. Secondly, we were rather surprised that the daily press would print the letter, that is unless it was the opinion of the editors as well as the unnamed writer of the letter, which we doubt.

That just doesn't sound like the kind of Mercer Alumni we have known down through the years. We can assure the anonymous writer that while he might have been nauseated, his letter had the same effect on the thousands of Mercer alumni who resented, not his right to his own opinion but, the lack of GUTS in his not being willing to sign his name to the communication.

His was not a new trick in the seemingly current popular propaganda push.

BILL WEATHERFORD

Guy In A Wheelchair

"PROBLEMS"

This week let us discuss somethings which we all have in common . . . problems. Ministers, writers and psychologists spend the majority of their career advising people what to do about their problems. Sometimes their suggestions work, and sometimes they don't. Yet, whatever, the misunderstanding of problems is said one of the most frustrating elements of life. Certainly no one can give the one sure fire method of solving all problems. . . . I can't even solve my own; moreover, if we look at it from our usual, unusual views, we might find our usual, unusual answer.

Perhaps the greatest mistake we make in looking at our problems is the fact that we don't believe we should have them. As an example, after worrying over a trivial matter how many times have we thought I shouldn't be worrying about this . . . I must be losing my mind. Sound familiar? For some unknown reason even though every one else has problems it's abnormal for us to have them. As strange as it seems, the fact we do have problems is the surest sign that we still possess our sanity. The person who has completely lost his mind has no problems. The fact that we are suposed to have problems doesn't imply that we aren't supposed to strive to find the answers. There are reasonable and workable answers to every problem and by using certain logical methods we can find these answers. The other day I was just sittin around worrying about my own problems and I discovered a great truth which I want to more or less kick around. When we worry about problems it's not the actual problems which bother us, rather it's the circumstances which surround it. If my typewriter should suddenly stop, it would be a problem. I would not worry about it for we would take it to IBM and have it fixed. I would start wondering . . . how much is it going to cost? How long is it going to take? I don't have any extra articles to carry me over while this typewriter is beig repaired . . . what shall I do? The problem and answer is

heart talks-and having him stick by me all these years. God just doesn't do it for one person. . . He is eager to perform this miracle for any one. The only thing we must do is ask for it. . and

Traveling Through Georgia

Buck Fever
By: Charles E. Hooper

Just as the leaves have reached their peak in Autumn colors and the persimmons have received their mellowing brush with Jack Frost, many Georgians are heading for the north Georgia counties for the wonderland of the forest and deer hunting. The deer season opened November 1 and continues through November 19th in most North Georgia counties. Be sure to check the reverse side of your hunting license for particular dates in areas.

This year there will be managed hunts in some management areas, and information on these special hunts should be obtained from a Georgia Game and Fish Department representative. Hunting deer in North Georgia's Chattahoochee Forest requires more than just shooting a rifle at a deer, for hunting in the rugged, wooded mountain pit the sportsman against the elusive buck. . . . but maybe you'll lose your shirt tail!

Guns for hunting deer must be shotguns, loaded with slugs or numbered one buckshot or larger, or rifles using center fire cartridge 22 caliber or above with these exceptions: 25-20; 32-20; .30 Army Carbine; .22 Hornet and .218 Bee.

Many sportsmen in Georgia have started using bows and arrows, and this method has become increasingly popular in the mountains. Bows are legal during the regular season and must have a minimum recognizd pull of 40 lbs. Bows must be unstrung while being transported in a motor vehicle. . . in fact they must be unstrung except while actually being used in hunting.

The use of dogs in hunting deer is unlawful.

There are many management areas in the Chattahoochee, comprising more than 170,000 acres. Thes areas include Blue Ridge, Chestatee, Chattahoochee, Lake Russell, and Cohutta. In this North Georgia area you will find an abundance of campsites for those who like to "rough it". And for those desiring more comfort, practically every town and hamlet in North Georgia offers fine motel and hotel accommodations.

If you've never been on a deer hunt, why don't you try it? Plan a November week-end in the wilds of the Chattahoochee Forest. In any event take the family on a sightseeing tour this month in North Georgia. Be sure to bring the camera. It will give them a wonderful outing and give you an opportunity to pick out a campsite in advance.

Just ask your local service station operator to give you the best and most direct route to the "deer trails" in North Georgia. He's always glad to assist you.

Local Camp Fire Girls Plan Annual Sale Of Candies Nov. 16

The Camp Fire Girls of Greater Atlanta will begin their 14th annual Candy Sale on Friday, November 16 to last through Monday, December 3.

Announcement of the Candy Sale plans was made by Mrs. J. Edwards Lantz, chairman of the 1962 Candy Sale Committee.

Over 1,500 Atlanta girls between the ages of 7 and 17 will participate in the sale, with the proceeds being used to support the organization's outstanding summer camping program, Mrs. Lantz said.

The girls will have an opportunity to earn their way to camp by reaching certain quotas in their selling, Mrs. Lantz explained. About 300 girls are expected to earn a free week at Camp Toccoa or Camp John Hope, and many more will earn awards for their participation.

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This is one record in which no one in Atlanta has reason to be proud. In fact it is a disgrace and brings discredit to our fair city.

Death Rules Streets, Expressways Here

Fifty-seven people have been killed in traffic accidents in Atlanta thus far in 1962 and we still have over eight weeks left in the year including those dangerous days during the Christmas season.

This useless loss of life on our streets, walkways, and expressways shows a wanton disregard for the lives of others.

Few, if any, accidents can be truly classified as unavoidable. Circumstances may make these accidents seem unavoidable, but not in reality. Carelessness, speeding, faulty mechanisms, running red traffic lights, making wrong turns, driving under the influence and complete disregard of traffic by pedestrians have caused most, if not all, of these deaths.

Every Atlantan, from Mayor Allen to the latest newcomer, has a responsibility to do everything possible to reduce this death toll. If every motorist and pedestrian would do his or her very best not to violate any of our traffic laws, show proper consideration to the other fellow and drive or walk as if our very life depended on our own action (as it really does), then this shameful death rate would be quickly reduced.

We need an all out individual drive to do everything possible to make Atlanta streets and expressways safer for all of us.

Huge Investment Necessary For Big Dailies

We continue to hear expressions from many Atlanta residents regarding their desire for another daily newspaper in the area.

For those who would rush in to establishment of a new daily we would call their attention to a recent development in the daily newspaper field.

Omaha, Nebraska which was credited with having a population of 301,598 in the 1960 census listed its metropolitan area density as 457,873. At the same time the last census gave Atlanta a population count of 487,455 and the Atlanta Metropolitan Area a population of 1,017,188.

Keep these figures in mind and hold on to your hat!

Recently the World Publishing Company, listed owners of the Omaha World Herald, turned down an offer from an out of state investor reputed to amount to slightly over $40 million for the paper.

So, if you are considering the possibility of going into the daily newspaper field in Atlanta do a little comparing.

Here are the circulation figures for the three Atlanta editions and the three Omaha paper editions:

World-Herald:	morning	127,434
	evening	124,562
	Combined Sunday	251,966
Atlanta:	Constitution	200,558
	Journal	257,966
	Combined Sunday	458,252

Guess, from these figures, how much money is involved in printing and operating a daily newspaper in Atlanta.

Conform With Law Or Pass New Legislation

Once more the ridiculous situation in the liquor traffic has come to the attention of a local Grand Jury.

Judge George P. Whitman in charging the incoming Grand Jury brought out the fact that the continued sale of mixed drinks under pseudo-legal local law, designed to sidestep the state regulations should be looked into by this Jury.

Not that we oppose sale of mixed drinks (if people are going to drink they'll do it one way or the other, regardless of the law), but because the hypocracy of the situation is disgusting, we agree with the Judge.

The time is way past due when we should either amend the state liquor laws to conform with the local city statutes or enforce the State Laws.

With the incoming state administration apparently in harmony with the Atlanta 'rulers' it would seem an ideal time to bring the liquor laws up for revision in the upcoming Session of the Legislature and revise them so that respect can be restored for law in general.

Senate of the Mercer University School of Law had taken a vote and gone on record as not favoring integration of the University.

Almost simultaneously a letter appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the daily press in which the writer lambasted everyone connected with Mercer for the action of the Lawyers. The letter was signed "A Nauseated Mercerian".

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His was not a new trick in the seemingly current popular propaganda push.

GEORGIA IS A GOOD STATE

Curtis Tillman in Waycross Journal-Herald

Our state of Georgia is a good state. It is rich in natural resources and populated with fine people.

You remember, of course, how our state was settled. Good men and women and children came from England under the leadership of James Edward Oglethorpe.

They came to escape unemployment and punishment for debts they could not pay in England.

They came to find a new home and a new start in a new land.

And England was anxious to have Georgia settled for several reasons.

First, the new colony would expand the area and the population of the British Empire.

Second, it would relieve the heavy expense of relief rolls in the cities of England.

Third, it would protect other English colonies in America from the French and Spaniards.

Fourth, the new colony would be able to produce many of the things England needed.

Fifth, the new colony of Georgia would become a buyer of the things that England produced.

Sixth, the Protestants of England hoped that the new colony would be a haven for people who were suffering religious prosecution in Catholic countries at that time.

So Georgia was a bold adventure. It required a lot of faith and courage.

But the people who settled Georgia had plenty of those qualities. They believed in God, in their fellowmen, and in themselves.

They built churches. They built family altars. They cultivated integrity. They practiced brotherly love.

They believed in freedom and square-dealing. They believed in thrift and hard work and honest wages.

Most Georgians of today believe in these Christian principles.

But some do not. And the number who do not believe these things grows larger day by day.

And if the day ever comes when the number of non-believers is greater than the believers, then our state will be in a bad way.

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Without a doubt, one of the most important weapons against the worry which is caused by problems is having someone with whom we can freely discuss. This is a necessity, however, at the same time it could be a tremendous danger. In the first place, it is hard to find anyone who has the answer. Even if they do, there is just one person in a million who can see your problems as you do. Yet, we can't keep worry bottled up inside us.

I'll bet my last nerve pill that over half of our ailments are caused by worry. Perhaps some of you have had the same experience as I. . needing someone with whom you can talk. . . but who? You go to your doctor who is kind enough to sit down with you and listen out your problems. But even their very assuring suggestions — don't worry, forget it—doesn't always click. I thank God that I have a cousin who can see my problems as I do. This word of advice, before you share your problems with anyone be very sure they are all there. The practice of frequently talking with someone you trust about your problems is a welcome way of relieving your worried mind and often solves the situation for you.

The final and most constructive approach toward our problems is sharing them with God. Is this logical? Can God solve our problems? God does two things. . . first He shares them. Then He guides us to the solution. Earlier I mentioned my cousin who has been a life saver for me. . . . I firmly believe that God answered my prayers by sending Bob for our heart to heart talks-and having him stick by me all these years. God just doesn't do it for one person. . . He is eager to perform this miracle for any one. The only thing we must do is ask for it. . and believe. God hears our prayers of request just as He hears our prayers confirming our faith and giving thanks for what He has done for us. Any problem can be solved with God as our Guide.

Problems are things which no normal person can live without. As we learn the solution to our problems, whatever they may be we gain a faith so strong that it it indestructible.

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The Camp Fire organization provides a leisure-time, educational program tailored for each of the four age groups served. Blue Birds are seven and eight years old. Camp Fire Girls includes those in the age group encompassing the fourth through the sixth grades. Jr. Hi Camp Fire Girls includes those who are in the seventh and eighth grades. Horizon Club is for high school girls. All four age groups will participate in the Atlanta Candy Sale.

Prep Grid Picks

By TIGER N. FULTON

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT than the outcome of the Milk Bowl game at Grant Field on Friday is the fact that hundreds of underprivileged school children will be provided milk in the various school cafeterias during the months ahead because of the game. Advance ticket sales to the contest will provide funds for this worthwhile project. Last year a record crowd saw the Milk Bowl game and school officials hope that a new record will be established Friday night.

TOP PLAYERS ARE TOP SCHOLARS. City Athletic Director Sid Scarborough has every reason to be proud of the scholastic records being made by football players in the Atlanta schools. Each year the Atlanta Touchdown Club presents a trophy to the senior football player with the highest scholastic record. Last year there were two players who tied for the honor with a record of all A's through their high school career.

THIS YEAR three players tied for the top honor with straight A's and three others had all A's with the exception of one B and all six players have been among the most outstanding on the gridiron.

A TOP COACHING JOB by Calvin Hartness at North Fulton has been overlooked by the experts thus far. However, the popular coach, who became head man of the Bulldogs when Frank Jernigan was named principal at O'Keefe in the summer, did a remarkable job. Graduation had depleted the Bulldog ranks of most experienced players and Hartness was faced with a tough rebuilding task. After a slow start in which North Fulton was defeated by Grady and Murphy, the Bulldogs began to roll and at season's end was one of the best teams in the city league as the Northside Tigers well know. It took all kinds of breaks against the Bulldogs before the Tigers finally scored the one touchdown of the game.

REGION PLAYOFFS in North Georgia this weekend should see two very close games and perhaps one so close. The Northside-Murphy battle and the Westminster-Gainesville games should be extremely close but the Avondale-Decatur playoff doesn't shape up much of a battle, Avondale having whipped Decatur 24-0.

University Marks 29 Buildings As Fallout Shelters

Parents of students on the Northside attending the University of Georgia will be interested to know that President O. C. Aderhold has signed the Civil Defense Fallout Shelter License which will allow 29 buildings at the university to be marked and stocked for use in case of national emergency.

The buildings will provide shelter for more than 11,000. Several buildings completed since the U. S. Corps of Engineers made its survey and several now under construction will provide more shelters in the future.

President Aderhold said, "The University in cooperation with the civil defense effort is making preparations for the safety of our student body and faculty in any eventuality. We hope and pray that the need for these shelters will not arise, but we do not propose to be unprepared in the event of national emergency."

"In the meantime, the University will continue to go about its normal functions, providing the best possible educational opportunities for a student body which must live and offer leadership in a crisis-ridden world."

BUCK'S HEAD OPINION

(Continued from Page 1)

of course with Thanksgiving coming as always on Thursday, there will be some who will close Wednesday the 21 until the following Monday, the 26th. But Christmas and New Years is when we'll have it.

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It's a wonderful year to comfort-zone your home with electric heat—the method that eliminates both cold drafts and hot blasts.

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Jos. Habersham Chapter To Hear State Regent At Meeting Nov. 15

The Joseph Habersham Chapter DAR will meet Thursday, Nov. 15th, at 10:30 a. m. at Habersham Memorial Hall, 270 15th St.. N. E. Mrs. George Chisolm Blount, regent, will preside.

The speaker, Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick, of Columbus, state regent, will be introduced by Mrs. John F. Thigpen, honorary state regent. Mrs. Kendrick will bring information from the National Board Meeting in Washington, D. C., which she recently attended and the National School Bus Tour, when she visited Tamassee DAR School in South Carolina, the Berry School in Georggia and the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in Alabama.

A musical program will be given by Eliza Holms Feldman, concert pianist and teacher of music at Brenau College. She wil be presented by Mrs. Burton D. Bassham, chairman of music.

Hostesses for the coffee after the meeting are Mesdames Tyler M. Bullock, chairman, Clarke T. Richardson, Wm. M. Turner, John C. Verier, John T. Jeter and Wm. B. Murray. Mrs. Thomas L. Camp and Mrs. Hillyer S. Smith, Sr. will pour. Mrs. Marion A. Crosby is in charge of decorations.

A. H. Colquitt Chapter To Meet Saturday At Woman's Club

The Alfred Holt Colquitt Chapter U. D. C. will meet at the Atlanta Woman's Club, on Saturday, November 10th, at 2:00 p.m., with the president, Mrs. Slade H. Exley, presiding.

An interesting feature of the meeting will be a program on "Founders and Leaders of the United Daughters of the Confederacy".

Reports on, and displays of trophies and awards won at the Georgia Division Convention, held at Macon recently, will be brought by the former president, Mrs. M. S. Gathright.

Mrs. George A. Clarke will

Peony Garden Club Hears Mrs. Harris

The Peony Garden Club held its meeting at the home of Mrs. F. Ward Burts, 1003 Highland View N. E., Wednesday.

Co-hostesses were Mrs. L. P. Taylor and Mrs. A. W. Beasley. Mrs. Hugh Harris was the speaker using as her subject House Plants.

Colonial Dames To Meet On Nov. 19 At Woman's Club

The Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of the XVII Century will meet Monday, November 19, at the Atlanta Woman's Club at 11:30 a. m. There will be a meeting of the Board of Management at 10:30 a. m. Mrs. John B. Cross, state president, will preside.

Miss Alice May Massengale is receiving reservations for the luncheon which will be at 12:30 p. m.

Mrs. John M. Gillspie, first vice president, will introduce the speaker, the Rev. Grafton Pressley, minister of the Methodist Church in Demorest, Georgia.

Delegates and alternates will be elected to attend the National Conference in Washington, D. C. in April.

Mrs. Thomas J. Peniston, librarian general, will play the processional.

Mrs. E. B. Waitt, first vice president general, will be present and will report on the recent National Board meeting which she attended in Washington.

Springlake Gardeners To Hear Mrs. Davis At Meeting Friday

The Springlake Garden Club will meet Friday, November 9, 10:30 a.m. at the home of Mrs. J. G. Howe, 2099 McKinley Road N. W. Mrs. Gordon Thrash and Mrs. Z. G. Haygood will serve as co-hostesses.

Mrs. James C. Davis will speak on "Flowers in the White House."

Pine Brook Gardeners Hear Mrs. Charbonneau

Emory-Vandy Glee Clubs In Joint Concert At Glenn Nov. 19

Two of the South's finest college choral groups will combine talents to sing a varied program ranging from Bach and Handel to college songs and spirituals, at Emory's Glenn Memorial Auditorium Monday, Nov. 19, at 8 p. m.

The Vanderbilt and Emory University Glee Clubs will sing. The oldest choral group on the Vanderbilt campus, the men's glee club has a tradition of good singing dating back to the 1890s. Professor Cyrus Daniel is their director. He is a member of the Nashville symphony orchestra and the Southeast Composers' League.

Mrs. Woodrow Midkiff, pianist and organist from the Belmont College faculty, accompanies them.

The Emory Glee Club, directed by John Austin, has a long reputation as an outstanding choral group. They have made three tour of Europe and have sung on National radio and television networks in this country and Europe.

There will be no admission charge for the concert to which the public is invited. An offering will be taken to help defray the cost of Vanderbilt's tour.

Democratic Women To Hear Cuban Talk At Meeting Friday

The Georgia Woman's Democratic Club will meet Friday, Nov. 9th, at the Atlanta Woman's Club, 1150 Peachtree St., at 12 o'clock. Lunch will be served promptly at noon.

Dr. Olimpia G. Sotolongo, native of Cuba will be the speaker. Her subject will be "My Experiences With Communism In Cuba." She attended Florida Southern College and has lectured on Cuba for the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, in various parts of the eastern United States. Dr. Sotolongo earned her Doctor's degree in Education at the University of Havana, and taught in suburban Havana. She resigned her position and came to the United States seven weeks ago.

Atlanta Opti-Mrs. Club To Hear Joe Murphy

Mrs. Paul Barrington, president of the Atlanta Opti-Mrs. Club, will preside at the regular monthly business meeting, to be held on Thursday, November 8, at the Atlanta Woman's Club. Luncheon will be served at 12 noon.

Joe Murphy, first district manager for social security, will be the guest speaker. He will be introduced by Mrs. John Whatley, program chairman.

Thanksgiving Theme To Be Used On Nov. 11 At Druitt Program

Thanksgiving will be the theme of the parent observation program of the Druitt Studio of Speech to be held in the auditorium of the Northside Y.M.C.A., 3424 Roswell Road, N. W. Sunday afternoon, November 11, at 3 p. m.

Miss Mimi Wilson will act as Mistress of Ceremonies. Other students participating in the program include Dawson Alexander, Denise Avre, Len Bean, Andy and John Bips, Beverly Bowling, Ann Brotherton, Carol Camp, Maro Cooper, Elizabeth Crady, Lee Davenport, Darla Duncan, Mark Eldridge, Stanley Ferguson, Robert Fowler, Geo. Hallock, Susan Harrison, Mary Ann Hewitt, Martha Huff, Bob Hutchins, Cynthia Jackson, Charles Jarvis, Noelle Jordan, Lynn Kerby, Joseph Langton, Mack Breedin Lewis Jr., Charles Lewis, Kathy Mosher, Pamela Mundale, Judson Palmer, Ronnie Peppers, Sheila Quinn, Billy and Cheryl Reid, Jenny Reid, Lane Rabb, Helena, Glen and Horace Robinson, Joan Saul, Ann Schillinger, Robyn Sewell, Yvonne and Steve Smith, Anne Thomas, Brenda Webb, Joseph Whitenton and Joan Zimmerman.

The program is under the direction of Mrs. Fay Druitt Harrison, Director and Mrs. Blanche L. McRae, Asociate Director.

Peachtree Methodist WSCS Circles Meet At Church Nov. 13

Circles of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Peachtree Road Methodist Church,

Annual Orchid Show Will Be Presented At 1st National Nov. 10

The 1962 orchid show of the Atlanta Orchid Society, Inc., will be held on November 10 and 11 in the lobby of the First National Bank of Atlanta, North Avenue Branch, F. L. Stevenson, president of the Society, has announced.

Thousands of exotic orchid plants and blooms will be on display to portray "The Wondeful World of Orchids." Orchid growers from throughout the South and from as far away as California will enter exhibits in the show.

The show will be open to the public on Saturday, November 10 from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sunday, November 11 from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission is free.

Mrs. William G. Brawley, Decatur, Ga., is general chairman of the 1962 orchid show.

Aliea Class Observes 30th Anniversary At Meeting Nov. 9

The Aliae Class of the Second-Ponce de Leon Baptist Church will observe its thirtieth birthday on Nov. 9th with a birthday luncheon in the social hall.

The tables will be arranged by months and each member will sit at the table of her birthday month.

Mrs. Noble Y. Beall is class teacher and Mrs. Leon Williams is the president.

SWEETA

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the meeting are Mesdames Tyler M. Bullock, chairman, Clarke T. Richardson, Wm. M. Turner, John C. Verier, John T. Jeter and Wm. B. Murray. Mrs. Thomas L. Camp and Mrs. Hillyer S. Smith, Sr. will pour. Mrs. Marion A. Crosby is in charge of decorations.

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Reports on, and displays of trophies and awards won at the Georgia Division Convention, held at Macon recently, will be brought by the former president, Mrs. M. S. Gathright.

Mrs. George A. Clarke will give the highlights of the Convention, followed by a business session.

Every member is urged to be present and to bring stamps and bookcovers for the stamp drive.

Neighborhood Garden Club Meets On Friday

Mrs. J. C. Jordan, well known lecturer on flower arranging, will talk on "Christmas Arrangements" at the meeting of the Neighborhood Garden Club to be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, Nov. 9.

Mrs. Gerald O'Keefe and her sister, Mrs. Edward W. Groves, will be hostesses for the meeting at the home of the former at 1325 Peachtree St.

odist Church in Demorest, Georgia.

Delegates and alternates will be elected to attend the National Conference in Washington, D. C. in April.

Mrs. Thomas J. Peniston, librarian general, will play the processional.

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Mrs. James C. Davis will speak on "Flowers in the White House."

Pine Brook Gardeners Hear Mrs. Charbonneau

The Pine Brook Garden Club met at the Home of Mrs. Warren H. Bearden, Jr., 4445 Davidson Ave., NE., Wednesday, with Mrs. Fredrick J. Walters assisting.

Mrs. Ralph Caudell, president, presided and Mrs. William Jackson introduced the guest speaker Mrs. Anne Charbonneau, who spoke on the arranging of artifical flowers. This program introduced a workshop to be held Monday and Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Thomson King, 4397 E. Brookhaven Dr., NE at 10:00 a. m.

St. Pius X Association To Hear Dr. Hopkins On Teen-Age Smoking

Parents and faculty members of St. Pius X Home and School Association will meet Monday, November 19, at 8 p.m. in the School cafetorium. Guest speaker Dr. Wm. Hopkins, one of the South's leading thoracic surgeons, will talk on the perils of smoking with particular emphasis as it relates to teen-agers. Dr. Hopkins' talk will be supplemented with the showing of slides. All parents are cordially invited to attend and hear this most informative talk.

Roxboro Garden Club To Meet On Nov. 14

The Roxboro Garden Club will meet on Wednesday November 14, at the home of Mrs. William Suttles on Roxboro Dr. A program on Christmas Decorations will be presented by Mrs. J. C. Jordan.

country and Europe.

There will be no admission charge for the concert to which the public is invited. An offering will be taken to help defray the cost of Vanderbilt's tour.

Democratic Women To Hear Cuban Talk At Meeting Friday

The Georgia Woman's Democratic Club will meet Friday, Nov. 9th, at the Atlanta Woman's Club, 1150 Peachtree St., at 12 o'clock. Lunch will be served promptly at noon.

Dr. Olimpia G. Sotolongo, native of Cuba will be the speaker. Her subject will be "My Experiences With Communism In Cuba." She attended Florida Southern College and has lectured on Cuba for the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, in various parts of the eastern United States. Dr. Sotolongo earned her Doctor's degree in Education at the University of Havana, and taught in suburban Havana. She resigned her position and came to the United States seven weeks ago.

A musical program has been arranged by two well known Atlanta musicans, Mrs. Guy Hutchison will sing a group of songs accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Paul Snavely. Mrs. Wallace R. Baxter, president, will preside.

For reservations, please call Mrs. Frank Bridges, TR 4-2256 before noon Thursday.

Alpha Delta Pi Group To Meet On Nov. 19 With Miss Collins

The Northside Alpha Delta Pi Alumnae Association will meet November 19 at 8:00 p.m., at the home of Miss Carolyn Collins, at 2772 Dover Road, N. W. Miss Collins will be assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Grant.

After the meeting, the annual "White Elephant" Sale will be held. All A. D. Pi's in the Atlanta area are invited to attend. For further information call Miss Marilyn Jackson at 373-7021.

Bowling, Ann Brotherton, Carol Camp, Maro Cooper, Elizabeth Crady, Lee Davenport, Darla Duncan, Mark Eldridge, Stanley Ferguson, Robert Fowler, Geo. Hallock, Susan Harrison, Mary Ann Hewitt, Martha Huff, Bob Hutchins, Cynthia Jackson, Charles Jarvis, Noelle Jordan, Lynn Kerby, Joseph Langton, Mack Breedin Lewis Jr., Charles Lewis, Kathy Mosher, Pamela Mundale, Judson Palmer, Ronnie Peppers, Sheila Quinn, Billy and Cheryl Reid, Jenny Reid, Lane Rabb, Helena, Glen and Horace Robinson, Joan Saul, Ann Schillinger, Robyn Sewell, Yvonne and Steve Smith, Anne Thomas, Brenda Webb, Joseph Whitenton and Joan Zimmerman.

The program is under the direction of Mrs. Fay Druitt Harrison, Director and Mrs. Blanche L. McRae, Asociate Director.

Peachtree Methodist WSCS Circles Meet At Church Nov. 13

Circles of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Peachtree Road Methodist Church, will meet at the church at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday, Nov. 13, for an hour and a half.

The Bible Leader of each circle will conclude the study of "The Dimensions of Prayer" at this meeting, the fourth session to be held on prayer.

The general meeting of all circles at 12 o'clock noon will be shortened to 30 minutes, with Circle no. 18, Mrs. Stewart Schwarzschild as chairman, in charge. Mrs. Guy Hutchison will sing a hymn on Missions, with copies of the hymn distributed to the audience who will join in singing the hymn as a prayer.

Luncheon will be served.

Frances Long Unit To Meet Nov. 16

Frances Long Unit of the National Association of Parliamentarians will meet November 16, 10:30 a. m. with Mrs. Horace M. Daniel, 424 Collier Road, N. W.

The Aliae Class of the Second-Ponce de Leon Baptist Church will observe its thirtieth birthday on Nov. 9th with a birthday luncheon in the social hall.

The tables will be arranged by months and each member will sit at the table of her birthday month.

Mrs. Noble Y. Beall is class teacher and Mrs. Leon Williams is the president.

SWEETA

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Parents, Officials Urged To Cooperate In Local CD Plans

Parents and school officials must cooperate, calmly and constructively, to work out plans to protect school children in the event of an enemy attack upon the United States, John Lewis, Fulton County School System CD Coordinator, told some 250 PTA CD representatives Friday morning.

A statement from Mr. Lewis, who could not attend the meeting, was read by E. E. Baker, director of attendance and transportation for the Fulton County schools. The statement from Mr. Lewis explained:

"The Fulton County Board of Education has adopted the policy that it will close the schools in case of an enemy attack and dismiss students who can walk home in thirty minutes. Special provisions must be made for those children who cannot walk home in that time. These provisions must be by agreement between parents of these children and the prinicpals of the schools."

Mr. Lewis emphasized the urgency of parents seeing that these arrangements are completed promptly. He also pointed out that parents can join together in "preparedness pools" to insure safety of their children after they leave school.

Added Mr. Lewis:

"The Board of Education has directed each principal to work out and make operational plans to fit the particular situation of his or her school.

"We deeply appreciate the concern and sincere desire of the PTA to build preparedness. These fine people can be of important help to the principals of our schools."

After reading Mr. Lewis' statement, Mr. Baker went on to explain in detail what is planned in the event there is insufficient time for children to be dismissed and sent home.

Duck and cover exercises are being held regularly in all schools and students are taking them in stride along with regular fire drills.

General Carl T. Sutherland, interim CD director, was introduced to the meeting and commended the strong volunteer force of the PTA in CD activities. He further said:

"Many people have believed that attack could not happen here. The Cuban crisis has shown us the necessity for all-out preparedness, and we must all pull together to achieve this."

M. F. Wiedl, Metropolitan CD public information and education deputy, addressed the meeting, emphasizing the need for adults to receive training in shelter management and medical self-help. These two important courses are being made available through local PTA groups as well as the Metropolitan CD organization.

Mrs. Roy Bishop, Fulton County PTA CD Council chairman, presided and outlined the work goals of PTA in the various phases of CD, in cooperation with the school system and Metropolitan CD.

Numerous questions asked in the question and answer period which followed, indicated strong interest in learning all details of how to care for children in any emergency. It was brought out clearly that although group action can provide the guidelines, the ultimate responsibility rests with the individual and with the family unit.

N. DeKalb Kiwanians Pancake Breakfast To Be Held Nov. 10

The North DeKalb Kiwanis Club will present its annual fall benefit pancake breakfast on Saturday, Nov. 10, from 7 until 10 a.m., at the Brookhaven Elementary School cafeteria.

The menu will consist of pancakes, sausage, bacon and coffee. The tickets are only fifty cents.

Proceeds from the breakfast will be used for much needed community projects such as the Linwood Park School lunch program, free dental clinics, Brookhaven Public Library, and Rock Eagle Seminar for families of handicapped children.

Many World Experts On Transportation At Sessions Here

World transportation experts will converge on Atlanta November 7 for what could set off an historic event: the standardization of airborne cargo loading equipment in national and international trade.

This step will be comparable to track gauge standardization by railroads at the turn of the century.

Sponsored by the Institute for the Aerospace Sciences (IAS) and the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) the conclave will be opened by a keynote address by Clarence D. Martin, Jr., U. S. Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation.

The transportation leaders will make two field trips during the forum. One will be to in-

HONORS CHARTER MEMBER. Vice President of the American Society of Association Executives presents an engraved pin to William E. (Bill Dunn, Atlanta, the only living charter member of the Georgia Society of Association Executives, which was founded in Atlanta in 1917. At the time, Dunn was Secretary of the Metal Trades Association. Presentation was made at a luncheon meeting of the GSAE at the Biltmore Hotel. Left to right: Louis A. Klauber, President of Georgia Society of Association Executives; William E. Dunn, Glenn Sandberg, Washington, D. C., Executive Vice President of American Society of Association Executives; Tom Murray, Decatur, Secretary and Treasurer of GSAE; Benson L. Skelton, Vice President of GSAE.

Traveling Thru Georgia

Cloaked somberly in gray moss, the branches of old oaks meet like cathedral arches above the drives and weathered tombstones. Even in the spring when crimson azaleas and white and pink camellias lend the cemetery the beauty of a garden, it is the gray monotone of trailing moss and old stone that most truly characterizes Bonaventure. Brown fallen leaves . . . here and there a bright petal drift past on the slow Wilmington River just east of Savannah, Georgia.

Here in 1706, Colonel John Mulryne, an English gentleman, moved from Charleston, South Carolina, to this site . . . built a house of English brick facing the river and cultivated a beautiful garden. It is told that when his child Mary married Josiah Tattnall, avenues of trees were planted to honor her in the form of initials M and

the Wilmington River and marshes at sunset is an experience you'll long remember, and this view has earned the title of "rainbow point."

Ask your local service station operator to give you the best and most direct route. He's always glad to assist you.

Tales Out of School

HAVE YOU LOOKED AT YOUR CHILD'S TEXTBOOKS LATELY?—A lot of talk was stirred up by the Harper's magazine article THE TROUBLE WITH TEXTBOOKS by Martin Mayer. The thesis was that many textbooks are dull, dreary and without depth and dimension. Georgia puts about 3½ million dollars a year into textbooks for your children. State law says the amount must total $3 a child, at least. This works out for 1962-63 to $4.15 per child for grades 8 through 12, $3.05 per child for grades 4

DAVIS TRIBUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

something is a quality in a Member of the Congress which impels him to do what he thinks is right, to study every question and then to act as he thinks best.

"I believe truly that when Jim Davis leaves this body he will have set an example to many of us who hope to return and will leave with us the hope that as we serve we may be as true to our ideals as he was to his."

Mr. Stephens of Georgia: ". . . Before I actually took my seat in the House from the 10th Congressional District of Georgia I came here to visit and sat in the gallery with a man who pointed out various Members of the House to me. At that time they were only names. This man pointed out Jim Davis, of Georgia, and he said to me then that Jim Davis is one of the very few Members of the House of Representatives whose principles are so steadfast that he

the performance of his work, more unswerving in his devotion to duty, or more uncompromising when it comes to choosing between right and wrong.

"Despite the many responsibilities imposed upon him by the work of his committees, he has always taken the time to inform himself of every important piece of legislation under consideration. Although he has assumed great responsibilities, he has always been most considerate, kind, and helpful to anyone who came to him regarding problems of government, legislation, or politics.

"He leaves the House of Representatives a better legislative body because he served in it, and his record is one which deserves the emulation of every Member of Congress."

Mrr. Libonati of Illinois: ". . . He was unswerving in his loyalties to the philosophies and traditions of the South. His conservative attitudes in Government fiscal problems marked him as a keeper of the taxpayers' purse. His tight rein on legislation involving the expenditures and increased cost reforms of the District of Columbia's government earned for him both commendation and criticism.

"He was a valued legislator in the economy bloc and frowned upon loose spending on new Government service that meant added funds.

"He was uncompromising in any position that he took that he felt was right. . . ."

Mr. Gross of Iowa: ". . . It has also been my privilege to serve with him on the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee of which he is the chairman and I the ranking minority member. Through this service and association I became intimately acquainted with him and I wish to say that there is no Member of Congress whom I hold in greater respect and esteem.

"Judge Davis has those rare qualities of courage, conviction, capability, and integrity. His word is his bond. Having taken a position, having reached a conviction, he does not waver nor succumb to pressure and blandishment.

"It has been both a privilege and a pleasure to serve under the chairmanship of James C. Davis for he was fair at all

the Board of Aldermen or the State Senate who will be elected in a long, long time by the votes of the residents of the Ward and District.

It must be assumed that the "schemers" and the "fixers" will start some careful planning between now and the next election day to assure the continued election by the groups which can be controlled instead of by the PEOPLE.

From a distance, it appears that there is a new group emerging as the king makers, or some additions must be made to the list which has controlled things in the immediate past.

There is a rumor that gradually, the king makers are shoving long-time king pin William B. Hartsfield into the background although many of Mr. Hartsfield's critics of the past bit the dust in recent elections, the rumor goes that his advice and counsel is being sought less and less as the 'young Turks', lead by the 'new breed' plan their plots.

The most dangerous angle to the situation is the fact that an increasing number of substantial citizens, many of whom have long been identified with most progressive moves in the area, are taking the attitude, "to h--l with politics, why should I be interested?" That is a bad thing. When the more substantial, more civic minded folks in a community decide to eliminate themselves from the political arena, it can only be a matter of a short time until local governments are completely taken over by the less desirable characters.

Many are searching for the answer as to how they can revive the interest of these individuals whose advice and counsel will be so badly needed in coming years as the city and area continue to grow.

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schools."

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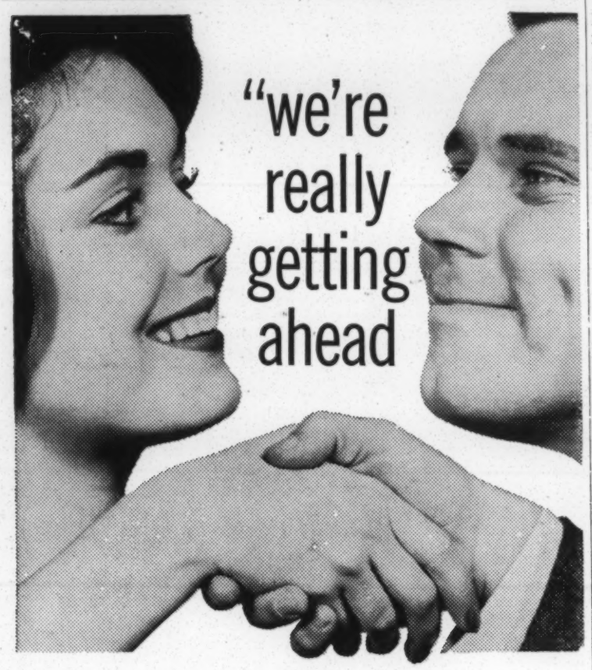

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SAVINGS IN BY 10TH EARN FROM THE 1ST

Many World Experts On Transportation At Sessions Here

World transportation experts will converge on Atlanta November 7 for what could set off an historic event: the standardization of airborne cargo loading equipment in national and international trade.

This step will be comparable to track gauge standardization by railroads at the turn of the century.

Sponsored by the Institute for the Aerospace Sciences (IAS) and the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) the conclave will be opened by a keynote address by Clarence D. Martin, Jr., U. S. Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation.

The transportation leaders will make two field trips during the forum. One will be to inspect Lockheed-Georgia Company and its Marietta, Ga., facilities — world's largest aircraft plant under one roof—and the family of jet age airlift transports produced there. A world center for design, study and manufacture of airlifters, the Georgia Company, a division of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, has put more than 450 of its famed Hercules prop-jets into service around the globe.

Currently, the world's newest type airlifter—a turbofan craft designated the C-141 StarLifter —is being manufactured there. The first cargo-carrying giant will fly next year.

The other field trip will be to Atlanta's new, ultramodern airport. There cargo-type aircraft, terminal operations, loading facilities and a variety of related equipment will be inspected.

This first "International Forum for Air Cargo" will have Paul W. Cherington, professor of business administration, Harvard University Graduate School, as chairman of the opening, stage-setting session.

The unique parley will continue for three days—Nov. 7, 8 and 9—at Atlanta's Dinkler Plaza Hotel. The list of participants reads like a blue book of the leaders of all modes of transportation: air, highway, rail and sea.

Representatives of the U. S. military services will take part, headed by Lt. Gen. Joe W. Kelly, commander of the worldwide Military Air Transport Service. General Kelly will be the luncheon speaker the opening day, with C. E. Woolman, president of Delta Air Lines, Inc., as toastmaster.

Transportation writers from overseas have already announced plans to cover the forum. IAS/SAE will operate a news room for those reporting the conference.

Overseas experts already listed on forum panels are from Australia, West Germany, England and Holland and others are expected.

Basic idea of the international huddle on standardization is that all air cargo begins, or completes, its journey by some form of surface transportation. Thus, the starting point of the standardization effort will be the airborne items in loading equipment. This will give air cargo added "intermodal compatibility"—that is, the cargo can be readily transferred from truck, rail and ship to plane because of standardized handling equipment and practices. Since all cargo originates on the ground and returns to the ground, standardized pallets, containers, loading systems, etc., serving the four major modes of transportation will be a big step forward.

Noted participants in the forum, besides those mentioned, will include Stuart G. Tipton, president, Air Transportation Association of America; Alan S. Boyd, chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, and Wayne Parrish, president, American Aviation Publications.

William E. Dunn, Glenn Sandberg, Washington, D. C., Executive Vice President of American Society of Association Executives; Tom Murray, Decatur, Secretary and Treasurer of GSAE; Benson L. Skelton, Vice President of GSAE.

Traveling Thru Georgia

Cloaked somberly in gray moss, the branches of old oaks meet like cathedral arches above the drives and weathered tombstones. Even in the spring when crimson azaleas and white and pink camellias lend the cemetery the beauty of a garden, it is the gray monotone of trailing moss and old stone that most truly characterizes Bonaventure. Brown fallen leaves . . . here and there a bright petal drift past on the slow Wilmington River just east of Savannah, Georgia.

Here in 1706, Colonel John Mulryne, an English gentleman, moved from Charleston, South Carolina, to this site . . . built a house of English brick facing the river and cultivated a beautiful garden. It is told that when his child Mary married Josiah Tattnall, avenues of trees were planted to honor her in the form of initials M and T. Another story recounts that in later years, a fire was discovered one evening as the Tattnalls were entertaining guests for dinner. Seeing that flames were beyond control, the imperturbable host had the table removed to the garden where, in the light of destroying flames, he regaled his nervous guests with witty conversation as his home was consumed.

At the time of the Revolution, the new state government confiscated the estate of the royalists Tattnalls, who had left the country. But their 18-year-old son, Josiah, embraced the patriotic cause, returned to Georgia and joined General Nathaniel Greene's army. Later the state restored to him his father's estate as a reward.

Bonaventure was converted to a cemetery in 1869. The oldest graves are those of the Tattnall family and of the French soldiers who fell in an attempt to take Savannah from the British during the Revolution.

"Stranger's Tomb," at the entrance, was erected in memory of William Gaston, who was widely known for his hospitality. Because of his kindness to strangers, the people of Savannah honored him by building in his memory a receiving vault. Any stranger who died in Savannah could be placed there temporarily.

Bonaventure . . . while a historic cemetery . . . is most famous for its gardens, flowers, shrubs, and towering oaks. The next time you are in South Georgia, a trip to Bonaventure will be most rewarding. The view from the bluff overlooking the Wilmington River and marshes at sunset is an experience you'll long remember, and this view has earned the title of "rainbow point."

Ask your local service station operator to give you the best and most direct route. He's always glad to assist you.

Tales Out of School

HAVE YOU LOOKED AT YOUR CHILD'S TEXTBOOKS LATELY?—A lot of talk was stirred up by the Harper's magazine article THE TROUBLE WITH TEXTBOOKS by Martin Mayer. The thesis was that many textbooks are dull, dreary and without depth and dimension. Georgia puts about 3½ million dollars a year into textbooks for your children. State law says the amount must total $3 a child, at least. This works out for 1962-63 to $4.15 per child for grades 8 through 12, $3.05 per child for grades 4 through 7, and $2.60 per child for grades 1 through 3.

WHAT THE BLIND ARE READING—They tell me out at our Library for the Blind that the 2,600 readers they serve out there are reading TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD by Harper Lee, WALK EGYPT by Georgia's Vinnie Williams, the histories of Bruce Catton, Fred Allen's MUCH ADO ABOUT ME, Bob Hope's HAVE TUX, WILL TRAVEL, and still the most popular of all, the Bible. Some of the most alert on world affairs of our readers are 95 years old! This service of the Talking Books and Braille is free. See that the blind in your community know about it. The favorite voice they like to listen to is Alexander Scourby's.

MOST INTERESTING TEACHER I MET THIS SUMMER—He's a slow-talking man who has plastic reinforcements in his tongue because a boat blew up under him in the war. He is quiet, wise, kind. He runs a shrimp boat in summer. He has been librarian, but this year will also be counselor. On Sunday, he preaches at a little south Georgia church. Children come into his benign presence, and go out a little gentler, a little kinder, a good deal wiser. (Who is the most interesting teacher in your town? When William Lynn Phelps taught English at Yale, he said, "I regard it as my first duty to make my students INTERESTING people!)

CONNECTOR

(Continued from Page 1)

Capitol, was begun February 26. The contractor, Blythe Brothers Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, has been charged 134 of his 480 working days.

The Airport Connector, a section of Interstate 85 servicing Atlanta Airport from the South Expressway and the southern portion of the Atlanta Circumferential Highway, is under contract to MacDougald Construction Company. The report shows that construction was started in November, 1961. Only 109 of 440 working days have been charged.

The State Highway Department charged 18 working days against the Blythe Brothers project and 14 days against the MacDougald Company during the month of October.

DAVIS TRIBUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

something is a quality in a Member of the Congress which impels him to do what he thinks is right, to study every question and then to act as he thinks best.

"I believe truly that when Jim Davis leaves this body he will have set an example to many of us who hope to return and will leave with us the hope that as we serve we may be as true to our ideals as he was to his."

Mr. Stephens of Georgia: ". . . Before I actually took my seat in the House from the 10th Congressional District of Georgia I came here to visit and sat in the gallery with a man who pointed out various Members of the House to me. At that time they were only names. This man pointed out Jim Davis, of Georgia, and he said to me then that Jim Davis is one of the very few Members of the House of Representatives whose principles are so steadfast that he would rather go down in defeat than compromise his position. I think that is what happened to him in the present situation.

"I would like to express one final thought about the Honorable James C. Davis. Knowing the pressures that were placed upon him, and knowing the pressures that are placed upon a Member of Congress, the deepest inspiration to me in my first term in the House of Representatives came from the way that he was able to withstand those pressures and to say stanchly that he would not compromise doing what he thought was right. That is the way I characterize him and shall always characterize him; he always did what he thought was right."

Mr. Hagan of Georgia: ". . . To the many statements that have been made about his personal integrity and his political courage, and these other fine comments about Jim Davis, I can say that I personally know that he is a man of great character and great ability. I wish it were possible to add up in sums of money the amounts that Jim Davis has been personally responsible for in savings to the taxpayers of this Nation while serving on that particular committee as chairman of the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization, as well as his other actions on that committee and as a Member of this body. . . ."

Mr. Rhodes of Arizona: ". . . He is a man who has the courage of his convictions and the ability to articulate his convictions and, better than that, to stand up for them. We have too few people like that. I think on both sides of the aisle, whether or not we agree with everything said by the gentleman from Georgia, the Honorable James C. Davis, we agree that this House will be the poorer because he will not be here. The reason this is so is that we will have lost a man who has the kind of courage which is becoming altogether too rare in this country. He combined this courage with the ability to point out the defects in our Government and laud those parts of it he thought praiseworthy. He has the quality of being not only a fine Congressman but a good citizen."

Mr. John W. Davis of Georgia: ". . . I do not think I ever saw a man more dedicated to his job, more conscientious in him both commendation and criticism.

"He was a valued legislator in the economy bloc and frowned upon loose spending on new Government service that meant added funds.

"He was uncompromising in any position that he took that he felt was right. . . ."

Mr. Gross of Iowa: ". . . It has also been my privilege to serve with him on the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee of which he is the chairman and I the ranking minority member. Through this service and association I became intimately acquainted with him and I wish to say that there is no Member of Congress whom I hold in greater respect and esteem.

"Judge Davis has those rare qualities of courage, conviction, capability, and integrity. His word is his bond. Having taken a position, having reached a conviction, he does not waver nor succumb to pressure and blandishment.

"It has been both a privilege and a pleasure to serve under the chairmanship of James C. Davis for he was fair at all times. Although of different political affiliation, I can say without fear of contradiction on the part of my colleagues on the subcommittee that Chairman Davis was never unfair to the minority members; never did partisan politics enter into the work of the subcommittee.

"It may not be realized, but I want to say here and now that the retirement of James C. Davis is a loss the Fifth District of Georgia, the State of Georgia, and the House of Representatives could ill afford."

THE OTHER SIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

Dan MacIntyre will be the first and last representative on either most progressive moves in the area, are taking the attitude, "to h--l with politics, why should I be interested?" That is a bad thing. When the more substantial, more civic minded folks in a community decide to eliminate themselves from the political arena, it can only be a matter of a short time until local governments are completely taken over by the less desirable characters.

Many are searching for the answer as to how they can revive the interest of these individuals whose advice and counsel will be so badly needed in coming years as the city and area continue to grow.

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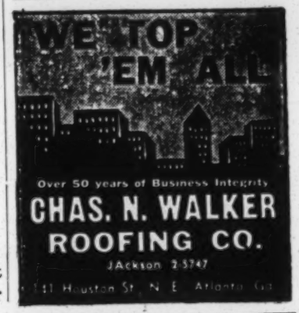

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Citywide Elections Due Test in Albany

Atla. Const. 11-21-62 p.2

By FRED POWLEDGE

An Albany Negro defeated in Tuesday's runoff election for a city commission seat said Wednesday he will file suit to have future voting conducted on a ward basis, rather than citywide.

Thomas C. Chatmon, 33-year-old operator of a beauty supply firm, was defeated 6,705 to 2,656 by former Commissioner B. C. Gable in the Democratic primary runoff.

Mr. Chatmon was the first Negro to offer for the seat in modern times.

His candidacy followed a lengthy voter registration campaign conducted by the Albany Movement, a civil rights organization. It has been estimated that the Negro registration of six months ago, which stood at about 2,000, was doubled in time for this fall's elections. About 15,000 persons, Negro and white, are registered in the city.

MR. CHATMON said Wednesday that "we will file a suit within the next few days" to force the election of commissioners on a ward, rather than citywide, basis. He likened the situation here to the situation in Atlanta, where a state judge ruled in favor of districtwide, rather than countywide, elections for state senator.

"We think it is very unfair, the way it is now, just as the people in Atlanta thought it was unfair," said the defeated candidate.

THE ONE predominantly Negro ward in Albany's five-ward election setup gave Mr. Chatmon 1,912 votes, to 185 for Mr. Gable, a television dealer. In the predominantly white ward, Mr. Gable got 2,918 votes to Mr. Chatmon's 98 votes.

file Ga. V-R

~~1954~~ 1962

COUNTIES AND

UNIT VOTE	COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	TOTAL
2	APPLING	Baxley	8,803
2	ATKINSON	Pearson	3,190
2	BACON	Alma	3,890
2	BAKER	Newton	1,655
4	BALDWIN	Milledgeville	6,830
2	BANKS	Homer	3,726
2	BARROW	Winder	7,003
4	BARTOW	Cartersville	13,485
2	BEN HILL	Fitzgerald	4,032
2	BERRIEN	Nashville	5,639
6	BIBB	Macon	46,720
2	BLECKLEY	Cochran	3,928
2	BRANTLEY	Nahunta	3,765
2	BROOKS	Quitman	3,802
2	BRYAN	Pembroke	3,626
4	BULLOCH	Statesboro	9,353
4	BURKE	Waynesboro	4,377
2	BUTTS	Jackson	4,040
2	CALHOUN	Morgan	1,830
2	CAMDEN	Woodbine	3,604
2	CANDLER	Metter	4,055
4	CARROLL	Carrollton	13,409
2	CATOOSA	Ringgold	7,885
2	CHARLTON	Folkston	2,108
6	CHATHAM	Savannah	51,183
2	CHATTAHOOCHEE	Cusseta	355
4	CHATTOOGA	Summerville	10,201
2	CHEROKEE	Canton	11,823
4	CLARKE	Athens	11,473
2	CLAY	Ft. Gaines	1,141
4	CLAYTON	Jonesboro	15,638
2	CLINCH	Homerville	2,632
6	COBB	Marietta	33,375
4	COFFEE	Douglas	11,340
4	COLQUITT	Moultrie	12,479
2	COLUMBIA	Appling	3,763
2	COOK	Adel	6,924
4	COWETA	Newnan	10,702
[illegible]	CRAWFORD	Knoxville	[illegible]

COUNTIES AND COU

UNIT VOTE	COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	
2	JEFFERSON	Louisville	4,807
2	JENKINS	Millen	3,359
2	JOHNSON	Wrightsville	3,470
2	JONES	Gray	3,493
2	LAMAR	Barnesville	4,582
2	LANIER	Lakeland	2,153
4	LAURENS	Dublin	11,821
2	LEE	Leesburg	1,417
2	LIBERTY	Hinesville	4,758
2	LINCOLN	Lincolnton	2,250
2	LONG	Ludowici	1650
4	LOWNDES	Valdosta	10,580
2	LUMPKIN	Dahlonega	2,927
2	MACON	Oglethorpe	3,544
2	MADISON	Danielsville	4,172
2	MARION	Buena Vista	1,427
2	McDUFFIE	Thomson	4,381
2	McINTOSH	Darien	3,079
4	MERIWETHER	Greenville	5,806
2	MILLER	Colquitt	3,226
4	MITCHELL	Camilla	5,478
2	MONROE	Forsyth	3,938
2	MONTGOMERY	Mt. Vernon	3,100
2	MORGAN	Madison	3,697
2	MURRAY	Chatsworth	4,704
6	MUSCOGEE	Columbus	32,396
2	NEWTON	Covington	7,275
2	OCONEE	Watkinsville	2,317
2	OGLETHORPE	Lexington	3,022
2	PAULDING	Dallas	7,089
2	PEACH	Ft. Valley	3,511
2	PICKENS	Jasper	5,264
2	PIERCE	Blackshear	4,212
2	PIKE	Zebulon	3,412
4	POLK	Cedartown	11,885
2	PULASKI	Hawkinsville	3,408
2	PUTNAM	Eatonton	2,866
2	QUITMAN	Georgetown	831
[illegible]	RABUN	[illegible]	[illegible]

2	BUTTS	Jackson	4,040
2	CALHOUN	Morgan	1,830
2	CAMDEN	Woodbine	3,604
2	CANDLER	Metter	4,055
4	CARROLL	Carrollton	13,409
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4	COLQUITT	Moultrie	12,479
2	COLUMBIA	Appling	3,763
2	COOK	Adel	6,924
4	COWETA	Newnan	10,702
2	CRAWFORD	Knoxville	1,563
2	CRISP	Cordele	6,069
2	DADE	Trenton	4,326
2	DAWSON	Dawsonville	1,835
4	DECATUR	Bainbridge	9,262
6	DEKALB	Decatur	84,143
2	DODGE	Eastman	10,974
2	DOOLY	Vienna	5,312
4	DOUGHERTY	Albany	16,729
2	DOUGLAS	Douglasville	8,257
2	EARLY	Blakely	3,990
2	ECHOLS	Statenville	857
2	EFFINGHAM	Springfield	3,398
2	ELBERT	Elberton	9,721
2	EMANUEL	Swainsboro	9,962
2	EVANS	Claxton	2,953
2	FANNIN	Blue Ridge	8,667
2	FAYETTE	Fayetteville	2,809
6	FLOYD	Rome	21,016
2	FORSYTH	Cumming	5,418
2	FRANKLIN	Carnesville	10,561
6	FULTON	Atlanta	177,497
2	GILMER	Ellijay	4,110
2	GLASCOCK	Gibson	1,284
4	GLYNN	Brunswick	10,868
2	GORDON	Calhoun	8,713
2	GRADY	Cairo	4,788
2	GREENE	Greensboro	4,203
4	GWINNETT	Lawrenceville	21,929
2	HABERSHAM	Clarkesville	7,302
4	HALL	Gainesville	14,573
2	HANCOCK	Sparta	2,262
2	HARALSON	Buchanan	7,546
2	HARRIS	Hamilton	3,603
2	HART	Hartwell	6,259
2	HEARD	Franklin	2,646
2	HENRY	McDonough	9,602
2	HOUSTON	Perry	9,662
2	IRWIN	Ocilla	5,600
2	JACKSON	Jefferson	7,087
2	JASPER	Monticello	2,697
2	JEFF DAVIS	Hazlehurst	4,922

2	McINTOSH	Darien	3,079
4	MERIWETHER	Greenville	5,806
2	MILLER	Colquitt	3,226
4	MITCHELL	Camilla	5,478
2	MONROE	Forsyth	3,938
2	MONTGOMERY	Mt. Vernon	3,100
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2	PIKE	Zebulon	3,412
4	POLK	Cedartown	11,885
2	PULASKI	Hawkinsville	3,408
2	PUTNAM	Eatonton	2,866
2	QUITMAN	Georgetown	831
2	RABUN	Clayton	5,116
2	RANDOLPH	Cuthbert	2,918
6	RICHMOND	Augusta	32,844
2	ROCKDALE	Conyers	5,372
2	SCHLEY	Ellaville	1,064
2	SCREVEN	Sylvania	4,393
2	SEMINOLE	Donalsonville	3,034
4	SPALDING	Griffin	10,761
2	STEPHENS	Toccoa	9,492
2	STEWART	Lumpkin	1,792
4	SUMTER	Americus	6,279
2	TALBOT	Talbotton	1,706
2	TALIAFERRO	Crawfordville	1,774
2	TATTNALL	Reidsville	7,940
2	TAYLOR	Butler	3,329
2	TELFAIR	McRae	4,284
2	TERRELL	Dawson	3,063
4	THOMAS	Thomasville	10,347
4	TIFT	Tifton	8,306
2	TOOMBS	Lyons	6,393
2	TOWNS	Hiawassee	3,161
2	TREUTLEN	Soperton	3,156
4	TROUP	LaGrange	14,154
2	TURNER	Ashburn	2,901
2	TWIGGS	Jeffersonville	1,944
2	UNION	Blairsville	4,346
4	UPSON	Thomaston	7,059
4	WALKER	LaFayette	25,947
2	WALTON	Monroe	6,839
4	WARE	Waycross	15,870
2	WARREN	Warrenton	1,828
2	WASHINGTON	Sandersville	8,131
2	WAYNE	Jesup	7,980
2	WEBSTER	Preston	775
2	WHEELER	Alamo	2,575
2	WHITE	Cleveland	4,552
4	WHITFIELD	Dalton	18,511
2	WILCOX	Abbeville	3,732
2	WILKES	Washington	4,022
2	WILKINSON	Irwinton	3,406
2	WORTH	Sylvester	5,146

1,364,988

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS BY YEARS

COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962
APPLING	Baxley	8,283	8,519	7,752	9,064	8,803
ATKINSON	Pearson	5,335	6,461	4,961	2,951	3,190
BACON	Alma	5,379	5,997	6,127	6,285	3,890
BAKER	Newton	1,511	1,727	1,670	1,740	1,655
BALDWIN	Milledgeville	9,181	9,981	10,293	10,293	6,830
BANKS	Homer	3,148	4,460	4,464	3,713	3,726
BARROW	Winder	6,142	6,980	6,160	6,760	7,003
BARTOW	Cartersville	12,034	13,144	12,442	13,108	13,485
BEN HILL	Fitzgerald	4,702	5,061	4,727	3,916	4,032
BERRIEN	Nashville	6,334	7,005	4,580	4,804	5,639
BIBB	Macon	32,076	32,864	31,037	31,869	46,720
BLECKLEY	Cochran	5,239	6,121	3,391	4,161	3,928
BRANTLEY	Nahunta	3,860	3,427	3,993	3,786	3,765
BROOKS	Quitman	4,525	4,906	5,016	3,716	3,802
BRYAN	Pembroke	2,657	3,034	2,789	3,551	3,626
BULLOCH	Statesboro	10,056	11,178	9,289	9,183	9,353
BURKE	Waynesboro	4,184	3,968	4,091	3,711	4,377
BUTTS	Jackson	4,397	5,419	5,247	5,668	4,040
CALHOUN	Morgan	1,951	2,084	1,814	1,816	1,830
CAMDEN	Woodbine	3,228	4,372	3,991	3,861	3,604
CANDLER	Metter	3,688	4,369	4,369	4,185	4,055
CARROLL	Carrollton	16,750	18,044	14,605	12,451	13,409
CATOOSA	Ringgold	9,217	9,620	10,008	11,508	7,885
CHARLTON	Folkston	2,500	2,315	2,333	1,893	2,108
CHATHAM	Savannah	45,120	46,798	46,193	46,139	51,183
CHATTAHOOCHEE	Cusseta	288	318	292	335	355
CHATTOOGA	Summerville	11,637	12,712	12,261	9,639	10,201
CHEROKEE	Canton	10,593	10,652	13,069	13,762	11,823
CLARKE	Athens	14,493	15,555	17,391	10,703	11,473
CLAY	Ft. Gaines	1,040	1,081	1,107	1,121	1,141
CLAYTON	Jonesboro	10,450	13,736	11,918	14,304	15,638
CLINCH	Homerville	2,622	2,963	2,748	2,796	2,632
COBB	Marietta	26,663	29,342	30,042	30,376	33,375
COFFEE	Douglas	9,108	11,928	11,000	11,744	11,340
COLQUITT	Moultrie	11,436	12,150	13,965	15,293	12,479
COLUMBIA	Appling	3,321	3,718	3,933	4,720	3,763
COOK	Adel	4,750	6,877	6,500	6,745	6,924
COWETA	Newnan	5,375	13,925	13,244	11,776	10,702
CRAWFORD	Knoxville	1,570	1,897	1,651	1,595	1,563
CRISP	Cordele	5,311	5,746	5,506	6,100	6,069
DADE	Trenton	3,691	3,883	3,718	4,329	4,326
DAWSON	Dawsonville	2,099	2,018	2,172	2,183	1,835
DECATUR	Bainbridge	8,330	7,930	8,490	8,857	9,262
DEKALB	Decatur	54,679	61,424	66,603	70,636	84,143
DODGE	Eastman	10,486	10,866	10,756	12,075	10,974
DOOLY	Vienna	4,741	5,149	4,974	5,067	5,312
DOUGHERTY	Albany	22,400	12,182	13,443	14,405	16,729
DOUGLAS	Douglasville	6,268	7,576	7,778	9,405	8,257
EARLY	Blakely	4,661	4,561	4,017	4,151	3,990
ECHOLS	Statenville	926	870	819	745	857
EFFINGHAM	Springfield	2,978	3,134	2,806	3,068	3,398
ELBERT	Elberton	8,178	10,011	10,116	9,658	9,721
EMANUEL	Swainsboro	6,829	8,661	9,014	9,650	9,962
EVANS	Claxton	2,684	2,903	2,689	2,806	2,953
FANNIN	Blue Ridge	8,433	8,334	8,522	8,452	8,667
FAYETTE	Fayetteville	3,002	3,752	3,229	2,766	2,809
FLOYD	Rome	28,041	31,071	20,767	22,698	21,016
FORSYTH	Cumming	3,948	5,020	4,148	5,419	5,418
FRANKLIN	Carnesville	10,068	7,300	5,800	12,319	10,561
FULTON	Atlanta	124,978	124,808	133,291	145,096	177,497
GILMER	Ellijay	5,384	4,564	4,460	4,041	4,110
GLASCOCK	Gibson	1,543	1,615	1,358	1,385	1,284
GLYNN	Brunswick	10,563	10,159	9,464	9,834	10,868
GORDON	Calhoun	7,665	7,578	7,702	8,744	8,713
GRADY	Cairo	7,389	5,267	5,907	4,709	4,788
GREENE	Greensboro	5,948	7,508	7,781	7,501	4,203
GWINNETT	Lawrenceville	16,546	16,500	17,500	20,579	21,929
HABERSHAM	Clarkesville	7,706	8,423	8,423	6,000	7,302
HALL	Gainesville	17,377	20,745	18,751	14,010	14,573
HANCOCK	Sparta	3,551	4,097	3,794	3,045	2,262
HARALSON	Buchanan	11,443	8,757	12,194	6,401	7,546
HARRIS	Hamilton	3,689	3,675	3,850	4,021	3,603
HART	Hartwell	6,823	6,535	6,238	7,312	6,259
HEARD	Franklin	2,750	3,061	2,849	3,190	2,646
HENRY	McDonough	6,198	7,008	7,104	8,239	9,602
HOUSTON	Perry	5,175	7,386	7,739	7,653	9,662
IRWIN	Ocilla	4,500	5,000	5,200	4,800	5,600
JACKSON	Jefferson	6,800	7,588	7,659	7,114	7,087
JASPER	Monticello	3,349	3,225	3,334	2,548	2,697
JEFF DAVIS	Hazlehurst	5,869	4,239	6,190	4,282	4,922

COMPILED BY
BEN W. FORTSON JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

COUNTY	COURTHOUSE	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962
JEFFERSON	Louisville	6,253	6,251	4,384	4,333	4,807
JENKINS	Millen	3,260	3,769	3,196	3,541	3,359
JOHNSON	Wrightsville	5,309	5,852	3,923	3,710	3,470
JONES	Gray	2,419	2,379	2,659	3,013	3,493
LAMAR	Barnesville	3,646	3,785	3,700	4,278	4,582
LANIER	Lakeland	2,274	2,479	2,344	2,468	2,153
LAURENS	Dublin	14,431	16,972	16,725	11,679	11,821
LEE	Leesburg	1,203	1,273	1,310	1,239	1,417
LIBERTY	Hinesville	3,919	4,529	4,600	4,014	4,758
LINCOLN	Lincolnton	2,292	1,661	2,440	2,225	2,250
LONG	Ludowici	2,602	3,262		3,470	1,650
LOWNDES	Valdosta	13,222	15,001	14,564	14,969	10,580
LUMPKIN	Dahlonega	4,033	4,204	3,995	2,747	2,927
MACON	Oglethorpe	3,124	3,551	3,202	3,480	3,544
MADISON	Danielsville	5,528	4,731	4,643	4,807	4,172
MARION	Buena Vista	1,396	1,406	1,382	1,563	1,427
McDUFFIE	Thomson	4,200	4,336	4,468	4,297	4,381
McINTOSH	Darien	2,785	2,667	2,615	2,890	3,079
MERIWETHER	Greenville	8,013	8,574	6,384	5,458	5,806
MILLER	Colquitt	3,277	3,499	3,363	3,193	3,226
MITCHELL	Camilla	8,835	7,781	7,673	5,326	5,478
MONROE	Forsyth	4,311	3,796	4,086	3,805	3,938
MONTGOMERY	Mt. Vernon	3,435	4,163	4,320	3,908	3,100
MORGAN	Madison	4,212	3,354	3,353	3,820	3,697
MURRAY	Chatsworth	4,658	4,831	4,997	3,812	4,704
MUSCOGEE	Columbus	35,000	29,962	26,588	26,549	32,396
NEWTON	Covington	9,463	10,263	10,963	6,042	7,275
OCONEE	Watkinsville	3,348	3,730	3,596	2,275	2,317
OGLETHORPE	Lexington	2,810	3,206	3,157	3,059	3,022
PAULDING	Dallas	8,068	8,149	8,286	8,169	7,089
PEACH	Ft. Valley	3,056	3,124	3,218	3,198	3,511
PICKENS	Jasper	3,953	5,338	4,494	4,840	5,264
PIERCE	Blackshear	5,500	5,501	3,769	4,256	4,212
PIKE	Zebulon	2,540	3,048	3,016	3,320	3,412
POLK	Cedartown	14,192	15,840	11,006	11,571	11,885
PULASKI	Hawkinsville	2,869	3,323	3,088	3,255	3,408
PUTNAM	Eatonton	2,737	3,056	2,936	3,173	2,866
QUITMAN	Georgetown	722	808	764	804	831
RABUN	Clayton	4,195	4,766	4,878	5,243	5,116
RANDOLPH	Cuthbert	3,216	3,046	3,078	2,856	2,918
RICHMOND	Augusta	26,588	28,620	29,080	28,867	32,844
ROCKDALE	Conyers	3,622	4,064	4,064	4,662	5,372
SCHLEY	Ellaville	1,058	1,114	1,164	1,027	1,064
SCREVEN	Sylvania	3,606	3,950	3,562	4,027	4,393
SEMINOLE	Donalsonville	3,212	3,364	3,201	3,500	3,034
SPALDING	Griffin	10,742			10,284	10,761
STEPHENS	Toccoa	7,224	8,228	8,869	10,289	9,492
STEWART	Lumpkin	2,156	2,262	1,662	1,808	1,792
SUMTER	Americus	6,667	6,068	5,647	6,035	6,279
TALBOT	Talbotton	1,477	1,632	1,667	1,799	1,706
TALIAFERRO	Crawfordville	1,603	2,007	1,669	1,840	1,774
TATTNALL	Reidsville	8,794	10,004	9,904	8,417	7,940
TAYLOR	Butler	3,180	3,449	3,450	3,294	3,329
TELFAIR	McRae	6,920		7,558	7,576	4,284
TERRELL	Dawson	3,776	3,591	2,858	2,945	3,063
THOMAS	Thomasville	9,982	10,544	10,001	9,536	10,347
TIFT	Tifton	7,600	6,768	7,794	8,123	8,306
TOOMBS	Lyons	5,528	6,517	5,713	6,511	6,393
TOWNS	Hiawassee	2,600	2,123		3,514	3,161
TREUTLEN	Soperton	3,200	3,559	2,552	2,683	3,156
TROUP	LaGrange	16,704	14,845	15,940	13,491	14,154
TURNER	Ashburn	3,807	4,467	4,367	3,994	2,901
TWIGGS	Jeffersonville	2,667	2,940	2,865	1,936	1,944
UNION	Blairsville	4,695	4,822	4,944	5,662	4,346
UPSON	Thomaston	7,523	6,467	5,903	6,153	7,059
WALKER	LaFayette	22,802	25,356	24,451	25,061	25,947
WALTON	Monroe	7,310	8,130	7,678	6,595	6,839
WARE	Waycross	17,746	13,338	13,736	14,756	15,870
WARREN	Warrenton	2,076	2,304	2,201	1,931	1,828
WASHINGTON	Sandersville	7,417	7,543	8,400	7,941	6,811
WAYNE	Jesup	6,950	8,789	9,370	7,705	7,980
WEBSTER	Preston	1,293	908	934	800	775
WHEELER	Alamo	3,469	3,492	3,592	2,776	2,575
WHITE	Cleveland	3,965	4,119	4,121	4,462	4,552
WHITFIELD	Dalton	21,000	16,339	16,777	17,756	18,511
WILCOX	Abbeville	4,383	3,470	3,289	3,667	3,732
WILKES	Washington	3,229	3,700	3,654	3,779	4,022
WILKINSON	Irwinton	3,171	3,472	3,452	3,637	3,406
WORTH	Sylvester	5,903	6,118	6,151	6,311	5,146
	TOTAL	1,273,793	1,310,586	1,286,021	1,302,139	1,364,988

file Gov. V-R Atla Const. 1-4-63 p.15

Politics and People

Honest Voting Bill Should Come First

By REG MURPHY
Constitution Political Editor

There has been so much talk in Georgia about the "floating vote" and the bought vote and the uncounted vote that people may not listen any more.

But the incoming governor and the new Legislature should listen for a moment to what a very distinguished Georgia observer said the other day:

Reg Murphy

"If I were Carl Sanders, I would come to the Legislature with an Honest Elections bill patterned along the same lines as Gov. Vandiver's Honesty In Government law.

"I would make it House Bill One, and I would give it all the push I could muster. I would try to guarantee that everybody in Georgia participated in an honest election. And the penalties for holding crooked elections should be awfully tough.

Analysis and Comment

GLOWING GAIN

"If he did that, and the people all over this state knew they could count on honest elections every time, it would be the most glowing accomplishment of an administration."

It would, indeed, be a glowing accomplishment. The state has been plagued for years with questionable elections. This year alone, there has been evidence accumulated of vote buying in Gilmer County, ballot stuffing in Quitman County, a "floating vote" for sale to the highest bidder in Towns County.

It is a permanent blot on the record of elections in a state which is beginning to pride itself on honest government. It could be erased only by very tough laws to penalize vote fraud.

A CLEAR MANDATE

To go along with the stiff penalties, however, there needs to be a clear mandate in the law for the state to intervene in vote frauds in local elections.

Governors traditionally have been leery of moving into such situations. They have tried to leave things to be worked out by local governments.

Such a system simply does not work. The people elected locally are in power. They are not about to punish themselves in some masochistic self-regulating system. There needs to be an agency (one already in existence) with the power and responsibility to move in.

PETITION, TOO

That done, there would be one other need. People should be able to govern themselves through petition on occasion.

"House Bill Two should provide for a referendum on any state or local issue on petition of 25 per cent of the registered voters," said the state official.

Initiative and referendum on vital questions is an important part of government in other states. It should be in Georgia. This would encourage more active citizen participation.

Sanders does, of course, have his own legislative program and his own headaches. He may not, at this moment, choose to take on more.

But he could literally gain the praises of people all the way from the mountains to the sea by guaranteeing them honest elections. And what better way to guarantee a fair count for himself and the legislators in the future elections?

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atl. Const.
1-4-63
9-6

15,000 Face Purge From Voter Rolls

More than 15,000 Fulton voters are being notified they will be purged from registration rolls unless they apply for continuation of their registration by April 1.

Fulton Registrar Leon G. Hay said the voters are being purged in accordance with a state law which requires that a registered voter must vote in either a county, state or national election every three years.

60 PCT. CAN SIGN

He estimated that 60 per cent of the voters will be reinstated by signing the oath on the back of the notice which says that the voter's personal and residential qualifications remain unchanged. Reply envelopes are included in the notices, he said.

Hay said that it will take very little time for voters who apply for auto license tags at the Fulton Administration Building, 165 Central Ave., SW, to stop by his office and bring their applications. He suggests that voters have their latest addresses registered.

9 PCT. INCREASE

During the record registration year of 1962 (because there were so many elections) voter registration increased nine per cent over 1961. Negro voters showed an 11 per cent increase in registration, with 4,614 new registrants. White voter registration increased seven per cent with 8,765 voters more than in 1961.

The year's total registration was 177,475 compared to 164,096 registered in 1961.

Would Serve All Chatham County

file Ga V-K

B'ham World 2-9-63 p. 1

Negro Seeks Senate Seat From District 3

SAVANNAH, Ga. (UPI)—Eugene H. Gadsden, Savannah Negro attorney running for the third senatorial district seat in the state Legislature, pledged Sunday that if elected he would represent all the district residents "without fear or favor."

The 50-year-old Negro also pledged to serve Chatham County "without regard to geographical boundaries . . ."

Gadsden noted that about two-thirds of Chatham's County's population is white and about 1-third Negro. He said two senators now serving the county are white and he felt the voters would best be served by his election to represent the "minority citizenry."

Gadsden said the Political Guidance Committee of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, a Negro organization, had endorsed his candidacy.

The Negro candidate has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is currently representing about 35 Negro parents in a federal court suit seeking to desegregate the Chatham County public schools.

He is one of four candidates seeking the third district seat in the special Feb. 13 election.

His opponents, all white men, are Democrat John Baker, Democrat Spence Grayson, and Republican Joe Tribble. Gadsden identifies himself as a Democrat.

Officer

ATLA CONST. 2-15-63

Okay Registrar Visits

A bill by Rep. Joe Mack Wilson of Cobb County to allow county registrars to register voters in each militia district instead of just at the courthouse passed the House Judiciary Committee Thursday.

3-Georgia Legislature

Atlanta Constitution 2-16-63 p. 14

Voter Bill Is Passed By House

The Georgia House did a short one-and-a-half hours' work Friday, then adjourned for the weekend. The Senate went home Thursday.

Before taking off for the two-day break, the representatives passed a bill by Rep. Joe Mack Wilson of Cobb to increase voter registration. It would permit registrars to send deputies into each militia district of a county.

Atlanta Const
3-6-63 p.6

Legislature Votes Eased Registering

file Ga V-R

The General Assembly Tuesday completed passage of a bill that will make it mandatory for counties of 100,000 population or more to have places in addition to the courthouse for registering voters.

The bill passed the Senate Tuesday and now goes to Gov. Carl Sanders.

Sen. William Searcey of Savannah frankly told the Senate Rules Committee earlier Tuesday morning that the bill is designed to get "more white voters" registered.

Floor Leader Charles Pannell commented that if that were the case, shouldn't the smaller counties also make it easier to register voters?

Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee approved a bill requiring that absentee ballots be voted in person between three and 30 days before election and that they be sealed and deposited in a container in the ordinary's office in the voter's presence.

Rep. Tom Murphy, chairman of a sub-committee amending the bill, said the purpose of in-person absentee voting was to prevent "anybody from getting a bunch of blank ballots and mailing them to all their kinfolks here in Atlanta and other places."

file
Sa V-R

ENROLLMENT

March 13 1963

The Committee of the House on Auditing, Enrolling, Engrossing and Journals has examined the within and finds the same properly enrolled.

Clarke of Monroe

Chairman

Geo L Smith

Speaker of the House

Glenn Ellard

Clerk of the House

Peter Zack Geer

President of the Senate

George D Stewart

Secretary of the Senate

Received W W Barnard Jr

Secretary, Executive Department

This 13 day of March 1963

Approved Carl E Sanders

Governor

This 13 day of March 1963

H. B. No. 246 Act No. 51

General Assembly

STATE OF GEORGIA 1776

AN ACT

To amend an Act effecting a complete revision of the Laws of this State relating to the qualification and registration of voters so as to provide for registration at places other than the office of the registrars, and for other purposes.

IN HOUSE

Read 1st time Feb 14, 1963

Read 2nd time Feb 15, 1963

Read 3rd time Feb 21, 1963

And Passed

Ayes 128 Nays 2

Glenn Ellard

Clerk of the House

IN SENATE

Read 1st time Feb 25, 1963

Read 2nd time Feb 26, 1963

Read 3rd time Mar 5, 1963

And Passed

Ayes 32 Nays 0

George D Stewart

Secretary of the Senate

By: Messrs. Richardson of Chatham, Flournoy of Cobb and others.

A BILL

To be entitled an Act To amend an Act effecting a complete revision of the Laws of this State relating to the qualification and registration of voters, approved March 25, 1958 (Ga. Laws 1958, p. 269), as amended, so as to provide for registration at places other than the office of the registrars or the tax collector or the tax commissioner in counties having a population of over 100,000, according to the United States Census of 1960 or any future such decennial census; to authorize registration by deputies; to provide the procedure connected therewith; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

SECTION 1

An Act effecting a complete revision of the laws of this State relating to the qualification and registration of voters, approved March 25, 1958 (Ga. Laws 1958, p. 269), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new Section to be known as Section 10A to read as follows:

"Section 10A. In all counties of this State having a population of more than 100,000, according to the United States Census of 1960 or any such future decennial census, the chief registrar shall designate, not later than six months prior to the closing date for registration, other places in the county which shall be used for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and for the registering of voters. The chief registrar shall authorize one or more registrars or one or more deputies, or any combination thereof, to act as a board of registrars for the purpose of taking applications for registration, examining applicants, and registering persons to vote. All of this may be accomplished at the time of application for registration. While so acting, such registrar or registrars or deputy or deputies, or any combination thereof, shall have all the rights and powers as are applicable to the board of registrars as provided in this Act. Blank registration cards shall be kept in the places designated for

registration and completed registration cards shall be kept in the main office of the registrars."

SECTION 2

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

file Ga. regis. data.

GEORGIA BUSINESS

THE BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH

College of Business Administration, The University of Georgia

Vol. 22, No. 9 | Athens, Georgia | March 1963

Personal Income in Georgia Counties

CLIO CROSBY NORRIS

PERSONAL INCOME reflects all of the income-producing activities of all of the people and is usually conceded to be the most comprehensive measure of the economic well-being of an area. The Office of Business Economics of the United States Department of Commerce publishes annually an estimate of personal income in each state as part of a series that goes back to 1929. For six of those years Georgia's total estimated income has been distributed to the state's 159 counties.[1] The 1958 and 1960 county estimates are published here for the first time.[2]

Personal income in the counties can be examined to better advantage if state trends are noted first. In 1929, the first year for which personal income estimates for states are available, Georgia's per capita income was less than half that of the national average (Table 1 and chart). During the depression years Georgia's relative position was bettered; a decline that started between 1935 and 1936 was stopped by the re-armament program. By the end of World War II, the state's per capita income had risen to more than 70 per cent of the national average, and the Korean incident again gave the state an increasing share of the national income in 1951 and 1952. Since that time Georgia's share has not increased. The gradual bettering since 1955 of the state's per capita position relative to that of the nation is due not to an increasing share of the nation's income but to a decreasing share of the nation's population.

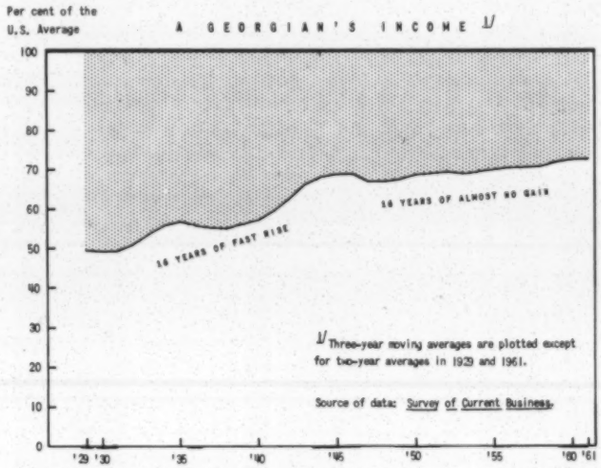

TABLE 1. PERSONAL INCOME IN GEORGIA AND THE STATE'S SHARE OF CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES INCOME, POPULATION, AND PER CAPITA INCOME: SELECTED YEARS 1929-1961

	Personal Income		Georgia as per cent of United States		
Year	Total ($000,000)	Per capita ($)	Income	Population	Per capita income
1961	6,573	1,649	1.60	2.19	73
1960	6,357	1,610	1.60	2.20	73
1958	5,676	1,469	1.60	2.23	71
1955	4,918	1,332	1.60	2.23	71
1952	4,337	1,201	1.61	2.30	70
1948	3,088	948	1.49	2.23	67
1945	2,724	882	1.66	2.32	71
1939	967	310	1.33	2.38	56
1932	584	199	1.17	2.35	50
1929	1,015	350	1.18	2.38	50

Source: *Survey of Current Business; Statistical Abstract of the United States.* Percentages derived by BBR.

[1]Estimates for 1939 and 1947 were made by the Bureau of Business Research as a member of the Conference on the Measurement of County Income and were published in *County Income Estimates for Seven Southeastern States* (John L. Lancaster, ed., University of Virginia, 1952). The methodology developed by the Conference has been followed in large part in the 1958 and 1960 estimates presented here and in the 1954 and 1956 estimates published by John L. Fulmer in *Analysis of Georgia Personal Income Payments, by Counties* (Georgia Institute of Technology, 1959).

[2]A monograph, scheduled for later publication by the Bureau, will present the estimates, analysis, and methodology in more detail.

Georgia is currently more dependent than is the average state on federal spending, on trade wages and salaries, and on proprietors' income; and is relatively less dependent on manufacturing wages and salaries and on property income (Table 2). The five income items with the lowest rates of gain in Georgia from 1929 to 1961 have been farm, railroad, and personal-household wages and salaries and farm- and nonfarm-proprietors' earnings. The five with the highest rates of gain have been transfer payments and wage-and-salary payments in the following industries: banking and other finance, transportation other than railroads and highway freight and warehousing, business and repair services, and state and local government.

There is a heavy concentration of personal income in the metropolitan and other urban areas of the state. Only 2 of Georgia's 159 counties (Chattahoochee and Fulton) have surpassed the national average in per capita personal income in the six years for which county estimates have been made, and only 9 counties have consistently surpassed the state average. Another 22 counties have been sometimes above, sometimes below, the state average. Per capita personal income in all other 128 counties has been below the state average in all six years.

Vol. 22, No. 9 **March 1963**

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TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME COMPONENTS, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES, 1959-1961 (3-YEAR AVERAGE)

	Georgia	United States
Wage and salary disbursements	68.8	67.1
Farms	.9	.7
Mining	.4	1.0
Contract construction	3.3	3.9
Manufacturing	19.6	21.7
Wholesale and retail trade	13.1	12.2
Finance, insurance, real estate	3.4	3.1
Banking and other finance	1.4	1.3
Insurance and real estate	2.0	1.8
Transportation	4.0	3.6
Railroads	1.7	1.4
Highway freight and warehousing	1.3	1.2
Other transportation	1.0	1.1
Communications and public utilities	2.1	2.0
Services	6.3	7.0
Hotels and other lodging places	.3	.4
Personal services, private households	2.5	1.6
Business and repair services	.9	1.3
Amusement and recreation	.3	.5
Professional, social, related services	2.3	3.2
Government	15.4	11.6
Federal, civilian	4.7	3.2
Federal, military	4.7	2.0
State and local	6.0	6.3
Other industries	.5	.2
Other labor income (for work injuries, etc.)	2.3	2.8
Proprietors' income	13.4	11.8
Farm	4.0	3.1
Nonfarm	9.4	8.7
Property income	10.2	13.1
Transfer payments (Social insurance, etc.)	7.6	7.6
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	-2.2	-2.2

Source: *Survey of Current Business*, August 1962.

The concentration of income in urban counties is not evidence that "the poor are becoming poorer". In the six-or-seven-year periods from 1947 to 1954 to 1960, the number of counties where per capita income was less than half of the state average dropped from 38 to 20 to 6.

The increased dispersion of income throughout the state is also apparent in 1939 and 1960 cumulative frequency distributions of the 157 and 156 counties where per capita income was below the national average:

Per cent of national average	Number of counties 1939	1960
Less than 20	16	0
Less than 30	77	1
Less than 40	120	12
Less than 50	138	67
Less than 60	145	116
Less than 70	151	140
Less than 80	157	152
Less than 90	157	156

For the limited space available in this issue of GEORGIA BUSINESS, Tables 3, 4, and 5 have been selected to summarize the ranking of Georgia counties soon after the close of World War II and in 1960, the new 1958 and 1960 estimates, and the major sources of income in each county in 1960.

Table 3. Rank Order of Georgia Counties in Total and Per Capita Personal Income: 1947, 1960

County	Total 1947	Total 1960	Per Capita 1947	Per Capita 1960
Appling	93	90	126^{t}	143
Atkinson	134	147	130^{t}	152
Bacon	116	105	114	69
Baker	131	146	90^{t}	82
Baldwin	63	31	151	24
Banks	150	134	155	123
Barrow	68	51	59^{t}	25
Bartow	23	26	27	26
Ben Hill	48	64	21	67
Berrien	70	84	80	109
Bibb	5	5	15^{t}	9
Bleckley	91	102	57	98
Brantley	147	130	150	85
Brooks	53	68	72	125
Bryan	142	136	132	119
Bulloch	32	38	47	84
Burke	35	56	51	131
Butts	106	101	105	76
Calhoun	100	121	103^{t}	108
Camden	109	71	78^{t}	32
Candler	96	127	45	97
Carroll	29	21	95	20
Catoosa	111	40	154	53
Charlton	153	139	137^{t}	87
Chatham	2	3	6	4
Chattahoochee	31	25	2	1
Chattooga	27	35	14	27
Cherokee	25	33	7	40
Clarke	13	15	23	19
Clay	120	148	61	120
Clayton	64	12	129	18
Clinch	148	125	146	86
Cobb	11	7	97	5
Coffee	40	47	78^{t}	111
Colquitt	15	23	28	34
Columbia	122	72	133	112
Cook	81	75	99	78
Coweta	24	27	37	30
Crawford	129	143	93	136
Crisp	38	54	22	75
Dade	154	118	157	139
Dawson	141	150	64^{t}	61
Decatur	36	32	58	51
DeKalb	6	2	122	3
Dodge	67	61	107	94
Dooly	61	91	40	114
Dougherty	9	8	12^{t}	22
Douglas	94	48	113	39
Early	43	87	31	135
Echols	159	159	158	140
Effingham	125	95	135	103
Elbert	49	50	54	58
Emanuel	50	59	83	110
Evans	110	116	52	71
Fannin	99	106	141	158
Fayette	130	103	124^{t}	55
Floyd	7	9	18	10
Forsyth	62	89	12^{t}	127
Franklin	76	74	102	115
Fulton	1	1	1	2
Gilmer	126	122	143	151
Glascock	144	156	62^{t}	130
Glynn	18	17	15^{t}	11
Gordon	58	41	90^{t}	37
Grady	47	57	48	104
Greene	71	99	59^{t}	134
Gwinnett	37	19	112	38
Habersham	59	46	69	50
Hall	10	11	5	23
Hancock	104	114	118^{t}	150
Haralson	54	45	36	16
Harris	118	78	148^{t}	65
Hart	83	60	121	63
Heard	145	141	153	106
Henry	69	44	98	41
Houston	41	16	71	7
Irvin	78	98	85^{t}	79
Jackson	46	43	46	45
Jasper	112	126	85^{t}	70
Jeff Davis	114	104	118^{t}	83
Jefferson	52	65	81	138
Jenkins	85	112	74	133
Johnson	101	107	103^{t}	72
Jones	127	111	115	107
Lamar	86	77	67^{t}	47
Lanier	143	149	117	149
Laurens	26	30	75^{t}	74
Lee	121	137	92	128
Liberty	124	85	124^{t}	148
Lincoln	135	145	118^{t}	147
Long	157	154	147	157
Lowndes	16	10	34	17
Lumpkin	123	123	94	116
Macon	57	76	35	117
Madison	113	83	144	88
Marion	136	131	123	59
McDuffie	77	70	56	68
McIntosh	151	129	152	99
Meriwether	45	53	55	101
Miller	84	124	44	102
Mitchell	34	49	38	90
Monroe	90	86	84	64
Montgomery	132	138	134	132
Morgan	74	80	62^{t}	54
Murray	119	73	142	44
Muscogee	3	4	3	8
Newton	33	34	25	33
Oconee	137	117	130^{t}	48
Oglethorpe	115	128	126^{t}	142
Paulding	108	66	137^{t}	57
Peach	55	62	10	49
Pickens	103	93	89	52
Pierce	92	97	100	93
Pike	117	119	110	89
Polk	17	28	20	28
Pulaski	89	96	43	46
Putnam	87^{t}	109	30	60
Quitman	156	158	128	154
Rabun	133	115	139	92
Randolph	65	92	50	105
Richmond	4	6	9	6
Rockdale	95	67	49	29
Schley	139	153	75^{t}	129
Screven	66	69	106	121
Seminole	79	120	17	80
Spalding	12	20	4	13
Stephens	42	42	26	35
Stewart	98	132	82	144
Sumter	30	37	33	81
Talbot	128	140	116	153
Taliaferro	155	155	148^{t}	155
Tattnall	73	79	109	126
Taylor	97	110	77	91
Telfair	87^{t}	81	111	96
Terrell	60	82	41	124
Thomas	20	22	42	31
Tift	28	36	19	56
Toombs	56	55	67^{t}	62
Towns	158	151	159	137
Treutlen	140	144	140	145
Troup	8	14	8	21
Turner	80	108	53	77
Twiggs	105	100	85^{t}	43
Union	152	152	156	159
Upson	21	29	11	14
Walker	22	13	73	15
Walton	39	39	39	42
Ware	19	24	24	36
Warren	107	133	101	146
Washington	44	58	66	118
Wayne	72	52	96	66
Webster	146	157	70	156
Wheeler	138	142	136	113
White	149	135	145	141
Whitfield	14	18	29	12
Wilcox	102	113	108	100
Wilkes	82	88	64^{t}	95
Wilkinson	75	94	32	73
Worth	51	63	88	122

^{t}Indicates tied counties. If counties A, B, and C tied for first place, all three would be ranked as 1^{t}. Rank numbers 2 and 3 would not be assigned.

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Table 4. Total and Per Capita Personal Income in Georgia Counties and County Per Capita Personal Income as Per Cent of United States
Average: 1958, 1960

County	Total ($000) 1958	Total ($000) 1960	Per capita ($) 1958	Per capita ($) 1960	Per capita as per cent of U.S. 1958	Per capita as per cent of U.S. 1960
Appling	11,323	11,960	845	903	40.9	40.8
Atkinson	5,012	5,171	783	836	37.9	37.7
Bacon	9,303	9,919	1,097	1,186	53.1	53.5
Baker	5,093	5,205	1,061	1,146	51.4	51.7
Baldwin	28,873	32,949	1,337	1,487	64.8	67.1
Banks	5,996	6,512	910	1,002	44.1	45.2
Barrow	18,560	21,465	1,371	1,482	66.4	66.9
Bartow	37,028	41,901	1,314	1,482	63.7	66.9
Ben Hill	14,629	16,195	1,054	1,188	51.1	53.6
Berrien	11,885	12,630	959	1,049	46.5	47.4
Bibb	220,957	245,789	1,616	1,740	78.3	78.6
Bleckley	9,729	10,417	1,015	1,080	49.2	48.8
Brantley	6,491	6,681	1,084	1,134	52.5	51.2
Brooks	14,189	15,099	897	987	43.5	44.6
Bryan	5,944	6,255	960	1,005	46.5	45.4
Bulloch	25,472	27,740	1,044	1,143	50.6	51.1
Burke	18,748	19,724	887	958	43.0	43.2
Butts	9,436	10,441	1,047	1,163	50.7	52.5
Calhoun	7,423	7,732	980	1,053	47.5	47.5
Camden	12,911	14,372	1,355	1,441	65.6	65.1
Candler	6,654	7,240	960	1,085	46.5	49.0
Carroll	49,485	55,771	1,370	1,530	66.4	69.1
Catoosa	23,293	26,485	1,159	1,255	56.2	56.7
Charlton	5,409	5,972	1,033	1,124	50.0	50.7
Chatham	315,828	345,834	1,733	1,837	84.0	82.9
Chattahoochee	40,125	43,384	3,114	3,334	150.9	150.5
Chattooga	26,977	29,470	1,335	1,477	64.7	66.7
Cherokee	28,256	30,665	1,248	1,333	60.5	60.2
Clarke	62,749	71,300	1,423	1,572	68.9	71.0
Clay	4,005	4,575	837	1,005	40.6	45.4
Clayton	61,639	73,185	1,456	1,578	70.5	71.2
Clinch	6,664	7,414	1,031	1,133	50.0	51.1
Cobb	193,382	206,462	1,838	1,808	89.1	81.6
Coffee	21,563	22,975	965	1,047	46.8	47.3
Colquitt	43,565	48,079	1,277	1,412	61.9	63.7
Columbia	12,730	13,990	997	1,042	48.3	47.0
Cook	12,130	13,693	1,018	1,158	49.3	52.3
Coweta	39,445	41,661	1,371	1,442	66.4	65.1
Crawford	5,386	5,503	917	946	44.4	42.7
Crisp	19,723	20,812	1,109	1,171	53.7	52.9
Dade	7,403	8,015	875	925	42.4	41.8
Dawson	2,768	4,319	765	1,203	37.1	54.3
Decatur	29,246	31,808	1,171	1,262	56.7	57.0
DeKalb	479,269	573,298	2,029	2,233	98.3	100.8
Dodge	16,328	18,200	974	1,104	47.2	49.8
Dooly	11,888	11,874	993	1,035	48.1	46.7
Dougherty	101,179	114,068	1,441	1,507	69.8	68.0
Douglas	19,873	22,554	1,244	1,347	60.3	60.8
Early	11,862	12,448	852	947	41.3	42.8
Echols	1,734	1,718	872	916	42.2	41.4
Effingham	10,049	10,840	1,006	1,069	48.7	48.3
Elbert	19,410	21,972	1,078	1,232	52.2	55.6
Emanuel	16,936	18,687	930	1,049	45.1	47.4
Evans	7,487	8,239	1,083	1,185	52.5	53.5
Fannin	8,534	9,672	613	710	29.7	32.1
Fayette	9,626	10,206	1,117	1,244	57.0	56.2
Floyd	101,772	114,044	1,520	1,671	73.6	75.4
Forsyth	11,085	11,981	925	984	44.8	44.4
Franklin	12,618	13,737	934	1,035	45.3	46.7
Fulton	1,195,778	1,365,862	2,203	2,455	106.7	110.8
Gilmer	6,762	7,480	741	838	35.9	37.8
Glascock	2,540	2,590	896	969	43.4	43.7
Glynn	63,976	69,976	1,609	1,668	78.0	75.3
Gordon	23,172	26,203	1,206	1,363	58.4	61.5
Grady	18,164	19,261	998	1,069	48.4	48.3
Greene	9,804	10,633	852	950	41.3	42.9
Gwinnett	53,391	59,031	1,281	1,356	62.1	61.2
Habersham	20,800	23,229	1,164	1,282	56.4	57.9
Hall	67,109	74,547	1,394	1,499	67.5	67.7
Hancock	7,846	8,394	770	841	37.3	38.0
Haralson	20,336	23,401	1,394	1,609	67.5	72.6
Harris	12,301	13,325	1,198	1,193	58.0	53.9
Hart	16,267	18,283	1,075	1,201	52.1	54.2
Heard	5,314	5,672	944	1,064	45.7	48.0
Henry	20,463	23,441	1,180	1,330	57.2	60.0
Houston	63,175	70,265	1,753	1,795	84.9	81.0
Irwin	10,539	10,669	1,085	1,158	52.6	52.3
Jackson	21,945	24,464	1,179	1,322	57.1	59.7
Jasper	6,636	7,276	1,040	1,186	50.4	53.5
Jeff Davis	8,921	10,201	991	1,144	48.0	51.6
Jefferson	15,055	16,173	848	926	41.1	41.8
Jenkins	8,446	8,704	902	951	43.7	42.9
Johnson	8,982	9,516	1,071	1,182	51.9	53.4
Jones	7,579	8,930	911	1,055	44.1	47.6
Lamar	12,502	13,419	1,219	1,310	59.1	59.1
Lanier	4,146	4,397	810	863	39.2	39.0
Laurens	34,693	37,880	1,067	1,172	51.7	52.9
Lee	6,003	6,095	953	982	46.2	44.3
Liberty	11,904	12,607	885	870	42.9	39.3
Lincoln	4,651	5,234	773	886	37.5	40.0
Long	2,609	2,837	681	732	33.0	33.0
Lowndes	70,156	79,017	1,496	1,604	72.5	72.4
Lumpkin	6,369	7,457	892	1,030	43.2	46.5
Macon	12,331	13,537	922	1,028	44.7	46.4
Madison	11,805	12,643	1,032	1,124	50.0	50.7
Marion	4,775	6,663	842	1,217	40.8	54.9
McDuffie	16,334	14,989	1,313	1,187	63.6	53.6
McIntosh	5,681	6,872	900	1,080	43.6	48.8
Meriwether	19,613	21,217	980	1,074	47.5	48.5
Miller	7,110	7,419	976	1,074	47.3	48.5
Mitchell	21,190	21,988	1,049	1,119	50.8	50.5
Monroe	10,986	12,580	1,044	1,199	50.6	54.1
Montgomery	5,565	6,001	846	955	41.0	43.1
Morgan	11,934	12,892	1,128	1,254	54.7	56.6
Murray	12,065	13,829	1,148	1,324	55.6	59.8
Muscogee	253,122	279,487	1,668	1,762	80.8	79.5
Newton	26,329	29,939	1,260	1,426	61.0	64.4
Oconee	7,112	8,160	1,105	1,294	53.5	58.4
Oglethorpe	7,142	7,219	861	911	41.7	41.1
Paulding	14,928	16,148	1,158	1,233	56.1	55.7
Peach	16,329	17,910	1,210	1,294	58.6	58.4
Pickens	10,740	11,195	1,205	1,257	58.4	56.7
Pierce	10,536	10,742	1,059	1,110	51.3	50.1
Pike	7,319	8,007	991	1,122	48.0	50.7
Polk	37,193	41,078	1,301	1,466	63.0	66.2
Pulaski	9,745	10,809	1,170	1,318	56.7	59.5
Putnam	8,594	9,428	1,102	1,209	53.4	54.6
Quitman	1,813	1,937	714	796	34.6	35.9
Rabun	7,239	8,295	970	1,113	47.0	50.2
Randolph	11,329	11,826	979	1,068	47.4	48.2
Richmond	211,894	242,158	1,615	1,804	78.2	81.4
Rockdale	12,869	15,398	1,259	1,456	61.0	65.7
Schley	2,574	3,183	758	978	36.7	44.2
Screven	14,283	15,000	922	1,005	44.7	45.4
Seminole	7,511	7,869	1,072	1,157	51.9	52.2
Spalding	51,000	58,023	1,469	1,639	71.2	74.0
Stephens	24,131	25,720	1,332	1,399	64.5	63.2
Stewart	6,187	6,638	803	901	38.9	40.7
Sumter	25,619	28,408	1,041	1,152	50.4	52.0
Talbot	5,537	5,734	765	805	37.1	36.3
Taliaferro	2,555	2,603	714	772	34.6	34.9
Tattnall	12,436	13,239	922	985	44.7	44.5
Taylor	8,896	9,277	1,051	1,116	50.9	50.4
Telfair	12,142	12,733	1,012	1,087	49.0	49.1
Terrell	12,249	12,687	939	996	45.5	45.0
Thomas	45,544	49,492	1,327	1,442	64.3	65.1
Tift	27,736	29,161	1,186	1,242	57.5	56.1
Toombs	18,757	20,236	1,106	1,202	53.6	54.3
Towns	3,946	4,211	859	928	41.6	41.9
Treutlen	4,729	5,257	788	895	38.2	40.4
Troup	62,675	72,231	1,313	1,531	63.6	69.1
Turner	9,003	9,478	1,022	1,123	49.5	50.7
Twiggs	9,881	10,535	1,233	1,328	59.7	60.0
Union	3,699	4,203	555	646	26.9	29.2
Upson	33,799	38,763	1,404	1,629	68.0	73.5
Walker	65,150	72,908	1,477	1,611	71.6	72.7
Walton	23,924	27,235	1,168	1,330	56.6	60.0
Ware	42,684	47,139	1,271	1,378	61.6	62.2
Warren	5,893	6,573	773	893	37.5	40.3
Washington	17,342	19,057	898	1,008	43.5	45.5
Wayne	20,067	21,383	1,159	1,193	56.2	53.9
Webster	2,358	2,388	694	735	33.6	33.2
Wheeler	4,986	5,557	891	1,040	43.2	47.0
White	5,707	6,345	842	915	40.8	41.3
Whitfield	57,738	69,484	1,414	1,650	68.5	74.5
Wilcox	8,171	8,510	982	1,077	47.6	48.6
Wilkes	11,062	12,082	985	1,102	47.7	49.8
Wilkinson	9,910	10,889	1,059	1,177	51.3	53.1
Worth	16,508	16,735	961	1,003	46.6	45.3
Georgia	5,676,000	6,357,000	1,469	1,610	71.2	72.7

Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Major Sources of Personal Income In Georgia Counties: 1960

County	Wages and salaries	Other labor	Proprietors Farm	Proprietors Nonfarm	Property	Transfer	Social Insurance(-)
Appling	46.0	1.5	24.8	12.7	5.9	10.9	1.7
Atkinson	35.5	.9	34.3	8.8	7.5	14.5	1.6
Bacon	48.1	1.6	25.4	11.5	5.6	9.7	1.8
Baker	31.2	.8	22.4	4.3	35.3	7.3	1.3
Baldwin	70.2	1.7	5.7	8.3	9.5	7.0	2.3
Banks	62.3	2.2	13.3	9.9	4.3	9.9	1.9
Barrow	62.8	2.4	6.9	11.1	10.5	8.2	1.9
Bartow	65.3	2.4	7.1	10.1	9.4	7.7	2.0
Ben Hill	51.7	1.8	12.0	12.2	13.3	11.2	2.0
Berrien	41.3	1.4	30.8	11.4	7.4	9.4	1.7
Bibb	72.1	2.4	.5	9.1	10.2	8.5	2.7
Bleckley	61.3	1.7	12.7	8.2	8.2	10.5	2.5
Brantley	53.2	1.8	20.0	12.2	6.4	8.6	2.2
Brooks	44.5	1.4	24.0	9.6	12.0	10.3	1.8
Bryan	67.4	2.3	5.0	11.7	5.6	10.1	2.2
Bulloch	49.3	1.6	24.0	11.0	7.7	8.1	1.8
Burke	50.9	1.7	19.4	6.2	13.3	10.2	1.8
Butts	63.3	2.2	7.4	8.7	9.6	10.8	2.0
Calhoun	53.8	1.8	18.9	7.0	10.5	9.9	1.9
Camden	69.9	2.7	1.3	14.4	7.3	6.6	2.2
Candler	45.5	1.5	26.9	11.0	7.3	9.5	1.7
Carroll	70.3	2.7	3.7	10.5	5.6	9.2	2.1
Catoosa	73.7	2.8	2.6	12.0	4.9	6.2	2.2
Charlton	55.2	1.8	5.8	20.8	9.4	8.9	2.0
Chatham	73.2	2.2	.2	8.3	11.5	7.0	2.5
Chattahoochee	97.6	.1	.2	.9	4.3	.4	3.6
Chattooga	67.0	2.6	5.9	10.3	7.1	9.2	2.0
Cherokee	64.8	2.4	7.3	10.4	8.2	8.9	2.0
Clarke	71.7	2.0	1.0	7.5	12.4	7.7	2.4
Clay	44.2	1.4	24.9	7.4	13.8	9.8	1.6
Clayton	78.5	2.8	.6	9.8	5.3	5.5	2.4
Clinch	70.2	2.5	5.1	7.6	8.1	8.6	2.1
Cobb	73.5	2.7	.5	13.4	6.0	6.3	2.3
Coffee	49.7	1.6	23.0	10.7	7.1	9.8	2.0
Colquitt	60.4	2.1	14.3	8.7	9.2	7.4	2.0
Columbia	66.2	2.0	5.1	8.2	9.9	11.1	2.5
Cook	48.5	1.7	24.0	10.9	6.5	10.3	1.9
Coweta	64.8	2.4	3.2	8.7	13.5	9.4	1.9
Crawford	50.8	1.6	20.0	8.7	11.6	9.2	2.0
Crisp	56.7	1.8	13.0	10.1	8.7	11.7	2.1
Dade	62.1	2.3	7.6	10.8	7.4	11.7	1.9
Dawson	66.8	2.4	11.2	6.4	6.9	8.3	2.0
Decatur	67.8	2.1	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.0	2.2
DeKalb	78.5	3.0	.0	11.4	7.5	1.9	2.4
Dodge	58.6	1.7	13.1	10.3	7.6	11.1	2.4
Dooly	47.1	1.4	26.4	7.3	8.8	11.2	2.1
Dougherty	76.2	1.9	1.5	8.4	8.7	5.9	2.6
Douglas	72.3	2.8	3.3	10.8	5.1	7.8	2.2
Early	43.5	1.4	28.8	6.6	10.0	11.4	1.6
Echols	47.3	1.5	26.6	9.0	7.6	9.8	1.7
Effingham	60.5	2.2	10.7	10.0	9.0	9.7	2.1
Elbert	63.9	2.3	4.3	12.2	8.8	10.5	2.0
Emanuel	55.2	1.8	15.7	11.3	7.7	10.3	2.0
Evans	52.7	1.9	17.9	13.7	6.8	8.9	1.9
Fannin	51.7	1.5	8.0	17.1	8.1	15.7	2.0
Fayette	65.4	2.3	8.6	10.9	6.8	8.2	2.2
Floyd	70.1	2.6	1.6	10.7	9.2	7.8	2.0
Forsyth	64.4	2.4	4.0	15.7	5.8	9.7	2.0
Franklin	57.4	2.1	7.6	13.8	7.4	13.5	1.8
Fulton	68.8	2.5	.1	7.8	15.5	7.4	2.1
Gilmer	54.6	1.9	10.9	13.2	7.2	14.0	1.8
Glascock	52.1	1.6	19.3	7.7	7.7	13.4	1.8
Glynn	73.6	2.4	.4	10.0	9.4	6.4	2.3
Gordon	63.2	2.4	9.4	10.7	7.3	9.0	1.9
Grady	53.8	1.9	18.0	9.4	9.9	8.8	1.8
Greene	56.5	2.0	4.5	11.1	14.1	13.6	1.8
Gwinnett	71.2	2.7	3.1	11.4	6.0	7.6	2.1
Habersham	68.1	2.5	3.6	11.9	7.0	8.9	2.1
Hall	68.0	2.5	4.4	10.7	8.5	8.0	2.1
Hancock	52.5	1.8	15.3	9.4	12.9	9.9	1.8
Haralson	70.1	2.7	3.6	10.6	7.1	8.0	2.0
Harris	61.6	2.2	6.6	8.3	13.5	9.7	1.9
Hart	65.5	2.5	9.3	10.1	5.5	9.1	2.0
Heard	65.2	2.3	9.9	9.5	4.6	10.4	2.0
Henry	69.1	2.5	5.9	9.9	7.3	7.6	2.3
Houston	79.1	1.3	2.9	8.2	5.1	7.2	3.8
Irwin	33.2	1.1	44.7	8.4	5.9	8.3	1.6
Jackson	63.1	2.4	8.9	10.5	7.5	9.5	1.9
Jasper	60.1	2.0	11.7	7.1	10.4	10.7	2.0
Jeff Davis	56.5	2.0	16.5	12.2	6.1	8.7	2.0
Jefferson	54.0	1.8	16.6	8.4	9.3	11.8	1.9
Jenkins	53.4	1.8	19.1	8.6	8.8	10.2	1.9
Johnson	53.0	1.8	18.6	10.3	7.7	10.4	1.8
Jones	63.8	2.1	10.1	7.0	10.1	9.0	2.2
Lamar	63.1	2.2	5.6	13.0	8.3	9.8	2.0
Lanier	49.4	1.4	21.9	9.8	7.5	12.0	2.1
Laurens	59.9	1.9	11.0	11.0	8.6	9.8	2.2
Lee	44.7	1.4	29.2	6.0	12.1	8.6	2.0
Liberty	73.0	1.6	3.3	8.7	5.1	11.8	3.5
Lincoln	58.5	2.0	12.9	12.1	5.3	11.2	2.0
Long	55.3	1.6	16.0	10.5	4.9	13.6	1.9
Lowndes	73.4	1.8	4.2	8.7	7.6	6.8	2.6
Lumpkin	52.8	1.5	14.7	6.6	6.3	19.8	1.7
Macon	53.7	1.5	19.9	7.2	10.0	10.1	2.4
Madison	58.6	2.1	12.9	9.2	7.7	11.5	1.9
Marion	65.4	1.9	7.1	5.4	11.7	10.7	2.3
McDuffie	61.2	2.2	5.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	1.9
McIntosh	62.8	2.3	2.9	8.7	15.4	9.7	1.8
Meriwether	62.0	2.1	9.3	10.2	7.8	10.8	2.3
Miller	45.5	1.5	29.9	8.7	7.0	9.1	1.8
Mitchell	51.5	1.7	21.1	9.0	9.0	9.5	1.8
Monroe	62.1	2.1	6.8	9.5	11.8	9.8	2.1
Montgomery	48.5	1.4	21.5	8.5	9.5	12.2	1.7
Morgan	56.9	1.9	14.7	8.0	10.7	9.8	2.1
Murray	65.1	2.5	11.4	10.4	4.3	8.2	2.0
Muscogee	77.5	1.6	.1	6.9	11.1	5.4	2.7
Newton	71.6	2.7	3.7	8.0	8.1	7.9	2.1
Oconee	65.8	2.3	11.4	7.9	6.0	8.6	2.1
Oglethorpe	52.6	1.8	20.5	7.5	9.0	10.3	1.8
Paulding	67.3	2.5	5.0	13.7	4.5	9.0	2.1
Peach	65.3	1.8	10.8	7.5	7.9	9.4	2.6
Pickens	66.3	2.5	2.3	12.5	7.7	10.7	1.9
Pierce	48.6	1.7	24.5	9.9	7.4	10.0	2.0
Pike	65.5	2.4	8.6	7.0	7.2	11.2	1.9
Polk	69.8	2.6	3.6	9.6	6.5	10.1	2.2
Pulaski	58.4	1.7	11.8	12.2	8.4	9.9	2.4
Putnam	60.4	2.2	10.0	11.1	9.3	8.9	2.0
Quitman	32.6	.8	25.4	5.8	21.2	15.6	1.4
Rabun	60.0	2.1	7.2	12.8	6.6	13.1	1.9
Randolph	54.1	1.9	16.5	7.6	11.9	10.0	2.0
Richmond	77.0	2.0	.2	6.4	10.7	6.4	2.6
Rockdale	73.0	2.8	2.7	8.4	5.9	9.2	2.1
Schley	56.5	1.9	11.0	9.3	12.9	10.3	1.9
Screven	53.0	1.8	17.4	9.9	10.1	9.7	1.9
Seminole	53.7	1.6	20.5	7.9	8.3	10.1	2.1
Spalding	72.1	2.6	.8	9.6	8.5	8.5	2.1
Stephens	69.4	2.5	3.1	10.0	6.8	10.2	2.1
Stewart	51.1	1.6	13.3	8.5	14.6	12.8	2.0
Sumter	62.8	2.1	10.1	8.4	9.5	9.3	2.2
Talbot	52.3	1.7	10.8	10.3	15.5	11.2	2.0
Taliaferro	51.7	1.7	13.3	8.1	10.8	16.4	1.8
Tattnall	44.5	1.3	23.9	11.6	7.4	13.2	1.9
Taylor	56.7	1.7	15.1	7.3	10.9	10.2	2.1
Telfair	54.0	1.6	16.7	8.6	8.1	13.1	2.1
Terrell	47.4	1.6	20.7	7.6	13.1	11.4	1.7
Thomas	54.3	1.9	7.8	9.6	18.8	9.4	1.9
Tift	60.5	2.0	13.9	8.8	8.0	8.8	2.1
Toombs	58.8	2.2	11.8	10.8	8.4	10.0	2.0
Towns	52.5	1.8	19.8	6.6	6.9	14.2	1.7
Treutlen	51.3	1.7	18.2	7.8	10.5	12.5	1.9
Troup	67.2	2.5	1.5	9.6	12.2	8.9	2.0
Turner	42.2	1.4	27.2	9.8	11.2	10.0	1.7
Twiggs	71.1	2.6	6.8	5.2	10.6	5.8	2.2
Union	42.4	1.2	21.5	13.1	6.4	17.0	1.6
Upson	71.3	2.6	2.5	9.7	8.7	7.2	2.1
Walker	73.1	2.9	2.7	9.7	6.1	7.5	2.1
Walton	65.8	2.5	7.0	9.9	8.4	8.4	1.9
Ware	66.3	2.1	4.8	12.8	7.9	9.2	3.1
Warren	53.7	1.8	17.0	8.1	9.7	11.8	2.0
Washington	54.6	1.9	11.8	9.6	13.4	10.6	1.8
Wayne	62.0	2.2	9.4	13.2	6.7	8.5	2.0
Webster	48.7	1.5	31.1	5.8	5.4	9.3	1.9
Wheeler	50.6	1.6	20.5	9.2	7.4	12.5	1.8
White	59.4	2.1	8.9	13.6	5.5	12.3	1.8
Whitfield	70.0	2.7	3.0	10.8	7.4	8.2	2.1
Wilcox	53.6	1.4	22.5	6.6	6.1	12.3	2.5
Wilkes	52.4	1.8	13.4	9.8	13.2	11.1	1.7
Wilkinson	70.7	2.5	4.7	8.3	6.4	9.6	2.2
Worth	46.9	1.5	30.6	6.3	8.2	8.4	1.9
Georgia	67.6	2.1	5.3	9.9	9.6	7.3	1.9

Local Business Activity

[Business Days: January 1963--26, January 1962--26, December 1962--25]

Area[2]	(1) BANK DEBITS Jan. 1963 ($000)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	(2) ELECTRICITY CONSUMED Jan. 1963 (000 kwh)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	(3) SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS MORTGAGE LOANS CLOSED Jan. 1963 ($000)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	NEW SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS Jan. 1963 ($000)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	W# Jan. 1963 (%)	(4) TELEPHONES IN SERVICE Jan. 1963 (Number)	Percent change[1] 12-Mo.
Albany	67,255	5	7	9	22,636	-7	5	12	346	0	6	-3	1,614	46	137	3	76	31,231	6
Americus	12,597	-10	-23	10	5,235	7	15	11	49	-23	4	7	147	-26	-38	-7	268	6,175	4
Athens	50,609	1	9	6	19,738	5	5	12	401	-8	45	-11	1,055	-33	83	4	107	22,067	6
Augusta	137,576	5	4	11	40,594	4	4	13	1,053	-8	20	12	3,268	29	67	14	104	59,525	6
Bainbridge	10,557	10	3	4	4,061	11	16	12	51	89	2	3	208	30	52	21	84	6,670	1
Brunswick	35,019	9	-1	21	37,642	24	9	10	275	35	-18	33	911	74	106	24	66	14,222	10
Columbus	132,281	0	5	7	49,820	-3	-4	11	643	9	-18	37	2,251	4	18	10	106	70,546	5
Dalton	60,609	16	-1	20	14,178	9	-2	15	238	50	27	26	454	19	9	4	89	10,937	15
Dublin	13,330	-1	-7	2	8,235	10	3	12	116	8	66	-11	347	39	55	11	60	7,785	5
Elberton	11,232	33	17	9	3,199	7	15	6	127	274	49	15	235	37	53	32	83	5,690	1
Gainesville	60,535	21	13	13	17,381	2	6	11	398	94	6	10	2,129	91	108	14	80	16,642	4
Griffin	24,661	13	-2	12	10,304	-10	-3	5	264	-18	35	-2	776	40	56	25	53	12,874	4
LaGrange	18,127	-5	6	-2	10,775	-13	-4	3	150	61	-34	63	589	35	51	18	73	10,672	3
Macon	157,057	8	8	11	41,732	-2	-2	12	1,067	16	-14	41	2,991	19	11	24	86	58,094	4
Moultrie	22,514	11	-5	1	4,982	21	-9	15	164	134	-15	28	436	12	23	5	109	6,843	5
Newnan	24,219	0	-3	4	4,980	-2	-4	17	170	143	-30	45	528	52	71	31	38	8,503	7
Rome	53,440	3		4	15,427	4	7	10	249	-17	-48	17	1,151	25	14	6	84	26,022	3
Savannah	200,047	5	4	2	68,609	12	4	9	937	66	52	27	2,128	-9	15	-3	101	73,343	1
Thomasville	22,388	12	3	9	7,335	6	-2	4	144	0	12	10	467	19	70	0	66	9,535	2
Valdosta	39,772	00	10	2	8,641	7	7	15	531	3	8	37	956	23	26	18	98	16,720	4
Waycross	17,929	16	4	7	8,393	10	19	9	153	29	-25	9	669	34	36	8	144	11,963	3
Georgia	5,146,801	12	5	11	1,259,690	5	7	10	32,492[3]	52	30	24	71,039[3]	34	45	19	82[3]	1,197,381[4]	5

Area[2]	(5) WATER PUMPED, FINISHED Jan. 1963 (000 gals.)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	(6) NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (Re-use restricted) Jan. 1963 (Number)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	(7) INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUED CLAIMS Jan. 1963 (Number)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	PAYMENTS Jan. 1963 ($)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.	(8) POSTAL RECEIPTS[6] Jan. 1963 ($000)	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.
Albany	214,151	-2	1	13	227	-20	0	22	540	29	1	-17	48,519	40	16	-17	76,219	27	-19	6
Americus	25,820	-10	-11	21	61	2	-2	27	582	-13	167	-38	30,762	-25	98	-39	16,353	25	-40	11
Athens	136,716	6	11	-1	167	34	23	30	3,282	55	161	-21	102,446	-14	36	-35	66,824	32	1	9
Augusta	445,590	9	2	10	530	8	68	24	1,263	13	28	-44	107,984	5	21	-45	167,137	39	1	7
Bainbridge	37,119	-6	-1	15	45	-20	45	26	209	-56	6	-48	16,924	-62	6	-56	10,372	8	-10	0
Brunswick	77,244	10	30	0	140	-10	36	29	678	-10	41	-23	48,350	13	21	-19	38,481	41	-24	12
Columbus	565,041	7	49	8	511	27	59	25	1,539	-7	39	-30	116,215	-9	43	-32	172,651	31	-6	7
Dalton	327,667	19	-1	26	195	23	101	37	2,014	-12	153	-18	147,024	-16	142	-21	52,263	19	1	8
Dublin	39,983	7	-3	5	106	136	130	21	703	-22	4	-33	70,740	-1	28	-37	20,515	43	3	13
Elberton	30,371	5	8	1	48	9	182	21	638	32	47	-28	54,125	34	112	-29	11,967	38	-21	5
Gainesville	149,302	27	11	10	189	41	257	23	1,161	6	22	-25	78,787	-18	31	-43	52,859	37	11	12
Griffin	120,278	4	14	3	108	35	-9	40	897	-21	16	-34	84,602	-14	36	-38	31,590	30	7	6
LaGrange	69,268	4	5	10	128	35	33	9	2,523	63	141	-9	81,963	-1	47	-6	21,904	11	-16	5
Macon	482,730	-5	3	5	453	7	30	29	1,519	11	21	-19	121,587	-7	24	-28	177,705	34	-11	6
Moultrie	57,494	4	9	4	117	7	216	34	364	-17	-1	-34	32,350	-12	10	-44				
Newnan					75	-1	121	19	1,339	52	113	-44	91,901[5]	-3	26	-36	16,689	46	-7	7
Rome	170,030	7	2	5	177	11	7	23	1,614	53	57	-25	118,021	24	57	-30	59,647	36	-7	3
Savannah	594,299	17	-6	22	553	11	38	22	1,806	-4	24	-37	143,228	-20	12	-44	208,794	34	-5	2
Thomasville	60,668	19	-1	5	89	-2	51	18	287	-32	23	-31	20,784	-31	38	-33	23,934	47	-3	5
Valdosta	61,082	2	-2	5	195	-11	74	14	521	24	-9	-29	38,006	5	19	-40	32,632	10	-35	4
Waycross	51,813	9	-1	3	133	20	129	45	539	2	27	-30	44,158	6	29	-26	27,410	59	10	4
Georgia					14,516	16	44	29	37,829	-2	41	-31	($000) 2,815	-17	37	-36				

#January withdrawals as per cent of January savings.

[1]The three "percentage change" columns represent the change 1) in January 1963 from January 1962, 2) in January 1963 from December 1962, and 3) in the twelve months ended January 1963 from the twelve months ended January 1962.

[2]Areas: (1) Cities. (2) Local power areas. (3) Cities. (4) City exchanges. (5) City systems. (6) Counties. (7) Georgia Employment Security areas. (8) Cities.

[3]95 associations.

[4]Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph only.

[5]Covers Carrollton Labor Office, which serves Newnan.

[6]The Post Office Department uses a 4-week accounting period. "January 1963" covers the period January 5-February1; "January 1962", January 6-February 2; "December 1962", December 8-January 4; and "12-Month", February 3, 1962-February 1, 1963 from February 4, 1961-February 2, 1962.

Source: (1) Local banks; Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. (2) Power companies; city engineers. (3) Federal Home Loan Bank of Greensboro, North Carolina. (4) Telephone companies. (5) City engineers. (6) Courtesy of R. L. Polk and Co.; re-use only by permission of R. L. Polk and Co. (7) Georgia Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor. (8) Postmasters.

The Atlanta Area

Activity and Area[2]	Jan. 1963	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.
(1) BANK DEBITS ($000)				
Atlanta - Decatur	2,872,492	14	6	14
Marietta	44,412	21	4	13
(2) ELECTRICITY CONSUMED (000 kwh)				
Atlanta	188,599	7	7	13
Decatur	20,407	16	15	19
Marietta	23,974	6	6	13
(3) SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS				
Mortgage Loans Closed ($000)				
Atlanta	15,282	107	70	29
Decatur	3,989	33	19	24
New Savings and Investments ($000)	W(%)#			
Atlanta	73 26,023	47	40	25
Decatur	84 7,742	57	69	43
(4) TELEPHONES IN SERVICE				
Atlanta	421,417	6	1	5

Activity and Area[2]	Jan. 1963	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.
(5) WATER PUMPED (000 gallons)				
Atlanta	2,183,562	- 2	4	1
Decatur	657,644	18		15
(6) NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (Re-use restricted)				
Clayton County	227	48	68	41
Cobb County	480	13	5	39
DeKalb County	901	23	40	35
Fulton County	3,598	18	27	25
Gwinnett County	148	3	59	47
(7) INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT				
Continued Weeks Claimed				
Atlanta SMSA (5 counties)	6,383	-21	11	-38
Payments ($)				
Atlanta SMSA (5 counties)	580,502	-22	33	-44
(8) POSTAL RECEIPTS ($)[6]				
Atlanta	2,493,964	22	7	8
Decatur	98,937	31	-26	5

Source: See preceding page. (6) Courtesy of R. L. Polk and Co.; re-use only by permission of R. L. Polk and Co.

Other Activities

ADVERTISING LINAGE (000) - Cities

	(2-Paper Total)	Jan. 1963	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Mo.
Albany		738	4	-13	5
Athens		452	- 2	- 4	- 1
Atlanta		4,657	8	-11	7
Augusta	1,602	892	12	-17	9
Columbus		906	15	-22	7
Dubin		234	4	- 6	13
Macon		868	8	-17	6
Moultrie		368	8	-31	16
Rome		538	15	-19	3
Savannah		1,759		-13	- 5
Valdosta		490	9	-11	6
Waycross		342	1	-15	-12

Source: Local newspapers.

BUILDING AUTHORIZED ($000) - Corporate limits of cities; counties

	Residential Jan. 1963	All building Jan. 1963	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	Percent change[1] 12-Mo.
Albany	202	322	518	246	-22
Americus	48	72	63	34	68
Atlanta	2,915	7,319	6,368	4,718	
Fulton County	862	1,015	927	665	37
Decatur	16	218	0	74	143
DeKalb County	3,727	5,533	3,820	3,426	35
Marietta	110	238	236	321	12
Cobb County	1,819	2,210	1,338	2,710	30
Augusta	113	404	1,048	167	-13
Richmond County	541	717	617	848	
Bainbridge	19	41	17	237	
Brunswick	55	102	179	46	
Glynn County	186	210	331	371	-89
Columbus	836	1,207	1,221	1,134	45
Muscogee County	542	583	447	244	-22
Dublin	69	75	47	111	
Elberton	18	18	4	33	170
Gainesville	71	114		93	
Griffin	44	89	218	600	- 4
LaGrange	105	139	117	6	
Macon: Bibb County	899	1,371	1,014	1,607	35
Warner Robins	208	215		259	
Rome	37	93	111	228	-44
Savannah	172	1,064	202	263	78
Chatham County	452	1,109	991	258	-27
Thomasville	96	98	1,027	143	
Valdosta	162	1,201	330	119	38
Waycross	104	120	207	104	-29

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

RETAIL SALES: DEPARTMENT STORES

	Percent change from Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963 Dec. 1962
Atlanta	1	-17
Augusta	-2	-21
Macon	-4	-18
Rome	-6	-13
Savannah	2	- 8
Georgia	1	-17

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT - Standard metropolitan areas

	Employees Jan. 1963	Net change from Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	Percent change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962
All employment					
Atlanta	392,450	14,950	-7,350	4	-2
Augusta	62,810	1,080	- 960	2	-2
Columbus	50,660	1,200	- 430	2	-1
Macon	59,130	1,510	-1,040	3	-2
Savannah	52,350	1,500	-1,050	3	-2
Georgia	1,100,100	42,600	-17,400	4	-2
Women	395,400	19,500	-10,000	5	-2
Contract construction					
Atlanta	21,950	1,600	- 900	8	-4
Augusta	3,760	180	- 40	5	-1
Columbus	3,150	290	20	10	1
Macon	2,320	60	- 70	3	-3
Savannah	3,100	800	- 50	35	-2
Georgia	56,200	8,300	- 700	17	-1
Manufacturing					
Atlanta	89,400	2,950	- 150	3	0
Augusta	23,940	320	120	1	1
Columbus	16,890	50	10	0	0
Macon	11,690	70	- 120	1	-1
Savannah	14,400	300	100	2	1
Georgia	348,300	9,700	-1,400	3	0
Women	119,700	4,600	-1,000	4	-1
Trade					
Atlanta	101,750	2,800	-5,750	3	-5
Augusta	10,270	80	- 910	1	-8
Columbus	10,210	370	- 530	4	-5
Macon	10,800	280	- 770	3	-7
Savannah	11,850	150	- 650	1	-5
Georgia	227,000	6,100	-13,200	3	-5
Women	80,600	4,100	-8,900	5	-10

Source: Georgia Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor.

Mr. Jack Minnis, Director of Research
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SALES IN GEORGIA

Industry	Jan. 1963 ($000)	Percentage change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Month
TOTAL	440,091	12	-20	12
Food	101,675	8	-14	8
Automotive	89,616	16		16
General merchandise	68,800	5	-46	7
County				
Appling	1,022	10	-16	8
Atkinson	295	13	-12	4
Bacon	921	-11	-29	9
Baker	102	19	-11	14
Baldwin	2,222	21	-10	8
Banks	105	14	- 9	10
Barrow	1,501	11	-23	8
Bartow	2,692	27	-17	13
Ben Hill	1,421	8	-19	6
Berrien	1,067	14	- 8	3
Bibb	18,366	13	-22	11
Bleckley	628	4	-29	5
Brantley	370	2	-12	4
Brooks	1,069	12	-14	7
Bryan	403	1	-20	4
Bulloch	2,473	- 1	-20	21
Burke	1,155	20	-13	11
Butts	682	13	-22	14
Calhoun	454	3	-25	5
Camden	1,469	-10	-29	- 9
Candler	684	8	-19	19
Carroll	3,345	12	-28	17
Catoosa	1,054	16	-10	6
Charlton	700	2	-18	6
Chatham	27,516	4	-22	9
Chattahoochee	112	18	-12	13
Chattooga	1,529	- 4	-25	9
Cherokee	2,206	16	-22	12
Clarke	6,607	21	-16	10
Clay	201	11	- 1	8
Clayton	3,921	37	-26	14
Clinch	632	26	-20	16
Cobb	13,939	26	-13	23
Coffee	1,964	4	-22	3
Colquitt	3,811	15	-18	8
Columbia	390	7	-19	1
Cook	1,078	8	-13	- 1
Coweta	5,010	135	48	22
Crawford	244	-13	-15	5
Crisp	1,745	- 7	-23	0
Dade	425	19	-19	14
Dawson	228	63	-18	- 6
Decatur	1,885	14	-15	4
DeKalb	20,041	24	-20	20
Dodge	1,135	4	-12	6
Dooly	639	1	-17	8
Dougherty	10,404	- 3	-19	8
Douglas	1,386	16	-14	18
Early	4,031	378	23	107
Echols	35	-29	3	-14
Effingham	434	22	-16	15
Elbert	1,493	10	-18	9
Emanuel	1,693	14	-17	16

Industry	Jan. 1963 ($000)	Percentage change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Month
Furniture	24,012	10	-21	10
Apparel	10,876	8	-57	6
Miscellaneous	16,314	11	-18	16
TOTAL RETAIL	311,293	10	-24	10
County				
Evans	1,107	13	-20	8
Fannin	889	15	-26	11
Fayette	525	23	-24	29
Floyd	7,398	1	-27	- 4
Forsyth	1,253	40	- 8	16
Franklin	1,507	64	8	17
Fulton	111,487	13	-22	13
Gilmer	709	17	-21	10
Glascock	120	48	10	23
Glynn	5,753	-13	-14	20
Gordon	1,648	10	-27	14
Grady	1,697	15	-11	8
Greene	716	7	-30	9
Gwinnett	4,327	28	-19	24
Habersham	1,948	21	-18	8
Hall	6,525	13	-11	4
Hancock	510	6	-17	16
Haralson	1,381	14	-24	18
Harris	403	15	-26	10
Hart	1,204	6	-13	9
Heard	185	7	-22	5
Henry	1,106	15	- 2	10
Houston	3,220	1	-24	16
Irwin	672	- 7	-13	7
Jackson	1,851	15	-22	9
Jasper	368	1	-16	13
Jeff Davis	682	- 7	-26	14
Jefferson	1,064	8	-23	11
Jenkins	709	- 4	- 9	6
Johnson	459	4	-24	14
Jones	363	2	-10	15
Lamar	922	2	-22	18
Lanier	354	20	-14	5
Laurens	2,833	15	-20	9
Lee	136	-15	-18	10
Liberty	1,091	26	- 7	18
Lincoln	335	16	-26	12
Long	230	55	15	3
Lowndes	5,289	16	-21	4
Lumpkin	463	16	- 1	7
Macon	837	3	-29	10
Madison	343	1	-24	7
Marion	252	26	-27	10
McDuffie	1,378	11	-16	4
McIntosh	417	38	- 2	9
Meriwether	1,117	2	-25	7
Miller	531	15	- 7	5
Mitchell	1,573	- 3	-15	4
Monroe	639	6	-24	4
Montgomery	208	6	-19	3
Morgan	639	17	-25	7
Murray	653	12	-12	12
Muscogee	17,551	12	-21	12

Industry	Jan. 1963 ($000)	Percentage change[1] Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	12-Month
Utilities	46,699	35		17
Lumber; contr.	28,137	14	- 7	12
Manufacturers	30,380	16	-18	19
Service group	23,581	8	- 5	11
County				
Newton	1,831	19	-25	13
Oconee	422	124	45	10
Oglethorpe	241	19	-16	12
Paulding	842	9	-16	17
Peach	1,209	2	-14	6
Pickens	833	7	- 7	5
Pierce	699	23	-10	5
Pike	160	-44	-32	7
Polk	2,281	17	-33	18
Pulaski	906	13	-14	11
Putnam	484	- 8	-17	2
Quitman	45	2	-61	15
Rabun	575	32	-14	12
Randolph	785	18	-16	10
Richmond	15,795	11	-25	14
Rockdale	1,039	12	-13	21
Schley	123	- 7	-26	5
Screven	993	- 6	-20	6
Seminole	910	19	-22	12
Spalding	3,822	11	-27	11
Stephens	2,112	18	-18	11
Stewart	458	1	- 3	4
Sumter	1,962	4	-24	6
Talbot	233	0	-23	7
Taliaferro	110	7	-25	3
Tattnall	1,184	7	-18	12
Taylor	736	3	-12	7
Telfair	970	- 1	-23	5
Terrell	947	- 6	-23	3
Thomas	3,335	6	-18	6
Tift	2,661	8	-22	4
Toombs	2,069	15	-13	16
Towns	181	15	-30	9
Treutlen	344	11	-18	5
Troup	4,487	- 1	-29	4
Turner	700	1	-12	7
Twiggs	251	- 6	-50	8
Union	359	30	-17	11
Upson	2,674	16	-22	10
Walker	3,143	- 3	-24	3
Walton	1,791	10	-31	16
Ware	3,613	9	-18	9
Warren	429	13	-14	14
Washington	1,279	4	-17	9
Wayne	1,902	- 4	-28	4
Webster	79	22	-13	19
Wheeler	186	- 4	-23	8
White	541	28	-21	17
Whitfield	6,198	3	-20	12
Wilcox	392	7	-16	11
Wilkes	949	18	-18	9
Wilkinson	411	7	-18	-18
Worth	898	6	-12	6

[1] The three "percentage change" columns represent the change 1) in January 1963 from January 1962, 2) in January 1963 from December 1962, and 3) in the twelve months ended January 1963 from the twelve months ended January 1962.

Source: Derived by the Bureau of Business Research from data of Sales and Use Tax Unit, Georgia Department of Revenue. "Sales" includes the value of all taxable items, as reported by firms selling or acquiring them, plus penalties and interest collected.

Atl. Const. 5-2-63

THE NEGRO VOTE DRIVE

State's New Political Era Gives More Citizens a Say

By HAL GULLIVER

It is almost impossible to estimtae the precise number of Negro voters in Georgia.

The highest estimates range up to 225,000, while more conservative estimates fall as low as 175,000.

But there is no doubt on one point. Whatever the exact figure, Negro voting in Georgia is more significant now than at any time in this century.

The day is probably past in Georgia when a serious candidate for statewide office can run solely on a segregationist platform, ignoring the Negro vote.

One sign of the growing awareness of this new political situation came last September after the election of Georgia's first Negro state senator since 1907, Sen. Leroy R. Johnson, a 34-year-old Atlanta attorney.

Shortly after the votes were all in, Sen. Johnson was invited by Sen. Herman Talmadge to visit

Last in a series.

the Talmadge farm at Lovejoy, where Georgia's junior senator congratulated Johnson on his election.

Talmadge, an outspoken advocate of segregation in the past, is generally considered the state's most astute politician.

GEER CORDIAL

Lt. Gov. Peter Zack Geer, also identified as a strong segregationist, was equally cordial to Georgia's only Negro legislator. Geer later named Sen. Johnson to four of the most important committees in the Georgia Senate.

But there are other indications that a new political wind is blowing through Georgia. Increased Negro voter registration is only part of it.

"We are in a better position today to offer some leadership in getting our people to register and vote than we have been at any other time in the history of our state," J. C. Reese, principal of Center High School in Waycross and president of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, told 3,000 Negro school teachers meeting in Atlanta last month.

And, Reese added frankly, "Just three years ago I would not have thought it wise to stand here and tell you my feelings of the teacher's role in politics."

SOME OPPOSITION

There are still some counties in Georgia where Negro citizens are actively discouraged from registering and voting. But these have always been a small minority.

The U.S. Justice department continues to observe approximately a dozen counties in Georgia for voter registration violations. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission also keeps current registration figures on 15 Georgia counties.

Yet the chief reason for low voter registration in most ever, also been rapid.

Fulton County Negro registration is currently estimated at 45,300 by Jesse Hill Jr., co-chairman of the All-Citizens Registration Committee. This would mean an increase of 10,000 in less than three years.

Savannah has increased its Negro registration to approximately 14,000 under the leadership of Hosea L. Williams and the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in two years.

The most accurate figures and estimates available indicate that Georgia's Negro voter registration is now between 185,000 and 190,000.

This would be less than 15 per cent of the state's total voter registration, not enough certainly to elect a candidate without a good many other votes. However, this increasing Negro vote is simply too large for any candidate to ignore altogether.

In two congressional races last fall, Fifth District Rep. Charles Weltner and Eighth District Rep. Russell Tuten were both elected with substantial Negro support. Both men were considered comparatively moderate on racial questions and segregation was not the major issue in either campaign.

Current Negro voter registration campaigns could push the Negro vote as high as 25 per cent of the state's total registration. The growing Negro vote may eliminate specifically racist issues from future statewide political campaigns in Georgia.

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Yet the chief reason for low Negro voter registration in most areas in the past has been apathy.

That apathy is vanishing almost as quickly as did the county unit system. There are few counties left in the state where Negro leaders have not already begun an intensive drive for increased Negro registration.

"MORE OPPORTUNITY"

"The death of the county unit system meant more opportunity for all good Georgians," William P. Randall, a Macon Negro leader, commented. "We're working to double the Negro voter registration in the state," Randall said.

Randall, head of the Bibb County Coordinating Committee, led a voter registration drive here last year that sent Negro registration soaring from 5,800 to 12,000 in just 90 days. The current total for Bibb County, Randall said, is above 13,000 Negro voters.

The Bibb County drive was unusually successful, winning a national award from the NAACP. The growth of Negro registration in other urban areas has, however, also been rapid.

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Atl. Const 5-1-63

THE NEGRO VOTE DRIVE

Students Leading Registration Push

By HAL GULLIVER

Constitution Staff Writer

ALBANY—The "shock troops" of the Negro voter registration drive in Georgia are the members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

The greatest Negro registration gains have come in urban areas, such as Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah, and in rural counties where local apathy was the only real obstacle to increased Negro registration.

The SNCC field workers have, by comparison, added few new Negro voters to the registration lists. But they have chosen deliberately to conduct voter registration drives in areas where few Negroes vote at all.

Fourth of a series.

"Someone has to go into the hard-core areas," James Forman, executive secretary of the Atlanta-based group, said.

More than a year ago SNCC workers launched intensive voter registration campaigns in Mississippi and southwest Georgia. SNCC members have since that time been beaten up, arrested, and wounded by shotgun blasts.

The interracial group set up one headquarters in Albany (shortly before the Albany Movement demonstrations began) to undertake voter registration campaigns in nearby Lee, Sumter, and Terrell counties.

FOR 3 YEARS

SNCC field secretaries also cooperated with the Albany Movement in a successful Dougherty County vote drive, though here Negro voter registration was already comparatively high.

SNCC was first organized just three years ago at a meeting of student sit-in leaders in Raleigh, N.C., who planned to continue "non-violent" protest against racial discrimination in all its forms.

The organization has grown rapidly, from only six full-time staff members one year ago to almost 60 now. Most of the staff workers ars college students or recent college graduates.

The southwest Georgia project currently involves about 10 SNCC workers who in turn recruit local volunteers in each county. The regular staff members are paid very little, barely enough to cover living expenses, and some of them live in Negro homes in the various counties.

SNCC workers hold mass meetings at least once each week in counties where voter registration campaigns are under way. In Dougherty, Lee, and Sumter, these meetings are held in Negro churches, and in Terrell in a tent near the site of a Negro church which burned last September.

The fervor and energy of these mass meetings are approximately that of an enthusiastic church revival meeting.

MINISTERS JOIN

At a recent Sumter County meeting, three local Negro ministers took part in the program. There was an opening prayer and a Scripture reading, and rhythmic hand clapping and singing of "freedom songs." Most of the songs could apply to, say, voter registration, but they also have an evangelical flavor.

"This little light of mine, I'm going to let it shine," goes one song, "All over Sumter County, I'm going to let it shine, Down in the courthouse, I'm going to let it shine."

Negro leaders from the local community often take part in these meetings, but the real spotlight is on the student leaders, even on local high school students who are old enough to register and who have become active in the voter registration campaign.

The greatest response from older Negro citizens comes, however, not when voter registration is mentioned but at the suggestion that some of the minor humiliations of segregation may be eliminated.

"A lot of you are willing to accept things," a Negro minister told a Sumter County audience a few days ago. "You 50-year-old men are willing to accept a 20-year-old white man calling you 'boy'. These kids aren't going to accept that."

There are at present at least three white girls and one young white man working full time for SNCC in southwest Georgia. The other field workers are Negro, and the interracial composition of the groups seems to create more resentment among local officials.

But the drive goes on, though Negro voter registration has increased only very gradually in Sumter, Terrell, and Lee counties. Additional SNCC workers are expected to join the project this summer, possibly extending the drive to other counties.

The disadvantage of SNCC activities in any county is the deep resentment created by a militantly integrationist group, made up of "outsiders," in a strongly segregated community.

"Our greatest problem is ourselves," Charles Sherrod, a 26-year-old Negro minister and head of the SNCC southwest Georgia project, recently warned a group of SNCC workers.

"Each of us is part of the system," he continued. "Some of us hate. Some of us admit it, and some of us don't admit it."

And in all cases, Sherrod pointed out, the desires of the local Negro community must be the guidelines for any program.

"The people have aspirations," he said, "and we must have confidence in the people or go back home."

Thursday: Negro voting in Georgia's new political climate.

Atl Const. - 4-30-63

The Negro Vote Drive ... No. 3

A Peaceful Baker Signs Up 300 Negroes in Months

By HAL GULLIVER
Constitution Staff Writer

NEWTON — There was not one registered Negro voter in Baker County 18 months ago, even though Negroes make up almost 59 per cent of Baker's 4,600 residents.

Only white citizens voted in Baker County, as tradition had it, and as recently as March of this year there were just 24 registered Negro voters in the county.

But traditions fade swiftly sometimes, and today there are nearly 300 Negro voters in Baker, most of them added to the registration lists in the last month. In fact, an estimated 200 new Negro voters balloted without incident in a special election held here last Thursday.

Third in a series.

"If you'd said five or six years ago," a local official commented, "that this would have happened by this time, why, people here would have laughed in your face."

Baker lies in a primarily agricultural area in southwest Georgia.

The sharp change in voting pattern here came voluntarily, if reluctantly, after a U.S. Justice department attorney persuaded Baker County officials that there was really little choice.

HARD CHOICE

Yet it was a hard choice to make. A court suit would almost certainly mean federal court injunctions against local officials and even, conceivably, an appointed federal referee to administer voter registration.

But, on the other hand, any substantial break with tradition was certain to meet with strong local criticism. There seemed also a possibility of racial incidents.

Jerome K. Heilbron, a Southerner himself and an attorney with the Civil Rights Division of the Justice department, carefully explained to the three-man Board of Registrars the probable result of whatever course of action they chose.

At one point, he showed local officials a copy of the kind of court suit that would be filed if no changes were made in voter registration practices.

NONE REGISTERED

"As you know, there are at the present time no Negroes registered to vote in Baker County," said a Justice department letter to the incoming Board of Registrars, W. E. Rooks, R. B. Tabb and Luther Timmons, to sign an agreement to correct "registration abuses" or face court action.

The registrars signed the agreement and began registering Negro voters in Baker County for the first time since the abolition of the Democratic Party white primary in 1945.

But Negro registration moved slowly for more than a year, and on March 4, 1963, the Justice department took a further step.

Burke Marshall, assistant U.S. attorney general and head of the Justice department Civil Rights Division, wrote a detailed letter to the Board of Registrars outlining "suggested corrections" in voter registration procedures.

Some Negro applicants, Marshall said, contended they had never received notification of the scheduled time for their voter registration tests.

OBSERVER CALLED IN

It would be necessary, the letter continued, for a Justice department observer to be present at the next testing of Negro applicants.

The Board of Registrars requested that Heilbron be named to act as observer.

"He was just as helpful as his position could make it," one official said of Heilbron. "The board acted in good faith with him, and he did with them."

"We gave the same test to everybody," R. I. Hudson, tax collector and deputy registrar, declared. "We were strictly following Georgia law and federal law."

There has been a good deal of discussion in Baker County about the sudden surge in Negro registration, a local man commented, adding, "A lot of people hate to see it, even though they knew it was coming."

Negro leaders think Negro voter registration will continue at a steady rate in Baker, though more slowly now that the initial surge is over.

Local officials agree, however, that there might have been incidents if members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee had conducted a voter registration drive in Baker, as the SNCC group has done in four nearby counties.

In fact, a Justice department official specifically asked SNCC workers to stay out of Baker County while negotiations were under way.

The Justice department continues to observe several counties in Georgia where Negro voter registration is unusually low, and Terrell County provides evidence that the Civil Rights division of the department will seek federal court injunctions against local officials when necessary.

However, a Justice department spokesman said last week, Baker County will help provide a pattern for less bitter, voluntary solutions in other counties.

Wednesday: The Student Non - Violent Coordinating Committee.

THE NEGRO VOTE DRIVE . . . NO. 2

Terrell Registration Gains Slowly Amid Tension

By HAL GULLIVER
Constitution Staff Writer

DAWSON — Terrell County now has a reported 128 registered Negro voters out of a Negro population of approximately 8,300.

This doesn't seem a very high figure, especially when compared with more than 2,900 registered white voters and a white population of 4,600.

But there were only 51 Negro voters in Terrell two years ago, and this seems genuine progress to Negro voter registration workers.

Chief impetus for the Negro voter drive here has come from members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an interracial civil rights group, working in cooperation with local Negro citizens.

Terrell is a predominantly agricultral county in southwest Georgia, one of 33 Georgia counties with more than 50 per cent Negro population. Some 20 of these so-called "black belt" counties are located in the southwest corner of the state between Macon and the Georgia-Alabama line.

Negro voter registration in Georgia tends to be lowest where the Negro population is high.

This is not a hard-and-fast rule, and there are notable exceptions, such as McIntosh, Liberty, and Greene counties. But the rule applies generally in the area surrounding Terrell.

Terrell was, in fact, the county named in the first federal court suit on voting under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. In September 1960 a federal court enjoined the Terrell Board of Registrars from discriminating against Negro voter applicants.

Local officials have abided by terms of the injunction but a series of racial incidents have made Terrell's Negro voting situation as difficult as any in the state.

Three Negro churches were burned in Terrell County last September.

Negro voter registration meetings are now held near Sasser, in a tent erected close to the site of one of the burned churches.

Another church, which was not used for voter registration meetings, was rebuilt by Terrell County white citizens after three white men confessed to setting the fire. Dedication services at the new I Hope Baptist Church were held on April 21.

"We've got good people here," former Dawson Mayor Carl Rountree said recently. "You just can't indict a whole community for an isolated incident." Rountree headed the committee which raised funds to rebuild the I Hope church.

Exact cause of the burning of the other two Negro churches has never been determined.

Rountree, however, as editor of the Dawson News, has expressed belief that the Negro voter registration workers had more to gain from the burning of the churches than anyone else.

There have been no serious racial incidents in Terrell since last fall, but the situation remains tense.

"They've been voting more and more since 1960," a prominent Dawson man said of Negro voter registration. "Nobody stops them, and nobody molests them. Of course, they look on them like you would a rattlesnake, but they let 'em vote."

Most Negroes who have registered to date are "either students or older people," according to Mrs. Carolyn Daniels, a Negro beautician active in the voter registration drive.

Several SNCC field workers were staying in Mrs. Daniels' home last summer when unidentified persons fired a shotgun through the front door of the house. John H. Chatfield, a 20-year-old Trinity College student from Vermont, was wounded by shotgun pellets.

"People around here are afraid they'll lose their jobs if they register to vote," according to Mrs. Daniels, a lifelong resident of Terrell. This is why, she contends, the Negroes willing to register so far have been chiefly 18-year-old high school students and elderly people who no longer have jobs.

Perhaps the most significant omen for the future is the growing interest on the part of Negro high school students, barely old enough to vote themselves, in the voter registration drive.

Terrell County's situation on Negro voter registration remains a difficult one, a "very vexing problem," editor Rountree calls it.

"There's no solution to it in the student activities," Rountree argues. "All they can do is aggravate the situation."

The real spark behind the Negro voter drive in Terrell has come from the SNCC workers. At the same time, the deepest resentment against the drive has been aimed less at Negro voter registration itself than at the interracial nature of the SNCC group.

"In a small community like this," one man said, "there's bound to be resentment when people see a young white boy and a Negro girl walking down the street together in Dawson. There are plenty of local Negro leaders just as enthusiastic for the movement as outside people. SNCC and the others should leave it to the local Negroes."

Whether left to local leaders or not, there seems little doubt that Negro voter registration in Terrell and other "black belt" counties will continue to grow slowly.

Tuesday: Sharp increase in Negro voter registration in Baker County.

Students to Retrace Slain Postman's Trek

The student Non Violent Coordinating Committee announced Sunday night it will stage a "Freedom Walk" to Jackson Miss., Wednesday along the route planned by postman William L. Moore who was killed near Attalla, Ala.

Julian Bond, administrative assistant, said he received a telephone call from executive director James Forman reporting the SNCC executive committee voted in Norfolk, Va., to stage the walk.

It will start at either Chattanooga, Tenn., or Attalla, and about 10 Negroes and white persons will take part, Bond said.

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Among Negroes

SHARP VARIATIONS IN REGISTRATIONS

The following table shows, county by county, the sharp variation in Negro voter registration in Georgia counties.

Registration figures filed in either 1960 or 1962 are available by race for 104 of Georgia's 159 counties and were supplied by Secretary of State Ben Fortson's office.

Figures for other counties come from 1958 registration figures or from more recent estimates of the number of Negro voters in a county.

Population figures are those of the State Health Department's 1962 estimate.

	White Population	White Registration	Negro Population	Negro Registration
Atkins	4,500	2,498	1,800	692
Appling	10,500	7,705	3,100	1,359
Bacon	7,500	6,184	1,100	101
Baker	1,900	1,631	2,700	24
Baldwin	13,600	5,353	8,900	1,477
Banks	6,200	3,696	400	30
Barrow	12,200	5,848	2,600	312*
Bartow	25,900	11,239	4,900	1,208*
Ben Hill	9,200	3,292	4,500	740
Berrien	10,500	5,078	1,800	561
Bibb	97,200	26,827	49,300	5,042
Bleckley	7,100	3,346	2,800	45*
Brantley	5,200	3,500	800	265
Brooks	7,900	3,097	7,400	445*
Bryan	4,100	1,972	2,300	817*
Bulloch	15,600	7,780	9,000	1,403
Burke	7,100	3,664	13,700	427*
Butts	4,800	4,086	4,200	1,582
Calhoun	2,600	1,685	4,800	145
Camden	6,200	2,428	4,100	1,176
Candler	4,400	2,989	2,400	1,066
Carroll	30,900	11,789	7,000	797
Catoosa	21,500	7,876	300	73*
Charlton	3,800	1,096	1,700	204
Chatham	125,400	36,072	66,000	10,068
Chattahoochee	600	338	600	17
Chattooga	18,700	8,733	1,900	906
Cherokee	22,800	14,300	900	325*
Clarke	34,000	8,907	11,400	1,451*
Clay	1,700	900	2,800	150*
Clayton	46,900	15,094	4,600	544
Clinch	4,200	2,293	2,500	339
Cobb	116,700	29,662	8,600	1,808*
Colquitt	24,600	11,362	8,100	1,117
Coffee	16,500	8,000	6,000	2,000*
Columbia	9,100	4,061	4,800	659
Cook	8,600	5,400	3,500	600*
Coweta	19,300	9,108	10,200	1,594
Crawford	2,500	1,403	3,400	284
Crisp	10,400	5,179	7,600	890
Dade	8,800	4,100	100	26*
Dawson	3,700	1,835	—	—
Decatur	12,300	7,841	10,700	1,016
DeKalb	259,400	64,450	22,500	2,153*
Dodge	12,100	8,794	4,600	2,180
Dooly	5,500	4,252	6,100	722*
Dougherty	52,000	13,700	26,700	4,800*
Douglas	14,800	8,489	2,500	1,916
Early	6,400	3,729	6,800	261
Echols	1,400	838	500	19
Effingham	6,800	2,618	3,500	188*
Elbert	12,000	8,787	6,100	934
Emanuel	12,200	7,864	5,900	2,098
Evans	4,500	2,206	2,600	483*
Fannin	13,800	8,649	—	18
Fayette	5,900	2,760	2,400	26*
Floyd	58,200	21,045	10,600	1,653
Forsyth	12,500	5,418	—	—
Franklin	12,000	7,500	1,500	100*
Fulton	361,100	109,262	203,600	35,834
Gilmer	9,100	4,106	—	4
Glascock	1,900	1,283	800	1
Glynn	32,400	7,701	11,900	2,133
Gordon	18,500	8,423	1,200	321
Grady	11,600	4,080	6,700	629
Greene	5,300	2,665	5,800	1,538
Gwinnett	42,600	20,628	3,500	1,301
Habersham	17,900	8,223	900	200*
Hall	46,600	13,174	5,500	733*
Hancock	2,500	1,409	7,500	853
Haralson	13,600	7,162	1,200	384
Harris	5,100	3,340	6,100	263
Hart	11,700	5,978	3,700	281
Heard	4,200	2,321	1,200	325
Henry	10,400	7,225	7,600	2,377
Houston	34,200	7,799	8,600	413*
Irwin	5,800	3,500	3,500	1,300*
Jackson	16,600	6,679	2,400	408
Jasper	2,800	2,044	3,300	653
Jeff Davis	7,300	6,130	1,800	56*
Jefferson	7,700	4,050	9,900	283
Jenkins	4,700	2,837	4,600	704
Johnson	5,400	3,208	2,700	262
Jones	4,300	2,570	4,200	923
Lamar	6,300	3,590	4,100	992
Lanier	3,700	1,794	1,500	359
Laurens	20,900	9,590	12,500	2,231
Lee	2,400	1,210	3,900	29*
Liberty	6,500	2,000	5,700	2,014*
Lincoln	3,000	2,437	2,800	3*
Long	2,700	2,201	1,300	1,061*
Lowndes	30,600	8,943	15,300	1,637
Lumpkin	7,400	2,886	100	43*
Macon	5,000	3,052	8,300	443
Madison	9,400	4,588	2,100	55*
Marion	2,200	1,508	3,300	55*
McDuffie	7,500	4,046	5,400	251
McIntosh	2,800	1,396	3,700	1,219*
Meriwether	10,100	4,508	9,700	950
Miller	5,000	3,220	2,100	6
Mitchell	9,900	7,928	10,100	375*
Monroe	5,500	3,938	5,000	738
Montgomery	3,800	2,385	2,600	715
Morgan	5,500	1,576	4,900	892*
Murray	10,600	4,520	100	27*
Muscogee	106,600	27,595	36,700	4,801
Newton	14,100	5,883	7,300	901*
Oconee	5,000	2,317	1,400	89
Oglethorpe	4,400	2,763	3,500	259
Paulding	12,200	7,626	1,200	543
Peach	5,900	2,539	8,200	679*
Pickens	8,800	5,124	400	140
Pierce	7,700	3,876	2,100	380
Pike	4,000	2,520	3,200	496*
Polk	23,700	10,490	4,600	1,395
Pulaski	4,700	3,020	3,600	235
Putnam	3,700	2,303	4,200	563
Quitman	900	793	1,600	38
Rabun	7,600	5,089	100	29
Randolph	4,200	2,495	6,800	423
Richmond	81,700	26,097	42,300	6,747
Rockdale	8,000	4,641	2,900	731
Schley	1,400	393	1,800	134
Screven	7,200	3,530	7,800	863
Seminole	4,300	3,500	2,600	11
Spalding	26,300	9,370	10,500	1,391
Stephens	16,400	8,242	2,500	627*
Stewart	2,100	1,656	5,100	136
Sumter	11,900	5,681	13,000	548*
Talbot	2,200	1,448	4,900	219*
Taliaferro	1,300	946	2,000	828
Tattnall	9,900	6,630	3,800	1,310
Taylor	4,400	2,940	4,000	389
Telfair	7,900	3,959	4,000	325
Terrell	4,600	2,935	8,300	98*
Thomas	20,500	8,422	14,700	1,579*
Tift	17,000	6,681	7,000	1,113*
Toombs	12,500	5,962	4,800	431
Towns	4,600	3,514	—	—*
Treutlen	4,000	2,638	2,000	45
Troup	31,800	11,759	15,600	1,732*
Turner	5,400	3,530	3,200	464
Twiggs	3,200	1,698	4,800	246
Union	6,700	5,662	—	—
Upson	17,500	6,404	6,700	655
Walker	46,300	24,928	2,600	1,019
Walton	14,700	6,381	6,200	458
Ware	24,900	12,365	8,800	2,391
Warren	2,800	1,640	4,600	188
Washington	8,200	5,269	10,800	1,542
Wayne	14,700	7,171	3,900	809
Webster	1,200	766	2,100	9*
Wheeler	3,600	2,302	1,700	474
White	6,900	4,220	300	242
Whitfield	43,900	17,259	2,100	898*
Wilcox	5,300	3,059	2,600	230*
Wilkes	5,400	3,529	5,500	493
Wilkinson	4,900	3,041	4,500	411*
Worth	8,900	5,855	8,100	296*

*1958 registration figures, or a more recent approximate figure.

THE NEGRO VOTER DRIVE—NO. 1

Growth in Registrations Parallels That of Whites

By HAL GULLIVER

Georgia's Negro voter registration has soared in some urban areas during the past year, but for the most part the increase has been about the same as the growth in white voter registration.

This is true, despite the concentrated efforts of at least one statewide registration committee ot coordinate Negro voter registration campaigns, all over the state.

This committee is affiliated with Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is also pushing Negro voter registration in other Southern states.

In April, 1962, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president, named Atlanta businessman J. H. Calhoun, longtime Negro Republican leader, chairman of the Georgia committee.

"We now visualize the doubling of the number of Negro registered voters within the next 2 years," Dr. King said at that time.

The results in Georgia in a year have fallen far short of approaching that ambitious goal.

Exact voter registration figures by race are available for less than half of Georgia's 159 counties, since many counties have abandoned the practice of reporting to the secretary of state separate totals for Negro and white voters.

Only 42 of the 73 counties for which 1962 figures are available, however, showed any increase at all in Negro registration since 1960.

And in most cases, the increase was slight and roughly equivalent to the growth in white voter registration.

MAJOR SPURTS in Negro registration came chiefly in the larger cities such as Savannah, Albany, Columbus, Atlanta, Macon and Augusta. But there were also rural counties with low Negro registration which more than doubled their total number of Negro voters last year.

In an annual report last month, Mr. Calhoun gave the following approximate figures for the 1962 increase in urban registration: Savannah, 1,000; Albany, more than 2,000; Columbus, 3,640; Atlanta, 6,000; Macon, 6,000; and Augusta, 3,500.

The effect of the Negro voter registration drive on local politics in some areas as well as the active interest of the U.S. Justice Department in voter registration in certain Georgia counties, will be discussed in later articles.

Monday in The Constitution: The Drive in Terrell County.

WBW
JM
RTB

STATE OF GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ATLANTA

May 3, 1963

EUGENE COOK

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Honorable Joe Mack Wilson
Representative, Cobb County
General Assembly of Georgia
306 Northcutt Street
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Recently, you referred me to Act Nos. 36[1] and 51[2], adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, which amended the Voters' Registration Act of 1958[3], and inquired as to whether these amendments empower a registrar or a deputy registrar to register a person to vote when such official mans an additional registration place as provided for in the amendments.

Prior to the enactment of these amendments, the Voters Registration Act[4] authorized any registrar or deputy registrar to take applications for registration[5], but directed that all applications be referred to the board of registrars for the purpose of conducting the appropriate examinations to determine whether such applications should be approved or rejected.[6]

Turning now to the amendments, we find that Act No. 36 amends the Voters Registration Act to read as follows:

> Section 10.[7] In those counties where the registrars have an office separate from the office of the tax collector or tax commissioner, the registrars shall keep the completed registration

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1. Approved March 11, 1963.
2. Approved March 13, 1963.
3. Ga Laws, 1958, p 269, as amended; Ann Code Ch 34-1.
4. Exclusive of general laws of local application. See Ga Laws, 1960, p 947.
5. Ga Laws, 1958, pp 275, 276; Ann Code Sec 34-109, 34-110, 34-112 and 34-113.
6. Ga Laws, 1958, pp 277-279; Ga Laws, 1960, p 955; Ann Code Sec 34-114, 34-116, 34-116.1, 34-117 and 34-118.
7. Ann Code Sec 34-110.

4- Georgia
Reg. Data

cards in such office which shall be in the courthouse or other publicly owned, or publicly rented, or publicly leased building. If no such office exists, the registrars shall keep the completed registration cards in the office of the tax collector or the tax commissioner. For the purpose of taking applications for registration and for the purpose of registering voters, such number of registrars or deputy registrars as shall be designated by the chief registrar shall be stationed at the office where the completed registration cards are kept at such times as said office is open during regular office hours. The chief registrar or the governing authority in any county, in addition to the office referred to hereinbefore, may designate other places in the county to be used for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and for the registration of voters, but there shall not be more than one such place in each militia district in the county.[8] Blank registration cards shall be kept in the office referred to hereinbefore and may be kept in such other places as shall be designated as places for registration as provided for hereinbefore.

Section 14.[9] All cards shall be turned over to the registrars and examined by them within 10 days from the date of the application. If the answer to the question propounded to the applicant relating to the offenses enumerated in Paragraph I of Section II of Article II of the Constitution is answered in the affirmative and the applicant has not been pardoned, the registrars shall reject the application. If such question is answered in the negative, the board shall notify the applicant in writing to appear before it on a day and time certain. At that time, the applicant shall be subjected to an examination as to his qualifications. Such notice shall be given within 5 days after the date of the examination of the card. The examination of the applicant shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure hereinafter prescribed.[10]

In lieu of the above, if additional places for registration have been designated, the chief registrar shall designate one or more registrars or one or more deputies, or any combination thereof, to act as a board of registrars for the purpose of taking applications for

8. This sentence and the following sentence constitute the only significant changes in this Section.
9. Ann Code Sec 34-114.
10. This Paragraph is unchanged.

registration, examining applicants and registering persons to vote. All of this may be accomplished at the time of the application or within the time limitation specified hereinbefore in this Section. While so acting, such registrar or registrars, or deputy or deputies, or combination thereof, shall have all the rights and powers and shall be subject to all the limitations as are applicable to the board of registrars. All completed registration cards shall be turned over to the board of registrars and shall be kept in the office provided for elsewhere in this Act.[11]

Act No. 51 amends the Voters Registration Act by adding a new Section to read as follows:

Section 10A. In all counties of this State having a population of more than 100,000, according to the United States Census of 1960[12] or any such future decennial census, the chief registrar shall designate, not later than six months prior to the closing date for registration, other places in the county which shall be used for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and for the registering of voters. The chief registrar shall authorize one or more registrars or one or more deputies, or any combination thereof, to act as a board of registrars for the purpose of taking applications for registration, examining applicants, and registering persons to vote. All of this may be accomplished at the time of application for registration. While so acting, such registrar or registrars or deputy or deputies, or any combination thereof, shall have all the rights and powers as are applicable to the board of registrars as provided in this Act. Blank registration cards shall be kept in the places designated for registration and completed registration cards shall be kept in the main office of the registrars.

These amendments, if consistent with constitutional requirements, unequivocally authorize the establishment of additional places for voter registration within Cobb County and the manning of each place, at the minimum, by a single registrar or deputy registrar having all the powers of the board of registrars and, hence, empowered to register a person to vote without action by the full board or a quorum thereof.

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11. This Paragraph is entirely new.
12. This provision is applicable to Cobb County because it has a population of 114,174 according to the United States Census of 1960.

Furthermore, it is my opinion that these amendments, if constitutional, authorize the registering of persons to vote, who apply at the registrars' office in Marietta, by a single registrar or deputy registrar, if and when additional voter registration places are established in Cobb County. Obviously, it would be an inconsistent and unreasonable construction to require board action to register applicants appearing at the Marietta office, and to dispense with such a requirement for applicants appearing at other registration places in the County.

The question of constitutionality is presented because Section I of Article II of the State Constitution of 1945 vests the administration of the registration procedure in the "registrars". Does the term "registrars", in the constitutional sense, refer only to the presently existing three member board of county registrars, or is the term broad enough to include those officials, outside of such board, who from time to time are authorized by the legislature to administer the registration procedure? Does the term "registrats", being plural, preclude the vesting of their authority in a single official?

In resolving these questions and in determining the constitutionality of the 1963 amendments, we will begin by reviewing the principal State laws governing voter registration for the past eighty-five years.

Article II of the Constitution of 1877 dealt with the elective franchise. Section I of such Article, in its original form, required the use of the ballot in all elections by the people, established the sex, citizenship, age, residence and tax payment qualifications of an elector, and prescribed the oath required of a challenged elector.

In 1894, the legislature adopted a general registration law (Ga Laws, 1894, p 115) making registration a necessary preliminary step to voting in Georgia.[13] This law required the tax collector of each county to carry a voters' book when he made his rounds through the militia districts, and to maintain voters' books in his office at the county courthouse.[14] When an applicant for voter registration had paid the required taxes and taken the prescribed oath and was otherwise qualified, he signed his name in the voters' book.[15] The books remained open until the time prescribed for their closing prior to each general election. Upon their closing, the tax collector was required to furnish the county registrars with an accurate and complete list of all the names of the electors signed in his books who appeared qualified to vote.[16]

13. Ga Laws, 1894, p 120, Sec X.
14. Id, p 116, Sec II.
15. Id, p 116, Sec III.
16. Id, p 117, Sec V.

The tax collector, ordinary and clerk of the superior court of each county were required to periodically prepare and file with the county registrars and tax collector a complete list of all persons living in the county who were disqualified from voting by reason of tax delinquency, insanity, or conviction of a crime bearing the penalty of disfranchisement undissolved by pardon.[17]

Prior to each general election, the registrars were required to examine the lists of voters and disqualified persons filed with them and to prepare therefrom the lists of voters for use in the election. In preparing the lists, the registrars were authorized to add names to or delete them from the lists in order to correct errors made by the tax collector, ordinary or clerk.[18]

At or prior to the opening of the polls, the registrars were required to distribute to the election managers at each voting precinct copies of the appropriate list.[19]

The 1894 Act was the first registration law to provide for the establishment of a board of registrars for each county. The Act directed the judge of each superior court to appoint three registrars to serve two-year terms.[20]

Under this program of registration, the tax collector actually registered persons to vote in his county. The duties of the registrars were confined to preparing the voters' lists to be used in elections and to correcting any errors made by the tax collector in administering the registration procedure or by the officials preparing the disqualification list.

On October 7, 1908, the people ratified an amendment striking Section I of Article II of the Constitution and inserting in its place a new Section requiring the use of the ballot in all public elections and registration prior to voting, prescribing the sex, citizenship, age, residence and tax paying qualifications of an elector; and providing in part that:

> Par. IV. Every male citizen of this State shall be entitled to register as an elector and to vote in all elections in said State who is not disqualified under the provisions of Section II of Article II of this Constitution, and who possesses

17. Id, p 118, Sec VI.
18. Id, p 118, Sec VIII.
19. Id, p 120, Sec IX.
20. Id, p 118, Sec VII.

the qualifications prescribed in paragraphs II and III of this Section or who will possess them at the date of the election occurring next after his registration, and who in addition thereto comes within either of the classes provided for in the five following sub-divisions of this paragraph.

1. (War veterans.);[21] or,

2. (Descendents of war veterans.);[21] or,

3. (Good citizens.);[21] or,

4. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State and correctly write the same in the English language when read to them by any one of the registrars, and all persons who solely because of physical disability are unable to comply with the above requirements but who can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, that may be read to them by any one of the registrars; or,

5. (Property owners.)[21].

Par. V. The right to register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph IV shall continue only until January 1st, 1915. But the registrars shall prepare a roster of all persons who register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph IV, and shall return the same to the clerk's office of the Superior Court of their counties and the clerks of the Superior Court shall send copies of the same to the Secretary of State, and it shall be the duty of these officers to record and permanently preserve these rosters. Any person who has been once registered under either of the sub-divisions 1 or 2 of paragraph IV shall thereafter be permitted to vote; provided, he meets the requirements of paragraphs II and III of this Section.

Par. VI. Any person to whom the right of registration is denied by the registrars upon the

21. The parenthetical designation merely identifies the class description which is omitted for brevity.

ground that he lacks the qualifications set forth in the five subdivisions of paragraph IV, shall have the right to take an appeal, and any citizen may enter an appeal from the decision of the registrars allowing any person to register under said sub-divisions. All appeals must be filed in writing with the registrars within ten days from the date of the decision complained of and shall be returned by the registrars to the office of the clerk of the Superior Court to be tried as other appeals.

Par. VII. Pending an appeal and until the final decision of the case, the judgment of the registrars shall remain in full force. (Emphasis supplied.)

This constitutional amendment for the first time injected the term "registrars" into the Constitution of 1877. However, after the amendment's ratification, no change was made in the 1894 Act for the purpose of statutably implementing any provision of the amendment. In fact, the 1894 Act continued as the primary registration statute until the adoption of the Voters' Registration Act of 1949 (Ga Laws, 1949, p 1204) which, of course, postdated the ratification of the 1945 Constitution.

Under these circumstances, it is clear that the tax collector, in performing his role in the registration procedure, determined whether an applicant to sign his voters' book fell within any of the five classifications established in Paragraph IV of the constitutional amendment. This would, of course, include the administration of the literacy test to those applicants seeking to qualify under the fourth classification, irrespective of the fact that the amendment assigned such duty to "one of the registrars".

In 1941, the legislature adopted an Act (Ga Laws, 1941, p 413), applicable to counties having a population of 200,000 or more according to the 1940 census or any future census, which abolished the board of county registrars[22] and provided that "the tax collector or in counties which do not have a tax collector, the tax commissioner shall be ex-officio county registrar of such county and required to perform in such county all the duties now or hereafter required by law to be performed by county registrars."[23]

The 1941 Act is significant because it delegated all the powers of the board of registrars to a single county tax official, irrespective of the fact that the 1908 constitutional amendment

22. Ga Laws, 1941, p 413, Sec 2.
23. Id, p 414, Sec 3.

vested the administration of the registration procedure in the "registrars". However, such a legislative construction of the term "registrars" is consistent with the rule of construction providing that the "singular or plural number shall each include the other, unless expressly excluded." Code Sec 102-102(4); 82 CJS, Statutes, Sec 337, p 675; 50 Am Jur, Statutes, Sec 256, p 251.[24]

On August 7, 1945, the people ratified the Constitution of 1945. Section I of Article II of the Constitution of 1877 corresponded to the same Section and Article of the new Constitution which continued the requirements as to the use of the ballot in all public elections and registration prior to voting, prescribed the citizenship, age and residence qualifications of an elector; and provided in part that:

> Paragraph IV. Qualifications of electors. Every citizen of this State shall be entitled to register as an elector, and to vote in all elections in said State, who is not disqualified under the provisions of Section II of Article II of this Constitution, and who possesses the qualifications prescribed in Paragraphs II and III of this Section or who will possess them at the date of the election occurring next after his registration, and who in addition thereto comes within either of the classes provided for in the two following subdivisions of this paragraph.
>
> 1. All persons who are of good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government; or,
>
> 2. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State and correctly write the same in the English language when read to them by any one of the registrars, and all persons who solely because of physical disability are unable to comply with the above requirements but who can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State that may be read to them by any one of the registrars.

24. In this connection, it should be noted that the general principles governing the construction of statutes apply also to the construction of a constitutional provision. City of Valdosta v. Singleton (1944) 197 Ga 194, 210, last par, 28 SE 2d 759; DeJarnette v. Hospital Authority of Albany (1942) 195 Ga 189, 204, 2d par, 23 SE 2d 716.

> Paragraph V. Appeal from decision of registrars. Any person to whom the right of registration is denied by the registrars upon the ground that he lacks the qualifications set forth in the two subdivisions of Paragraph IV shall have the right to take an appeal, and any citizen may enter an appeal from the decision of the registrars allowing any person to register under said subdivisions. All appeals must be filed in writing with the registrars within ten days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be returned by the registrars to the office of the clerk of the superior court to be tried as other appeals.
>
> Paragraph VI. Judgment of force pending appeal. Pending an appeal and until the final decision of the case, the judgment of the registrars shall remain in full force. (Emphasis supplied.)

Obviously, the framers of the 1945 Constitution lifted the above quoted provisions from the 1877 Constitution. This "lifting" indicates no intention to cure some defect, remedy some evil, or in any manner change the existing law. Where the language does not indicate an intention to declare some new principle, sound construction requires that it be construed to have intended no more than merely to state the law as it existed at the time. Griffin v. Vandegriff (1949) 205 Ga 288, 293, last par, 53 SE 2d 345.

The legislature construed the above quoted constitutional provisions in the same manner that it had construed their counterparts in the 1877 Constitution. Several acts illustrate this consistency.

In 1947, the legislature adopted an Act (Ga Laws, 1947, p 70), applicable to counties having a population of between 81,000 and 82,000 according to the 1940 census or any future census, which abolished the board of county registrars and vested its duties in the designated county tax official. This Act was phrased in substantially the same language as the 1941 Act considered above. Obviously, these Acts, delegating the powers of the board of registrars to a single county tax official, are analogous to the 1963 amendments which authorize the vesting of the powers of such board in a single registrar or deputy registrar.

The 1894 Act, as amended, was repealed by the Voters' Registration Act of 1949 (Ga Laws, 1949, p 1204) establishing a comprehensive program governing voter registration. Section 17 of the 1949 Act (Id, p 1210) authorized a deputy registrar to administer the literacy test prescribed by Paragraph IV of Section I of Article II of the 1945 Constitution, although such Paragraph places such duty on "one of the registrars".

The 1949 Act was repealed by the Voters' Registration Act of 1958[25] which placed the duty of administering the literacy test on the board of registrars.[26] However, a 1960 Act (Ga Laws, 1960, p 947), applicable to counties having a population of between 114,000 and 400,000 according to the last or any future census, empowers the board of registrars to authorize one of its deputies to administer the literacy examination to an applicant for registration and to report the result to the board.

In 1961, the General Assembly adopted an Act (Ga Laws, 1961, p 162) similar to the 1963 amendments. The Act applied to counties having a population of 500,000 according to the last or any future census and provided that the governing authority of each affected county shall designate the city hall of each municipality therein, other than the county seat, as a place for voter registration and that "Any combination of any three of the registrars or deputy registrars or other registration authorities when so designated or directed by the chief registration authority or chief registrar shall receive applications, conduct examinations and otherwise provided for the registration of voters at such city hall or city halls and shall constitute among themselves a board of registrars while so acting, with all the rights and powers and subject to the same limitations as provided for boards of registrars elsewhere in this Act amended.".

This review of the principal laws governing voter registration which have been enacted since 1894, clearly reflects the consistent legislative construction of the term "registrars", in the constitutional sense, as a generic term defining those officials, whether they be entitled as tax collectors, registrars, deputy registrars or otherwise, who, from time to time, are empowered by the legislature to administer the registration procedure. Actually, a word is but a symbol which may stand for one of an innumerable number of objects. It is only as custom and usage and agreement attach a particular meaning to a particular word that it has any significance in relation to either a tangible or an intangible object. Griffin v. Vandegriff (1949) 205 Ga 288, 292, 53 SE 2d 345.

Neither the 1877 or the 1945 Constitutions created any office or specified any term or otherwise provided for the "registrars" and, therefore, such cursory treatment indicates an intention of the framers to vest a liberal discretion in the legislature in determining the official or officials who shall discharge the duties of the "registrars" in the constitutional sense.

25. Ga Laws, 1958, p 269; Ann Code Ch 34-1.
26. Ga Laws, 1958, p 27[illegible], Sec 17; Ann Code Sec 34-117.

Through the years, we have seen the legislature authorize tax collectors and deputy registrars to administer the literacy test when this duty was assigned by both Constitutions to be performed by "one of the registrars". Moreover, we have seen the legislature, through population acts, assign the entire administration of the registration procedure to a single tax official, or authorize its assignment to a combination of non-registrars, when both Constitutions vested such duty in the "registrars". This legislative construction was fully developed under the 1877 Constitution, but, nevertheless, the provisions here considered were incorporated virtually verbatim into the 1945 Constitution. The 1947, 1960, 1961 and 1963 Acts demonstrate unequivocally that the legislature still construes the constitutional term "registrars" with the same elasticity that it did under the 1877 Constitution.

It is an established rule of construction that, where a constitutional provision has received a settled legislative construction, and is afterwards incorporated into a new or revised constitution, it will be presumed to have been retained with a knowledge of the previous construction, and the courts will feel bound to adhere to it.[27] The legislative interpretation presumably shows the meaning intended by the framers of the present Constitution,[28] and a provision of the Constitution is to be construed in the sense in which it was understood by the framers and the people at the time of its adoption.[29]

Furthermore, a long continued and unquestioned construction of a constitutional provision by the legislature and the public officials whose duty it is to obey and carry into effect the provision is a weighty argument in favor of such construction.[30]

In measuring the consistency of the 1963 amendments with constitutional requirements, we are faced also with the postulate that all presumptions are in favor of the constitutionality of an act of the legislature and that it cannot be lawfully set aside by the courts unless the alleged conflict with the Constitution is

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27. Thompson v. Talmadge (1947) 201 Ga 867, 885, 2d par, 41 SE 2d 883.
28. Id, 201 Ga 886, 2d par.
29. Collins v. Mills (1944) 198 Ga 18, 22, 2d par, 30 SE 2d 866.
30. Epping v. City of Columbus (1903) 117 Ga 263, 264(7), 273, 43 SE 803. See also: Mathis v. Fulton Industrial Corporation (1929) 168 Ga 719, 722, last par, 149 SE 35; Wright v. Hardwick (1921) 152 Ga 302, 310, 2d par, 109 SE 903; City of Cochran v. Lanfair (1913) 139 Ga 249(2), 259, 2d par, 77 SE 95; Carroll v. Wright (1908) 131 Ga 728, 736, last par, 63 SE 260; Temple Baptist Church v. Georgia Terminal Co. (1907) 128 Ga 669, 680, 58 SE 157; Howell v. State (1883) 71 Ga 224, 225(2c), 229, 2d par, 51 Am Rep 259; Wellborn v. Estes (1883) 70 Ga 390(2a), 299, 2d par.

plain and palpable.[31] Furthermore, the legislature is conclusively presumed to know the provisions of the Constitution,[32] and all statutes are presumed to be enacted by the legislature with full knowledge of the existing condition of the law and with reference to it, and are to be construed in connection and in harmony with the existing law.[33]

In view of these authorities, it is my opinion that the provisions of Act Nos. 36 and 51, adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, do not conflict with the provisions of Section I of Article II of the Constitution of 1945.

This opportunity to serve you is greatly appreciated.

With warmest regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Cook

The Attorney General

EC:bw

31. Estes v. Jones (1948) 203 Ga 686, 687(1), 48 SE 2d 99; McCollum v. Bass (1946) 201 Ga 537, 539, 1st par, 40 SE 2d 650; Culbreth v. Southwest Georgia Regional Housing Authority (1945) 199 Ga 183(2), 189, last par, 33 SE 2d 684. See also: Adams v. Ray (1960) 215 Ga 656, 657, last par, 113 SE 2d 100; Liner v. City of Rossville (1956) 212 Ga 664, 665(5), 94 SE 2d 862; Lanier v. Suttles (1956) 212 Ga 154, 156(1), 91 SE 2d 21; Franklin v. Harper (1949) 205 Ga 779, 790, last par, 55 SE 2d 221, app dism, 339 US 946, 94 L ed 1361, 70 S Ct 804; Cartersville Candlewick, Inc. v. Huiet (1948) 204 Ga 609, 617, 3d par, 50 SE 2d 647; Price v. State (1947) 202 Ga 205(1), 42 SE 2d 728.
32. Tripp v. Martin (1954) 210 Ga 284, 288, 2d par, 79 SE 2d 521.
33. Spence v. Rowell (1957) 213 Ga 145, 150, 97 SE 2d 350.

The Department of Law
State of Georgia
Atlanta

EUGENE COOK
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 4, 1963

JUN 6 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Please find enclosed three copies of the opinion of the Attorney General rendered to the Honorable Joe Mack Wilson on May 3, 1963, as requested in your letter of May 31, 1963.

With warmest regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE COOK
The Attorney General

By: Paul Rodgers

PAUL RODGERS
Assistant Attorney General

PR:bw

Enclosures 3

Sent 6-10-63

Memo to JL:
Please mail 2 copies of the opinion to Rev. Fred Bennett & file the other copy. It has to do with Ga. Registration Laws.
WB.

4- Ga. Regis. Data

6-7-63

May 31, 1963

The Honorable Eugene Cook
Attorney General
Department of Law
State of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Cook:

Would you please mail to us two or more copies ofyyour letter of May 3, 1963, to the Honorable Joe Mack Wilson, Representative of Cobb County, pertaining to your interpretation of Acts Nos. 36 and 51, of 1963, which amended the Voters' Registration Act of 1958.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Rec'd 6-6-63

STATE OF GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ATLANTA

May 3, 1963

EUGENE COOK

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Honorable Joe Mack Wilson
Representative, Cobb County
General Assembly of Georgia
306 Northcutt Street
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Recently, you referred me to Act Nos. 36[1] and 51[2], adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, which amended the Voters' Registration Act of 1958[3], and inquired as to whether these amendments empower a registrar or a deputy registrar to register a person to vote when such official mans an additional registration place as provided for in the amendments.

Prior to the enactment of these amendments, the Voters Registration Act[4] authorized any registrar or deputy registrar to take applications for registration[5], but directed that all applications be referred to the board of registrars for the purpose of conducting the appropriate examinations to determine whether such applications should be approved or rejected.[6]

Turning now to the amendments, we find that Act No. 36 amends the Voters Registration Act to read as follows:

> Section 10.[7] In those counties where the registrars have an office separate from the office of the tax collector or tax commissioner, the registrars shall keep the completed registration

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1. Approved March 11, 1963.
2. Approved March 13, 1963.
3. Ga Laws, 1958, p 269, as amended; Ann Code Ch 34-1.
4. Exclusive of general laws of local application. See Ga Laws, 1960, p 947.
5. Ga Laws, 1958, pp 275, 276; Ann Code Sec 34-109, 34-110, 34-112 and 34-113.
6. Ga Laws, 1958, pp 277-279; Ga Laws, 1960, p 955; Ann Code Sec 34-114, 34-116, 34-116.1, 34-117 and 34-118.
7. Ann Code Sec 34-110.

cards in such office which shall be in the courthouse or other publicly owned, or publicly rented, or publicly leased building. If no such office exists, the registrars shall keep the completed registration cards in the office of the tax collector or the tax commissioner. For the purpose of taking applications for registration and for the purpose of registering voters, such number of registrars or deputy registrars as shall be designated by the chief registrar shall be stationed at the office where the completed registration cards are kept at such times as said office is open during regular office hours. The chief registrar or the governing authority in any county, in addition to the office referred to hereinbefore, may designate other places in the county to be used for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and for the registration of voters, but there shall not be more than one such place in each militia district in the county.[8] Blank registration cards shall be kept in the office referred to hereinbefore and may be kept in such other places as shall be designated as places for registration as provided for hereinbefore.

Section 14.[9] All cards shall be turned over to the registrars and examined by them within 10 days from the date of the application. If the answer to the question propounded to the applicant relating to the offenses enumerated in Paragraph I of Section II of Article II of the Constitution is answered in the affirmative and the applicant has not been pardoned, the registrars shall reject the application. If such question is answered in the negative, the board shall notify the applicant in writing to appear before it on a day and time certain. At that time, the applicant shall be subjected to an examination as to his qualifications. Such notice shall be given within 5 days after the date of the examination of the card. The examination of the applicant shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure hereinafter prescribed.[10]

In lieu of the above, if additional places for registration have been designated, the chief registrar shall designate one or more registrars or one or more deputies, or any combination thereof, to act as a board of registrars for the purpose of taking applications for

8. This sentence and the following sentence constitute the only significant changes in this Section.
9. Ann Code Sec 34-114.
10. This Paragraph is unchanged.

registration, examining applicants and registering persons to vote. All of this may be accomplished at the time of the application or within the time limitation specified hereinbefore in this Section. While so acting, such registrar or registrars, or deputy or deputies, or combination thereof, shall have all the rights and powers and shall be subject to all the limitations as are applicable to the board of registrars. All completed registration cards shall be turned over to the board of registrars and shall be kept in the office provided for elsewhere in this Act.[11]

Act No. 51 amends the Voters Registration Act by adding a new Section to read as follows:

Section 10A. In all counties of this State having a population of more than 100,000, according to the United States Census of 1960[12] or any such future decennial census, the chief registrar shall designate, not later than six months prior to the closing date for registration, other places in the county which shall be used for the purpose of receiving applications for registration and for the registering of voters. The chief registrar shall authorize one or more registrars or one or more deputies, or any combination thereof, to act as a board of registrars for the purpose of taking applications for registration, examining applicants, and registering persons to vote. All of this may be accomplished at the time of application for registration. While so acting, such registrar or registrars or deputy or deputies, or any combination thereof, shall have all the rights and powers as are applicable to the board of registrars as provided in this Act. Blank registration cards shall be kept in the places designated for registration and completed registration cards shall be kept in the main office of the registrars.

These amendments, if consistent with constitutional requirements, unequivocally authorize the establishment of additional places for voter registration within Cobb County and the manning of each place, at the minimum, by a single registrar or deputy registrar having all the powers of the board of registrars and, hence, empowered to register a person to vote without action by the full board or a quorum thereof.

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11. This Paragraph is entirely new.
12. This provision is applicable to Cobb County because it has a population of 114,174 according to the United States Census of 1960.

Furthermore, it is my opinion that these amendments, if constitutional, authorize the registering of persons to vote, who apply at the registrars' office in Marietta, by a single registrar or deputy registrar, if and when additional voter registration places are established in Cobb County. Obviously, it would be an inconsistent and unreasonable construction to require board action to register applicants appearing at the Marietta office, and to dispense with such a requirement for applicants appearing at other registration places in the County.

The question of constitutionality is presented because Section I of Article II of the State Constitution of 1945 vests the administration of the registration procedure in the "registrars". Does the term "registrars", in the constitutional sense, refer only to the presently existing three member board of county registrars, or is the term broad enough to include those officials, outside of such board, who from time to time are authorized by the legislature to administer the registration procedure? Does the term "registrats", being plural, preclude the vesting of their authority in a single official?

In resolving these questions and in determining the constitutionality of the 1963 amendments, we will begin by reviewing the principal State laws governing voter registration for the past eighty-five years.

Article II of the Constitution of 1877 dealt with the elective franchise. Section I of such Article, in its original form, required the use of the ballot in all elections by the people, established the sex, citizenship, age, residence and tax payment qualifications of an elector, and prescribed the oath required of a challenged elector.

In 1894, the legislature adopted a general registration law (Ga Laws, 1894, p 115) making registration a necessary preliminary step to voting in Georgia.[13] This law required the tax collector of each county to carry a voters' book when he made his rounds through the militia districts, and to maintain voters' books in his office at the county courthouse.[14] When an applicant for voter registration had paid the required taxes and taken the prescribed oath and was otherwise qualified, he signed his name in the voters' book.[15] The books remained open until the time prescribed for their closing prior to each general election. Upon their closing, the tax collector was required to furnish the county registrars with an accurate and complete list of all the names of the electors signed in his books who appeared qualified to vote.[16]

13. Ga Laws, 1894, p 120, Sec X.
14. Id, p 116, Sec II.
15. Id, p 116, Sec III.
16. Id, p 117, Sec V.

The tax collector, ordinary and clerk of the superior court of each county were required to periodically prepare and file with the county registrars and tax collector a complete list of all persons living in the county who were disqualified from voting by reason of tax delinquency, insanity, or conviction of a crime bearing the penalty of disfranchisement undissolved by pardon.[17]

Prior to each general election, the registrars were required to examine the lists of voters and disqualified persons filed with them and to prepare therefrom the lists of voters for use in the election. In preparing the lists, the registrars were authorized to add names to or delete them from the lists in order to correct errors made by the tax collector, ordinary or clerk.[18]

At or prior to the opening of the polls, the registrars were required to distribute to the election managers at each voting precinct copies of the appropriate list.[19]

The 1894 Act was the first registration law to provide for the establishment of a board of registrars for each county. The Act directed the judge of each superior court to appoint three registrars to serve two-year terms.[20]

Under this program of registration, the tax collector actually registered persons to vote in his county. The duties of the registrars were confined to preparing the voters' lists to be used in elections and to correcting any errors made by the tax collector in administering the registration procedure or by the officials preparing the disqualification list.

On October 7, 1908, the people ratified an amendment striking Section I of Article II of the Constitution and inserting in its place a new Section requiring the use of the ballot in all public elections and registration prior to voting, prescribing the sex, citizenship, age, residence and tax paying qualifications of an elector; and providing in part that:

> Par. IV. Every male citizen of this State shall be entitled to register as an elector and to vote in all elections in said State who is not disqualified under the provisions of Section II of Article II of this Constitution, and who possesses

17. Id, p 118, Sec VI.
18. Id, p 118, Sec VIII.
19. Id, p 120, Sec IX.
20. Id, p 118, Sec VII.

the qualifications prescribed in paragraphs II and III of this Section or who will possess them at the date of the election occurring next after his registration, and who in addition thereto comes within either of the classes provided for in the five following sub-divisions of this paragraph.

1. (War veterans.);[21] or,

2. (Descendents of war veterans.);[21] or,

3. (Good citizens.);[21] or,

4. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State and correctly write the same in the English language when read to them by any one of the registrars, and all persons who solely because of physical disability are unable to comply with the above requirements but who can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, that may be read to them by any one of the registrars; or,

5. (Property owners.)[21].

Par. V. The right to register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph IV shall continue only until January 1st, 1915. But the registrars shall prepare a roster of all persons who register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph IV, and shall return the same to the clerk's office of the Superior Court of their counties and the clerks of the Superior Court shall send copies of the same to the Secretary of State, and it shall be the duty of these officers to record and permanently preserve these rosters. Any person who has been once registered under either of the sub-divisions 1 or 2 of paragraph IV shall thereafter be permitted to vote; provided, he meets the requirements of paragraphs II and III of this Section.

Par. VI. Any person to whom the right of registration is denied by the registrars upon the

21. The parenthetical designation merely identifies the class description which is omitted for brevity.

ground that he lacks the qualifications set forth in the five subdivisions of paragraph IV, shall have the right to take an appeal, and any citizen may enter an appeal from the decision of the registrars allowing any person to register under said sub-divisions. All appeals must be filed in writing with the registrars within ten days from the date of the decision complained of and shall be returned by the registrars to the office of the clerk of the Superior Court to be tried as other appeals.

Par. VII. Pending an appeal and until the final decision of the case, the judgment of the registrars shall remain in full force. (Emphasis supplied.)

This constitutional amendment for the first time injected the term "registrars" into the Constitution of 1877. However, after the amendment's ratification, no change was made in the 1894 Act for the purpose of statutably implementing any provision of the amendment. In fact, the 1894 Act continued as the primary registration statute until the adoption of the Voters' Registration Act of 1949 (Ga Laws, 1949, p 1204) which, of course, postdated the ratification of the 1945 Constitution.

Under these circumstances, it is clear that the tax collector, in performing his role in the registration procedure, determined whether an applicant to sign his voters' book fell within any of the five classifications established in Paragraph IV of the constitutional amendment. This would, of course, include the administration of the literacy test to those applicants seeking to qualify under the fourth classification, irrespective of the fact that the amendment assigned such duty to "one of the registrars".

In 1941, the legislature adopted an Act (Ga Laws, 1941, p 413), applicable to counties having a population of 200,000 or more according to the 1940 census or any future census, which abolished the board of county registrars[22] and provided that "the tax collector or in counties which do not have a tax collector, the tax commissioner shall be ex-officio county registrar of such county and required to perform in such county all the duties now or hereafter required by law to be performed by county registrars."[23]

The 1941 Act is significant because it delegated all the powers of the board of registrars to a single county tax official, irrespective of the fact that the 1908 constitutional amendment

22. Ga Laws, 1941, p 413, Sec 2.
23. Id, p 414, Sec 3.

vested the administration of the registration procedure in the "registrars". However, such a legislative construction of the term "registrars" is consistent with the rule of construction providing that the "singular or plural number shall each include the other, unless expressly excluded." Code Sec 102-102(4); 82 CJS, Statutes, Sec 337, p 675; 50 Am Jur, Statutes, Sec 256, p 251.[24]

On August 7, 1945, the people ratified the Constitution of 1945. Section I of Article II of the Constitution of 1877 corresponded to the same Section and Article of the new Constitution which continued the requirements as to the use of the ballot in all public elections and registration prior to voting, prescribed the citizenship, age and residence qualifications of an elector; and provided in part that:

> Paragraph IV. Qualifications of electors. Every citizen of this State shall be entitled to register as an elector, and to vote in all elections in said State, who is not disqualified under the provisions of Section II of Article II of this Constitution, and who possesses the qualifications prescribed in Paragraphs II and III of this Section or who will possess them at the date of the election occurring next after his registration, and who in addition thereto comes within either of the classes provided for in the two following subdivisions of this paragraph.
>
> 1. All persons who are of good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government; or,
>
> 2. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State and correctly write the same in the English language when read to them by any one of the registrars, and all persons who solely because of physical disability are unable to comply with the above requirements but who can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State that may be read to them by any one of the registrars.

24. In this connection, it should be noted that the general principles governing the construction of statutes apply also to the construction of a constitutional provision. City of Valdosta v. Singleton (1944) 197 Ga 194, 210, last par, 28 SE 2d 759; DeJarnette v. Hospital Authority of Albany (1942) 195 Ga 189, 204, 2d par, 23 SE 2d 716.

Paragraph V. Appeal from decision of registrars. Any person to whom the right of registration is denied by the registrars upon the ground that he lacks the qualifications set forth in the two subdivisions of Paragraph IV shall have the right to take an appeal, and any citizen may enter an appeal from the decision of the registrars allowing any person to register under said subdivisions. All appeals must be filed in writing with the registrars within ten days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be returned by the registrars to the office of the clerk of the superior court to be tried as other appeals.

Paragraph VI. Judgment of force pending appeal. Pending an appeal and until the final decision of the case, the judgment of the registrars shall remain in full force. (Emphasis supplied.)

Obviously, the framers of the 1945 Constitution lifted the above quoted provisions from the 1877 Constitution. This "lifting" indicates no intention to cure some defect, remedy some evil, or in any manner change the existing law. Where the language does not indicate an intention to declare some new principle, sound construction requires that it be construed to have intended no more than merely to state the law as it existed at the time. Griffin v. Vandegriff (1949) 205 Ga 288, 293, last par, 53 SE 2d 345.

The legislature construed the above quoted constitutional provisions in the same manner that it had construed their counterparts in the 1877 Constitution. Several acts illustrate this consistency.

In 1947, the legislature adopted an Act (Ga Laws, 1947, p 70), applicable to counties having a population of between 81,000 and 82,000 according to the 1940 census or any future census, which abolished the board of county registrars and vested its duties in the designated county tax official. This Act was phrased in substantially the same language as the 1941 Act considered above. Obviously, these Acts, delegating the powers of the board of registrars to a single county tax official, are analogous to the 1963 amendments which authorize the vesting of the powers of such board in a single registrar or deputy registrar.

The 1894 Act, as amended, was repealed by the Voters' Registration Act of 1949 (Ga Laws, 1949, p 1204) establishing a comprehensive program governing voter registration. Section 17 of the 1949 Act (Id, p 1210) authorized a deputy registrar to administer the literacy test prescribed by Paragraph IV of Section I of Article II of the 1945 Constitution, although such Paragraph places such duty on "one of the registrars".

The 1949 Act was repealed by the Voters' Registration Act of 1958[25] which placed the duty of administering the literacy test on the board of registrars.[26] However, a 1960 Act (Ga Laws, 1960, p 947), applicable to counties having a population of between 114,000 and 400,000 according to the last or any future census, empowers the board of registrars to authorize one of its deputies to administer the literacy examination to an applicant for registration and to report the result to the board.

In 1961, the General Assembly adopted an Act (Ga Laws, 1961, p 162) similar to the 1963 amendments. The Act applied to counties having a population of 500,000 according to the last or any future census and provided that the governing authority of each affected county shall designate the city hall of each municipality therein, other than the county seat, as a place for voter registration and that "Any combination of any three of the registrars or deputy registrars or other registration authorities when so designated or directed by the chief registration authority or chief registrar shall receive applications, conduct examinations and otherwise provided for the registration of voters at such city hall or city halls and shall constitute among themselves a board of registrars while so acting, with all the rights and powers and subject to the same limitations as provided for boards of registrars elsewhere in this Act amended.".

This review of the principal laws governing voter registration which have been enacted since 1894, clearly reflects the consistent legislative construction of the term "registrars", in the constitutional sense, as a generic term defining those officials, whether they be entitled as tax collectors, registrars, deputy registrars or otherwise, who, from time to time, are empowered by the legislature to administer the registration procedure. Actually, a word is but a symbol which may stand for one of an innumerable number of objects. It is only as custom and usage and agreement attach a particular meaning to a particular word that it has any significance in relation to either a tangible or an intangible object. Griffin v. Vandegriff (1949) 205 Ga 288, 292, 53 SE 2d 345.

Neither the 1877 or the 1945 Constitutions created any office or specified any term or otherwise provided for the "registrars" and, therefore, such cursory treatment indicates an intention of the framers to vest a liberal discretion in the legislature in determining the official or officials who shall discharge the duties of the "registrars" in the constitutional sense.

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25. Ga Laws, 1958, p 269; Ann Code Ch 34-1.
26. Ga Laws, 1958, p 277, Sec 17; Ann Code Sec 34-117.

Through the years, we have seen the legislature authorize tax collectors and deputy registrars to administer the literacy test when this duty was assigned by both Constitutions to be performed by "one of the registrars". Moreover, we have seen the legislature, through population acts, assign the entire administration of the registration procedure to a single tax official, or authorize its assignment to a combination of non-registrars, when both Constitutions vested such duty in the "registrars". This legislative construction was fully developed under the 1877 Constitution, but, nevertheless, the provisions here considered were incorporated virtually verbatim into the 1945 Constitution. The 1947, 1960, 1961 and 1963 Acts demonstrate unequivocally that the legislature still construes the constitutional term "registrars" with the same elasticity that it did under the 1877 Constitution.

It is an established rule of construction that, where a constitutional provision has received a settled legislative construction, and is afterwards incorporated into a new or revised constitution, it will be presumed to have been retained with a knowledge of the previous construction, and the courts will feel bound to adhere to it.[27] The legislative interpretation presumably shows the meaning intended by the framers of the present Constitution,[28] and a provision of the Constitution is to be construed in the sense in which it was understood by the framers and the people at the time of its adoption.[29]

Furthermore, a long continued and unquestioned construction of a constitutional provision by the legislature and the public officials whose duty it is to obey and carry into effect the provision is a weighty argument in favor of such construction.[30]

In measuring the consistency of the 1963 amendments with constitutional requirements, we are faced also with the postulate that all presumptions are in favor of the constitutionality of an act of the legislature and that it cannot be lawfully set aside by the courts unless the alleged conflict with the Constitution is

27. Thompson v. Talmadge (1947) 201 Ga 867, 885, 2d par, 41 SE 2d 883.
28. Id, 201 Ga 886, 2d par.
29. Collins v. Mills (1944) 198 Ga 18, 22, 2d par, 30 SE 2d 866.
30. Epping v. City of Columbus (1903) 117 Ga 263, 264(7), 273, 43 SE 803. See also: Mathis v. Fulton Industrial Corporation (1929) 168 Ga 719, 722, last par, 149 SE 35; Wright v. Hardwick (1921) 152 Ga 302, 310, 2d par, 109 SE 903; City of Cochran v. Lanfair (1913) 139 Ga 249(2), 259, 2d par, 77 SE 95; Carroll v. Wright (1908) 131 Ga 728, 736, last par, 63 SE 260; Temple Baptist Church v. Georgia Terminal Co. (1907) 128 Ga 669, 680, 58 SE 157; Howell v. State (1883) 71 Ga 224, 225(2c), 229, 2d par, 51 Am Rep 259; Wellborn v. Estes (1883) 70 Ga 390(2a), 299, 2d par.

plain and palpable.[31] Furthermore, the legislature is conclusively presumed to know the provisions of the Constitution,[32] and all statutes are presumed to be enacted by the legislature with full knowledge of the existing condition of the law and with reference to it, and are to be construed in connection and in harmony with the existing law.[33]

In view of these authorities, it is my opinion that the provisions of Act Nos. 36 and 51, adopted at the last session of the General Assembly, do not conflict with the provisions of Section I of Article II of the Constitution of 1945.

This opportunity to serve you is greatly appreciated.

With warmest regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Cook

The Attorney General

EC:bw

31. Estes v. Jones (1948) 203 Ga 686, 687(1), 48 SE 2d 99; McCollum v. Bass (1946) 201 Ga 537, 539, 1st par, 40 SE 2d 650; Culbreth v. Southwest Georgia Regional Housing Authority (1945) 199 Ga 183(2), 189, last par, 33 SE 2d 684. See also: Adams v. Ray (1960) 215 Ga 656, 657, last par, 113 SE 2d 100; Liner v. City of Rossville (1956) 212 Ga 664, 665(5), 94 SE 2d 862; Lanier v. Suttles (1956) 212 Ga 154, 156(1), 91 SE 2d 21; Franklin v. Harper (1949) 205 Ga 779, 790, last par, 55 SE 2d 221, app dism, 339 US 946, 94 L ed 1361, 70 S Ct 804; Cartersville Candlewick, Inc. v. Huiet (1948) 204 Ga 609, 617, 3d par, 50 SE 2d 647; Price v. State (1947) 202 Ga 205(1), 42 SE 2d 728.
32. Tripp v. Martin (1954) 210 Ga 284, 288, 2d par, 79 SE 2d 521.
33. Spence v. Rowell (1957) 213 Ga 145, 150, 97 SE 2d 350.

file Ga. Registration

Politics and People

Easier Voting Requirement To Aid Negroes, City Folks

By REG MURPHY

Watch for voter registration to jump much higher in Georgia in 1964, and look for it to include more in-migrants and city dwellers as well as Negroes.

Reg Murphy

It will happen because there will be a move under way for easier registration for both Negroes and whites as the Democratic Party moves to broaden the franchise.

State Democratic Chairman J. B. Fuqua said almost as much Wednesday when he noted "the

Comment and Analysis

residence requirements need careful study" by an election laws study committee which begins meeting next Wednesday.

Those residence requirements now are rather tough: The would-be voter must have lived in Georgia a full year and have resided in the same county for six months.

Further, the registration books close a full six months before the election now—well in advance of the time interest really builds in a presidential campaign.

"The law should make it easy for people to vote," Fuqua believes. He pointed to one significant step taken by the last Legislature which requires registrars to provide for community registration.

It also is instructive to listen to Fuqua talk about the registration of Negroes.

"We must welcome registration regardless of color," he said, commenting on the appointment of Negro Sen. LeRoy Johnson of Atlanta as director of a Southeastern Negro voter registration drive.

The fact that Johnson is a Democrat and that the Republicans are losing the pull they once had for Southern Negro votes certainly figures into the picture.

Fuqua also took another step calculated to win over some of the Negro votes which have gone Republican. He appointed Johnson and Atlanta Negro Leader A. T. Walden to the State Democratic Executive Committee—the first of their race to be included.

Everybody in the heirarchy of the Georgia Democratic Party expected some public resignations from the party and many more complaints.

Instead, not even a protesting letter was received.

That was the most solid indication thus far that the Democrats have gotten wiser politically. They see the growing Republican strength, and know that every Negro vote they pick up offsets the trend.

Republicans also stand to profit from the easing of registration requirements. Many persons moving into the state from the Midwest, Far West or East vote Republican, but have not established residence and gotten qualified to vote in past years.

But the Democrats still have the legislative power, and by broadening the franchise they will profit most in the immediate future.

The law changes can be made in January in plenty of time for more participation in the 1964 presidential election.

Thus, Georgia's voter registration could take a rather phenomenal jump of close to a quarter of a million voters over the current 1,350,000 before the presidential vote.

file Ga. Registration atta. Const.

It's Time for Georgia To Strip Away The Unreasonable Shackles on Voting

Action aimed at ripping down nonsensical barriers to voting ought to be one of the first orders of business when the election laws study committee swings into action Wednesday.

The present set of antiquated regulations includes such absurdities as requiring citizens to be residents of the state for a full year before being eligible to vote. Furthermore, six-months' residency in the same county is necessary in order to get to the ballot box.

Newcomers to Georgia start paying taxes in one way or another to state and local governments upon arrival. It is unfair to make them wait a full year before being eligible to vote. Both the 12 and 6-months' requirements should be lowered.

One of the most glaring faults in present procedure is the closing of registration books a full six months before election time. That is far too early. At that stage interest in candidates and issues is a mere flicker compared to what it will flame into as political campaigns develop.

The study committee ought to come up with recommendations to modify overly severe requirements. Then the General Assembly in January should make the changes necessary to untie the hands of a large segment of would-be voters.

In connection with the latter, one source of past confusion already has gone by the boards. The unpledged electors law expired last year. May it never be revived. People are entitled to vote on candidates, with their names squarely before them on the ballot, instead of a list of electors without direct obligation to carry out the wishes of the majority of voters.

file Ga. registration

[redacted]

FORCED REGISTRATION'S IMPACT

Atla Const. 6-8-63

Negro Voting Bill Offers Upheaval

By TED LIPPMAN
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — While the heat and thunder across the South is being concentrated on the public accommodations section of President John F. Kennedy's civil rights bill, a recent study of Negro voting and population has indicated that another civil rights measure might have a far-reaching political effect.

The public accommodations section of the Kennedy bill (Title II) is the one that would outlaw racial discrimination in such businesses as hotels and restaurants. Hearings are being held on that measure now by two committees of Congress.

Last week Sen. Richard B. Russell of Winder told a Jasper audience that such a bill "levels an all but mortal blow at the right of a man who owns property to decide how the property shall be used."

CALLED SOCIALISTIC

Earlier the Georgia senator and leader of the Southern group in the Senate had called Title II "socialistic and communistic."

However, more and more interest is being shown in Washington about another civil rights proposal. That is the voting rights section of the bill the President sent to Congress in April, before the Negro demonstrations around the country had reached the fever pitch of today.

Part of that bill would allow the federal government to go into counties where fewer than 15 per cent of the adult Negroes were registered to vote and put them on voting rolls.

COULD GET ORDER

Here is how it would work: In Miller County, Georgia, no Negroes are registered to vote. The Justice department would file a suit charging that there is a "pattern of discrimination." If a federal district court agreed, then any Negro in that county could get an order declaring that he was entitled to vote, if the judge found that he was qualified under state law and that he had been denied the opportunity to register.

The county officials or the state could contest this court ruling, but meanwhile Negroes would be allowed to register and vote. The court could register them or it could appoint federal referees. If an election came along before the case had finally been settled, the Negro votes would be impounded until there was a decision.

261 COUNTIES INVOLVED

A somewhat similar provision was written into law in 1960. The important difference was this: Negroes could not register or vote until after the case had been decided.

According to a study just completed by a non-government organization, there are 261 counties in the South in which less than 15 per cent of the adult Negroes are registered to vote.

the state's counties. In Louisiana the "pattern" is seen in over a third of the counties. In Mississippi 76 of the 82 counties have registered less than 15 per cent of the adult Negroes. In South Carolina less than 15 per cent are registered in over half of the counties.

Those 36 counties in Georgia represent less than one fourth of the state's 159.

If Negroes were suddenly registered to vote in relatively large numbers in counties and congressional districts where they had not participated before, what would the result be?

TO LIBERALIZE POLITICOS?

Some Southern politicians think it would be to "liberalize the politicians from many of the areas—in economic matters if not in civil rights matters. The reasoning behind this seems to be that most of the Negroes thus registered would be those who are interested in minimum wage legislation, welfare programs and the like.

Their votes, together with whites similarly interested, would be a power in congressional districts and probably to a greater extent, statewide.

It is unlikely, according to several Georgians in Congress, that these Negroes would have the numerical strength to insist on congressmen who would vote for or champion civil rights laws.

IN MISSISSIPPI

If the result in Georgia would be most heavily felt in only two districts, contrast that with Mississippi: in four of the five districts every county has registered less than 15 per cent of the adult Negroes. In the other district, less than 15 per cent of the Negroes are registered to vote in 10 of the 16 counties.

A majority of the counties would be affected by the new law in all but one South Carolina congressional district. Most of the counties in two of Louisiana's eight districts would be affected.

One Georgia congressman believes that the impact of registering Negroes would be less than expected. He says that most of the counties where the abuses have occurred are rural and that a majority of the Negroes in such counties would not be qualified to vote even if the registrars were fair. This is because of low education standards, he says.

IN URBAN AREAS

But he, too, concedes that congressmen would have to take the wishes of the newly registered Negroes into account. He thinks the state's two senators would be more likely to feel "pressure"

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According to a study just completed by a non-government organization, there are 261 counties in the South in which less than 15 per cent of the adult Negroes are registered to vote.

Thirty-six of those counties are in Georgia, mostly in south Georgia. If federal referees were to be allowed to register Negroes to vote in all those counties, it could very well have a decided impact at the polls on local races though probably not in congressional races, with two possible exceptions.

The exceptions are the Second District (southwest Georgia) represented in Congress by J. L. Pilcher of Meigs and the Third (southwest central) represented by E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesburg.

WHERE THEY'RE FEW

The Second District has 14 counties. In half of them less than 15 per cent of the Negroes are registered to vote. The Third District has 24 counties. In 14 of them less than 15 per cent of the Negroes are registered to vote.

In Georgia's other districts, the situation is this: First—In only three of 18 counties are less than 15 per cent of the adult Negroes registered. Fourth — two of 15 counties. Sixth—four of 16. Eighth —two of 20. Tenth—four of 17.

In Atlanta (Fifth District) and the two north Georgia Districts (Seventh and Ninth) there are no counties in which less than 15 per cent of the Negroes are registered.

The Georgia situation compares favorably to several other Southern states. In Alabama there are less than 15 per cent of the Negroes registered to vote in half the state's counties. In Louisiana the "pattern" is seen in over a third of the counties. In Mississippi 76 of the 82 counties have registered less than 15 per cent of the adult Negroes. In South Carolina less than 15 per cent are registered in over half of the counties.

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IN URBAN AREAS

But he, too, concedes that congressmen would have to take the wishes of the newly registered Negroes into account. He thinks the state's two senators would be more likely to feel "pressure" from any drive to register Negroes.

His reasoning here was that there is already a substantial Negro vote in urban areas in the state. That plus "a little here and a little there" from elsewhere in the state would, he says, "add up to a real force in statewide elections."

Another congressman sees the most important result of a new voting law as being its contribution to the early death of whatever two-party system may be developing in the South. He points out that Negroes are going to vote Democratic more and more in the South because they are mostly in the lowest economic level and the Republican appeal to the poor is very slim.

The only reason that Negroes voted Republican in the South in the past is that the "aura of Lincoln" according to this congressman, lingers on. That is being replaced, he says by the "aura of Bobby and Jack."

file Ga. V-R Atla Const. 9-12-63

Meeting the Potential Voter Halfway

County Registrar Leon Hay says there are 380,000 potential voters in Fulton County. Of these more than half are not registered to vote.

With this many names missing from the Fulton registration books, a proposal recently advanced by Mr. Hay is both timely and sensible. Mr. Hay suggests that the county buy a mobile registration unit and put the unit into operation next January.

The unit would visit such locations as shopping centers, schools and businesses throughout the county to register voters.

Fulton is a large county—in area as well as in population. The mobile unit would spare thousands of Fulton residents the time and trouble of driving through downtown Atlanta traffic and contending with downtown Atlanta parking problems in order to register. Students and working people would be able to register at their schools and places of employment with little loss of time.

The cost of the mobile unit would be small. The service it would perform would more than justify the expense. Fulton County commissioners should begin planning now to set aside the necessary funds.

* * * * * *

Fortson Unit Asks Ban on Ballot Aid

file Sen. V-R Atla. Journal

10-16-63

By BILL EGER

Removal of all questions and qualifications from registering to vote in Georgia was recommended Wednesday in a "revolutionary" move by the State Election Laws Study Committee.

The committee has Secretary of State Ben Fortson as chairman. It voted unanimously to recommend that the General Assembly pass laws requiring only that voters be 18 years old, of good character and a citizen of the state one year and of the county three months.

In the same motion, as proposed by member Joe Underwood of Montgomery County, the committee recommended the General Assembly make it a felony to assist anyone with his ballot, except in the case of physical disability certified by a physician.

The removal of assistance was seen as a blow to alleged ballot box stuffing which has been charged in some counties.

IF PASSED by the General Assembly there would also need to be some revision of the State Constitution, according to Mr. Fortson.

The secretary of state said the action would create the most "liberal voting laws" of any state in the Union.

He said that, if the measure is understood, he thinks it stands a good chance of passage in the General Assembly.

Gov. Sanders said he had not seen the committee's resolution and would prefer not to comment specifically until given a chance to study it.

He said however anything the committee does to make it easier to vote and to guarantee honest elections would be along the lines he recommended to the committee.

"We ought to make it possible for everybody who can and will to vote," the governor said. He said he had always taken the stand the state should eliminate all possibilities of any type of fraudulent elections.

Committee member Charles King Jr. of Covington said the move is "revolutionary."

ALL MEMBERS voted in favor of the measure which was first raised in the committee's meeting Tuesday.

Secretary Fortson said he thought about the idea for three hours Tuesday night and awoke Wednesday morning completely in favor of it.

Committee Vice Chairman W. J. Richardson Jr. of Savannah said he favors most of the measure but feels there is a "dangerous trend in this country to let everybody do everything."

Secretary Fortson defended the idea, saying the concept of the American is that of the free man who can choose his own government.

He said the measure, if approved, would give poll managers the right to tell persons in polls they could not give help to other persons.

THE OBJECTION to qualification removal through testing was also answered by some members who said voters who did not understand the ballot would be unable to mark it properly and would most likely refrain from voting.

Member King said, "It increases the responsibility of the voter at the poll."

All committee members expressed some degree of satisfaction with the motion. Secretary Fortson said it proves Georgia is a "thoroughly democratic state."

The committee repeated an action of Tuesday in again tying on a vote to reduce the required 5 per cent of registered voters on petitions to get candidates on election ballots.

The vote Wednesday was 4 to

Turn to Page 12, Column 4

VOTE QUIZ

Continued from Page 1

4. Tuesday the vote had gone 3 to 3.

THE MOTION was changed at Wednesday's voting to ask for a change from 5 per cent to 3 per cent of registered voters.

The only Republican member on the committee, William J. Schloth of Columbus, said it was his experience that it was nearly impossible to get 5 per cent of the registered voters on a petition.

The committee scheduled a public hearing on its work in Columbus Nov. 7 in the Superior

file Ga- V-R
atla. Jour 11-20-65

LETTERS TO THE EDI

'Lower Vo Officials l

The Editors: I am in full accord with the proposed changes in the state's voter registration laws as set out by Mr. Ben Fortson and the election laws committee.

Each time the election and registration laws have been changed it was to make it harder for the Negro to vote. About this literacy test: I can't for the life of me see how a white registrar can make a test of another person when he or she could not pass the test in the first place.

We in the state of Georgia have registrars with less than six grades of school who have turned down Negro applicants with college degrees. Now let us be fair with ourselves and back this recommendation before the courts have us whites being registered by Negro registrars (which I believe would be fair, anyway).

If you want better participation in elections, we should make the opportunity to vote available to all the people over the age of 18. If these people don't do their duties each two years by voting at least one time, then their names should be taken off the voting list and in order to get their names restored they should have to pay a small tax.

W. F. BARKER.

Atlanta.

-Your -Comp 2/16/64

Voting in Georgia

ALMOST overlooked during more dramatic action in Congress and on some sidewalks, Negro voter registration in the South has proceeded at an impressive pace.

Some parts of the region continue to successfully prevent Negro registration, and the gains in those areas are very small. But elsewhere there is a different story.

The Atlanta-based Voter Education Project now reports that during a 21-month period ended Dec. 31 the organizations cooperating with its registration program added 327,588 names to voter lists in 11 Southern states. Most of these are Negroes.

In Georgia 46,347 people were registered under the project's auspices. That brought Negro registration in Georgia to almost 222,000 —15.7 per cent of Georgia's total registration.

In five other Southern states the percentage of age-eligible Negroes who are registered is higher than in Georgia. But the day obviously is passing when Georgia can be correctly accused of depriving Negroes of the right to vote.

In no other Southern state is the Negro registration as high a percentage of the total.

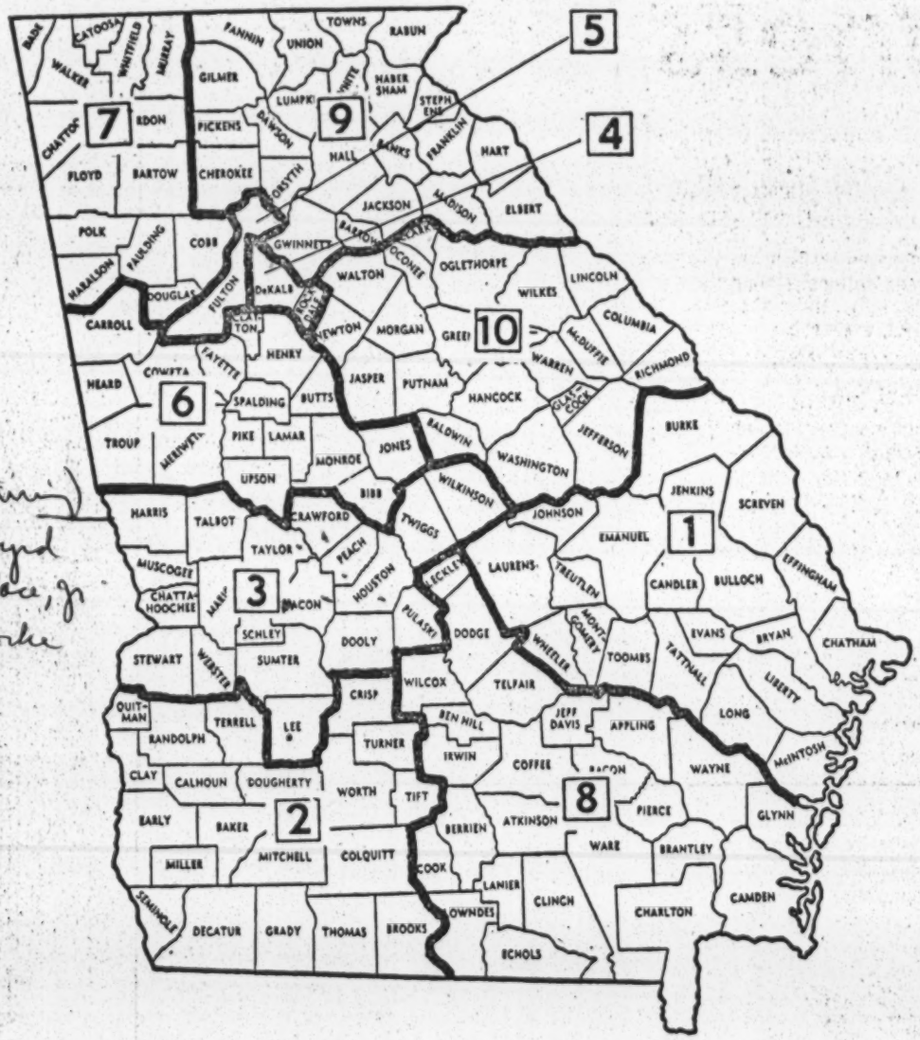
We may see from this latest report that those portions of the civil rights bill designed to speed the end of voter discrimination would be much less applicable in Georgia than in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. In those states, as a whole, the most formidable barriers remain when a Negro seeks to register.

Georgia will have come a long way when the last of its local obstacles are gone and voter registration—though limited by a reasonable literacy requirement fairly applied—is not limited by race.

~~VEP News Release~~

Gen. Leg.

No Statistics



Forester (retiring)
Howard Byrd
Stephen Pace, Jr
Earle Cooke

LEGISLATURE APPROVED THIS REVISION OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Atlanta's Metropolitan Area Gets Two Congressmen for First Time in History

Erle Cocke Jr. In House Race

Atl. Jnl
3/24/64

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Erle Cocke, Jr., U. S. Representative of the World Bank and former National Commander of the American Legion, has announced his candidacy for Congress from the Third Georgia Congressional District.

Cocke became the third candidate seeking the post as nominee in the forthcoming Democratic primary. Others include:

State Sen. Garland Byrd, former Lt. Gov. and Stephen Pace Jr., a prosecuting attorney for Southwest Georgia who lives in Americus.

The three seek the seat made vacant when Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester announced retirement because of illness.

Ga. Reg. Data

Cocke Moves Registration To Muscogee

Erle Cocke Jr. moved his voter registration and official residence to Muscogee County Friday in a step paving the way for his entry into the 3rd District congressional race.

Cocke spent about 15 minutes in the county voter registrar's office, transferring his registration from Terrell County to Muscogee.

Later, he told reporters he will resign as U. S. representative to the World Bank to make a "vigorous, active" campaign for Congress this summer.

Cocke, a native of Dawson, has been a long-time resident of Terrell County, which was shifted from the 3rd District to the 2nd District under the congressional redistricting plan adopted by the General Assembly earlier this year.

His move to Columbus enables him to retain residency in the 3rd District, which he hopes to represent in Congress as a successor to retiring Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesburg.

Deputy Registrar John Ingram, who accepted Cocke's certificate of transfer, told Cocke he would be eligible to vote in the November general election, but not in the Sept. 9 Democratic Primary under present laws.

Ingram added that the law regarding residency requirements "could be changed" during the special session of the General Assembly.

Cocke will have established residency here for at least six months before November—but not six months before September.

He said Friday that he feels there will be no problem about his eligibility as a candidate, although the state law requires that a candidate must have lived in the district for one year.

Cocke said that many other candidates in all districts of the

Cocke—

(Continued from Page 1)

state, except the 7th (which was unchanged) are affected in a similar manner.

Unless such candidates are permitted to run, he said, a candidate "could be gerrymandered out of position anytime."

In reply to questions about the possible candidacy of W. H. Young Jr. of Columbus, Cocke said that Young is "a very capable and learned lawyer."

He said that when he discussed his (Cocke's) candidacy with Young, the Columbus attorney "gave no indication that he planned to run . . . I would like to talk to him further about his own candidacy," said Cocke.

'Not Be Active'

As for a letter written by Forrester saying that he would support Young as his successor—if Young runs — Cocke commented: "As far as I know, Mr. Forrester has indicated he would not be active in the campaign."

He added :"I have always supported Mr. Forrester."

In transferring his voter registration, Cocke listed his occupation as "farmer - banker," and said his address is now "Post Office Box 164."

He said he has been looking at apartments, houses and lots, but has not yet found a place to live. And he said his family will probably wait until school is out in June to move to Columbus. Cocke has two daughters, The elder is in school in Washington.

Sets Rules

As for his campaign plans, Cocke said that he will know more after the State Democratic Executive Committee sets the election rules, but added that "he is not going to waste any time" between now and election day.

He said he would like to meet as many voters as possible in the Third District, but admitted that it may not be possible to greet every one of an estimated 100,000 voters.

Although Cocke said that he has been active in political campaigns for other candidates, and is a former national commander of the American Legion, this will be his first campaign for elective political office.

Col. Eng.
3/28/64

Ga. Reg. Data

WB

Georgia Registration

Atl. Con. 3/30/64

State Gains Votes but 80 Counties Lose

Suff. Ga.

By SAM HOPKINS

Although the number of registered voters in Georgia increased 91,195 from 1954 to the 1962 elections, 80 counties lost voters.

Figures compiled by Secretary of State Ben Fortson's office also show that six counties in the Atlanta area gained 104,593 registered voters over the eight-year period — more than 13,398 more than the gain over the entire state.

Fulton and DeKalb — the two largest counties in the state— by far registered the most new voters. Fulton picked up 52,519 for a total of 177,497 and DeKalb gained 29,494 for a total of $84,143.

OTHER INCREASES

Other Atlanta area increases and their totals in 1962 include:

Cobb, 6,712 and 33,375; Gwinnett, 5,389 and 21,929; Coweta, 5,327 and 10,702; and Clayton 5,188 and 15,638.

The losses in the 80 counties came about through a purge of the voter lists due to deaths and people moving away.

The biggest loser was Dougherty County, which had 22,400 registered voters in 1954. Two years later the number had been cut to 12,182, which steadily rose to 16,729 in 1962.

Chattahoochee, the county with the fewest registered voters, rose from 288 to 355.

Some of the other counties with the largest gains were Bibb, 14,644; Chatham, 6,063; Richmond, 6,256; Houston, 3,504; and Henry, 3,040.

Muscogee County dipped 2,604. Other significant losses occurred in Carroll, 3,341; Clarke, 3,020; Floyd, 7,025; Hall, 2,804; Laurens, 3,610; and Mitchell, 3,357.

Crawford County remained about as close to the status quo in the number of voters as possible. It lost seven voters over the eight-year period for a total in 1962 of 1,563.

The number of Georgia voters listed in 1962 was 1,364,988 as compared with 1,273,793 in 1954.

Microfilm Code No.

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SERS Library

MACON (GA.)
TELEGRAPH
p. 6

Date: apr. 16, 1964

Georgia Voter Registration Isn't Restricted -- Sanders

(Special to The Telegraph)

MONTEZUMA—Gov. Carl E. Sanders said here Wednesday the right to vote is one of this state's proudest heritages. He denied that voter registration is restricted in Georgia.

"Too often in the past we have been stoned with the criticism that Georgia's voters constitute a closed society," Sanders told the Montezuma Kiwanis Club.

"This is simply not so, and I challenge those citizens who have not yet let their presence be felt in government to register and find out for themselves."

There are approximately a million eligible Georgians who have not made the decision to register, Sanders said. He commended a DeKalb high school project of registering all the county's high school seniors.

"We are approaching a crucial election, and it is a source of pride to all Georgians that many of our young people have realized the importance of our participation," the governor said.

He noted that Macon County's registered voters increased from 2,126 in 1954 to 2,544 in 1962, but added, "I think that in Macon County, as is true all over the state, we can do better."

Sanders said this year witnessed the most productive session of the General Assembly in the state's history. He said he was confident the legislators, at a special session, would approve a new state Constitution which would "effectively modify and bring our governmental structure into line with the present, and more importantly, into line with the future."

Ga. Reg.

Justice Dept
Suits

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Staff - Ga

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MACON TELEGRAPH

p. 3

Date: APR 23 1964

Vote Registration Report Clarified

3

Fifteen Georgia counties named by the Associated Press Tuesday as being involved in Justice Department investigations of alleged discrimination in voter registration practices were given clean bills of health by U.S. Attorney Floyd M. Buford at Macon yesterday.

The Associated Press said Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general, civil rights division, told a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in January that the FBI had photographed 250,000 pages of records in voting cases during the past year for analysis by attorneys in the civil rights division.

Marshall reportedly told the subcommittee the list of Southern counties included those in which Negroes were being denied the right to vote.

The list included Bibb, Bleckley and Houston Counties.

Buford said yesterday the "Department of Justice records do not indicate that voting records have been photographed in the following counties as the news report may have indicated: Ben Hill, Bibb, Bleckley, Chattahoochee, Colquitt, Dooly, Dougherty, Echols, Harris, Houston, Jones, Marion, Quitman, Schley and Stewart."

Buford said, however, in nine counties in the Middle District of Georgia such records have been photographed. These counties are Early, Lee, Sumter, Webster, Terrell, Baker, Macon, Seminole and Miller.

"Furthermore," Buford said, "available evidence does not indicate that at this time discriminatory practices are being followed in the registering of voters or in the voting processes in Bibb County."

Buford's statement supported earlier reactions from James E. McMahon, special agent in charge of the FBI, Atlanta, and Cecil Whitaker, chief of Bibb County registrars.

McMahon said he did not recall any photographing of records in Bibb County.

Whitaker said "In the 15 or 20 years that I've been associated with the board of registrars, we've had practically no trouble."

Cu. Leg.

Col. News

31 Georgia Counties Noted In FBI Vote Check

Ga State wide

4-25-64

WASHINGTON The Justice department says the FBI photographed voting records in 189 counties in eight Southern states in connection with federal vote discrimination cases.

The figures were made public Tuesday by Burke Marshall, head of the Justice department's civil rights division.

Marshall described the extensive work of the FBI in such cases last year during testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee Jan. 28.

He said the FBI photographed a total of 250,000 pages of voting records during the year. At the time there were 58 cases pending under the 1957 Civil Rights Act which covers denial of voting rights for racial reasons.

As an example, Marshall showed the subcommittee a 1,500-page analysis ov voting records and statistics in 23 Mississippi counties, which was prepared for a court case.

He said the FBI experts do the physical work of photographing the voting records, then they are analyzed in Washington by teams of lawyers in the civil rights division. The division employs 52 lawyers, he said.

The list of counties, submitted by Marshall at the request of Rep. Frank T. Bow, R-Ohio, included:

Georgia — Baker, Ben Hill, Bibb, Bleckley, Chattahoochee, Colquitt, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Fayette, Gwinnett, Harris, Houston, Jeff Davis, Jones, Lee, Lincoln, Macon, Marion, Miller, Quitman, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Toombs, Treutlen, Webster, Wilkes.

Alabama—Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Bullock, Butler, Chambers, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Crenshaw, Dallas, Elmore, Etowah, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Houston, Jefferson, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon,

Sav. Reg.

The Columbus Enquirer

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JAMES E. HICKEY JR., General Manager — EDGE R. REID, Executive Editor

MILLARD B. GRIMES, Editor — BEN WALBURN, Managing Editor

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"The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy and while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man; it is the only dictator that free men acknowledge, and the only security which free men desire."—Mirabeau B. Lamar, founder of The Enquirer, in a message to the Congress of Texas on Dec. 21, 1838, a few days after his inauguration as the second President of the Republic of Texas.

Deadline!

Six months is too long a period between the registration deadline and the election. And four months is too long a period between the qualifying deadline and the primary.

The new state election code, which will be worked on at next week's special legislative session, may move the registration deadline forward — but for this year, the deadline for registering to vote is today. The deadline for qualifying as a candidate in the county Democratic primary is also today.

The final qualifying day often brings out a number of candidates who have held back. Today should be no exception. Several offices are uncontested as of this writing.

However, our guess is that by this afternoon, there will only be a few posts that don't have at least two aspirants.

Political office is a responsibility today more than a "plum." Those who venture into the troubled waters of local politics will find that they are more the servants of people, than their masters.

The spotlight of fame is invigorating but also relentless. The satisfactions of public office are not as bountiful as the outsider might think, and are found most often in doing the job well and thoughtfully, than in material gain or personal esteem.

There are many who are quick to criticize officials but slow to expose themselves to the combat of the political arena.

The books close today, and hesitant candidates can hesitate no longer. Those who are now unopposed will undoubtedly be watching with mixed emotions. Most of them relish the opportunity of a race but are grieved at the potential cost, not to speak of the chance of losing.

Residents who are not yet voters will forfeit their citizenship for this year if they are not at the courthouse today.

Ga. Leg.

Are Fifth of State's Votes, Negroes Say

By The Associated Press

A Negro spokesman said Thursday Negroes will be in a position to cast about 20 per cent of the vote in future Georgia elections.

J. H. Calhoun, chairman of a statewide registrative drive for Negroes, said approximately 275,000 members of his race had registered when books closed May 2 for the September Democratic primary and the November general election.

The estimate of registered Negroes given by Calhoun would be an increase of more than 118,000 over the number registered in 1956.

The law now does not require a breakdown of white and Negro registrants. Secretary of State Ben Fortson's office reported total registration for 1962, the latest figure available, shows 1,364,988 Georgians eligible to vote.

Calhoun said a statewide, nonpartisan group sponsored by the Georgia Voters League and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference conducted citizenship clinics in eight cities. The clinics, he said, held workshops on "bread and meat" objectives and how to get out the vote.

Clinics were held in Columbus, Griffin, Greensboro, Waycross, Moultrie, Savannah, Cedartown and Macon.

Committee volunteers and field workers were active in more than 75 of the 159 counties this year, Calhoun said.

Democrats will nominate candidates for 10 congressional seats, members of the Legislature, justices of the State Supreme Court and circuit court judges in the September primary. The next race for governor and U.S. senator will be in 1966.

A Negro, C. B. King, is a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Georgia district where six white candidates are running.

Another Negro, Donald L. Hollowell, has offered as a candidate for judge in the Atlanta judicial circuit. He is opposing Judge Durwood T. Pye, incumbent, and attorney Paul Webb Jr.

Ga. Reg.

Pulse of the Public Atl. Const., 5-16-64

Right to Pay Taxes Comes Much Sooner In Georgia Than the Right to Cast a Vote

Atlanta—I believe I know a little of the frustration, anger and futility a Mississippi Negro must feel when he is denied his right to vote. Because of my age, I have only been able to vote in one election—in Tennessee in 1962. Just this past week I was ready to exercise my civil right and privilege again, but I could not because of an unreasonable Georgia law.

I was born a citizen of the United States 22 years ago. I am mentally sound, and I believe my college degree will certify that I am literate. I am not a convicted felon. I have never sworn allegiance to any other country or supported any group trying to overthrow the United States government. If you want to be selective, I am Caucasian. I was legally registered on March 14, 1963, in the Fulton County Courthouse.

Yet, I could not vote last week. Why? Because I had lived in the state of Georgia *only* 10 months and 28 days. Because of a voting residence law I need to live here one more month and two days to be able to think clearly enough to vote.

I can see a need for a *reasonable* residence requirement for these local elections and referendums, but I had fulfilled this county residence requirement. Still I could not vote because I had not lived in Georgia long enough. To go a step higher than state elections, I could not vote if the presidential election were tomorrow although I am registered in two states. I am no longer a legal resident of Tennessee, and—yes, there it is again—I have not lived in Georgia a year. Probably several thousand new residents will be in such a situation this November.

In these times of much talk about civil rights, some consideration should be given to changing the voting residence laws. My suggestion is to lower the county residence requirement to three months to be applied only in county and city elections and referendums, to lower the state residence requirement to six months for statewide elections, and to set up a reciprocal agreement between states so that otherwise legally qualified voters will be allowed to vote in national elections.

The state of Georgia would not let me vote last week; yet, no one hesitated in collecting Georgia income withholding tax from my paycheck these past 11 months. I am required to pay this tax for the whole year in which I have lost my vote. Perhaps I should stage my own private "Georgia Tea Party."

PAULA BALL.

cars. Why? Because the car dealers got together and decided this law would be good for their industry. It would keep the citizens from buying "foreign" cars.

I make a motion as a private citizen of Georgia that this law be repealed. Do I hear a second?

FRAN SMITH.

* * *

Sa. Reg.

State's Voter Total Estimated At 275,000

Atl. World 5-16-64

According to a report released this week by J. H. Calhoun, chairman of the Statewide Registration Committee, approximately 275,000 Negroes are registered to vote in Georgia elections.

This figure represents a fifth of the registered voters in the state. Secretary of State Ben Fortson's office reported that some 1,364,988 Georgians were eligible to vote in the 1962 statewide races.

The present number of Negroes registered to vote marks an increase of 118,000 over the number of persons registered in 1956.

The massive statewide registration project, a non - partisan and non - political group, is joint sponsored by the Georgia Vot League and the Southern Christi Leadership Conference.

"No longer is the hope for pu ic office futile for the Georgia N gro citizen," Calhoun said, "sever successful an near - successf campaigns have been conducted i reecnt months."

Calhoun cited the successful ra ces made by Atlanta Sen. Lero Johnson and Atlanta Board of Ed ucation member Rufus Clement. He also pointed out that in 1963 a Negro candidate lost in Liberty County by 150 votes with 300 votes disqualified.

This spring in Ft. Valley five Negro candidates ran and were unsuccessful, but two of them lost by only 16 and 11 votes, respectively, the report stated.

"In several counties like Peach, Liberty, Taliaferro and Greene, Negro voters now outnumber or have become about equal to the number of whites. With a majority population in some 30 to 40 counties, increased citizenship education at both local and state levels will make the Negro votes more potent," the registration leaders said.

NEGRO CANDIDATES

Negro candidates already qualified to participate in the Sept. 9 primary election include C. B. King, Albany, 2nd Congressional District; George W. Ford, Columbus, County Commissioner and John W. Evans, Crawfordville, County Road Commissioner; Horace Ward, Atlanta, 39th Senatorial District; Donald L. Hollowell, Atlanta, Fulton Superior

(Continued On Page 5, Col. 4)

State's Voter

(Continued from Page One)

Court Judge.

Citizenship clinics were held in Columbus, Griffin, Greensboro, Waycross, Moultrie, Savannah, Cedertown and Macon, supported by the Voter Education Project.

Calhoun said workshop discussions centered around county reports and problems, organization procedures, "bread and meat" objectives, canvassing film, roles of public officials, public relations, citizenship training and how to get out the vote.

Resource persons and staff participating in the clinics were:

Rev. Fred C. Bennette, field secretary; Rev. Andrew Young, voter-education and citizenship training driector; Rev. Daniel Harrell and Mrs. Juanita Harrell, Hosea Williams and Rev. Samuel Wells, field workers. Mrs. Barbara Whitaker, Voter Education Project; G. C. Williams of Madison, Rev. Clarence Tuggle, Rome; Slater King, Albany; Elijah Jackson, Greensboro; the Albany Singers and field workers of the SNCC.

Others working in the drive included NAACP branch presidents and field workers. Ralph Quarterman, Liberty County; A. R. Hubbard, Early County; George Ford, Muscogee County; Theodore Appling, Peach County; Raymond Head, Spalding County; C. G. Turner, Taliaferro County.

Ga. Reg.

WD —
RTB
BW
VJ
JD

May 21, 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Randolph T. Blackwell, Barbara I. Whitaker, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., John Due, Jr.

From: Wiley A. Branton

Re: Registration Extension

Last night (May 20, 1964), I talked with Senator Leroy Johnson, who gave me a list of the thirty (30) questions which were originally asked prospective voters and a list of the questions, six in all, that he was able to get the Senate to approve.* (Four have to be answered correctly in order to pass.) The Senator thinks these questions will also be approved by the House.

Johnson told me that he is very optimistic that the General Assembly will approve the extension of the registration deadline, and it will possibly be passed by the end of the session. The new deadline would be 45 days prior to the election.

Because of this turn of events, not only can we look forward to additional registration in Georgia, but we should start planning additional programs in Georgia. Even if the Georgia Assembly does not extend the deadline, it will still be physically possible to register, and we should continue programs. However, it might be psychologically bad to launch massive programs in advance of the actual passing of the law by the House, and we should wait until the law is actually passed.

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:js

* Attached

Ga. Registration Data

Senator Johnson of the 38th moves to amend S. B. 1 (Comm. Sub.) by striking Section 34-618 in its entirety and inserting a new Section 34-618 as follows:

"Section 34-618. Oral examination of applicants on standard questions. -- The examination which the registration officers shall submit to an applicant who claims the right to register on the basis of good character and understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, shall be based upon the following list of standard questions, and the questions on this list and no others shall be submitted to such applicant:

1. Who is the President of the United States?
2. Who is the Vice President of the United States?
3. Who are the two United States Senators from Georgia?
4. Who is the Governor of Georgia?
5. Who are the members of the General Assembly who represent you?
6. Who is the sheriff of your county?

If the applicant can give correct answers to four of the six questions propounded to him, possesses the other necessary qualifications and is not disqualified in any other way, the card shall be marked 'approved' and the applicant shall be considered an elector; otherwise the applicant is rejected."

SECTION 19.

The standard list of questions which shall be propounded to each applicant is as follows:

1. What is a republican form of government?

2. What are the names of the three branches of the United States government?

3. In what State Senatorial District do you live and what are the names of the county or counties in such District?

4. What is the name of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such Circuit?

5. What is the definition of a felony in Georgia?

6. How many Representatives are there in the Georgia House of Representatives and how does the Constitution of Georgia provide that they be apportioned among the several counties?

7. What does the Constitution of Georgia prescribe as the qualifications of Representatives in the Georgia House of Representatives?

8. How does the Constitution of the United States provide that it may be amended?

9. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and who is the Presiding Justice of that Court?

10. Who may grant pardons and paroles in Georgia?

11. Who is the Solicitor General of the State Judicial Circuit in which you live and who is the Judge of such Circuit? (If such Circuit has more than one Judge, name them all.)

12. If the Governor of Georgia dies, who exercises the executive power, and if both the Governor and the person who succeeds him die, who exercises the executive power?

13. (a) What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus?

    (b) What does the Constitution of Georgia provide regarding the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus?

14. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following State offices in Georgia?

    (1) Governor

    (2) Lieutenant Governor

    (3) Secretary of State

    (4) Attorney General

    (5) Comptroller General

    (6) State Treasurer

    (7) Commissioner of Agriculture

    (8) State School Superintendent

    (9) Commissioner of Labor

15. How many Congressional Districts in Georgia are there and in which one do you live?

16. What is the term of office of a United States Senator?

17. What is the term of office of a State Senator?

18. What is the county site of your county?

19. How does the Constitution of Georgia provide that a county site may be changed?

20. What are the qualifications for jury service in Georgia?

21. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following offices in your county?

    (1) Clerk of the Superior Court

    (2) Ordinary

    (3) Sheriff

22. How may a new state be admitted into the Union?

23. On what day and how often is the general election held in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly of Georgia are elected?

24. What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the right of citizens to vote?

25. In what Federal Court District do you live?

26. What are the names of the Federal District Judges of Georgia?

27. Who are citizens of Georgia?

28. What is trason against the State of Georgia?

29. In what body does the Constitution of the United States declare that the legislative powers granted in such Constitution shall be vested?

30. How many electoral votes does Georgia have in the electoral college?

JUL 2 1964

WB
BW
JD
LWD
file VEP

Executive Department
Atlanta

Carl E. Sanders
GOVERNOR

Henry G. Neal
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 1, 1964

Honorable Wiley A. Branton
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your letter of June 29th concerning voter registration.

I do not believe that the information which you seek is available since I know of no statute which requires any county registrar to maintain a record of the number of registered voters by race.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Carl E. Sanders

Governor

CES/ag

year-old New Deal Democrat with 38 years in Congress, narrowly escaped defeat by James D. Martin.

Mr. Martin, 44, a Gadsden oil dealer and former president of Associated Industries of Alabama, campaigned against the Senator as the "Number One Kennedy Man" in the South. He urged Alabamans to "show the Kennedys we will not be kicked around any longer" on the segregation issue.

Mr. Martin rolled up heavy majorities in the Black Belt counties of Central and South Alabama and carried Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. But Senator Hill picked up enough votes in the populous, less-conservative areas north of Birmingham for a small margin.

Republicans have increased their support in the state because of a number of factors 8rising economic conservatism, an influx of persons from outside the South and anti-Democratic sentiment stemming from Federal pressure for a racial change.

The 1960 G.O.P. candidate against Senator John J. Sparkman received approximately 40 per cent of the votes cast.

But it was considered doubtful that Mr. Martin could have mounted a serious threat against Senator Hill had it not been for reaction against President Kennedy's use of troops to enforce desegregation at the University of Mississippi.

Reaction Intensified

That reaction was intensified by the disclosure that Negroes would seek admission this winter to the University of Alabama, by Federal efforts to protect Negro voting rights in the Black Belt and by disputes over segregation in Birmingham.

Despite pockets of right-wing sentiment, voters generally spurned ultra-conservative candidates of the Republican faction headed by Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

William D. Workman, a newspaper columnist and Goldwater supporter, made a respectable showing but nothing more against Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina. The Democratic incumbent campaigned for medical care to the aged financed through Social Security and other welfare legislation.

Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, the Democratic Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, easily put down a right-wing attempt to unseat him. His Republican op-p9nent was Dr. Kenneth G. Jones, a Little Rock bone surgeon. Both Senator Goldwater and Sen. John G. Tower, Texaa Republican, spoke for Dr. Jones in Arkansas.

Evidence of more lasting Republican advances came in the House races, where the party captured additional seats in North Carolina, Florida, Texas and Tennessee.

In North Carolina's Ninth District, James T. Broyhill Jr., a conservatixe furniture company executive, defeated Representative Hugh Q. Alexander, the Democratic incumbent and also a conservative.

The Republicans won the seat up a new Southern House seat was William E. Brock 3d con-

Further, Mr. Thrasher suf-

Associated Press Wirephoto

MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEY GENERAL: Edward M. Brooke poses with his wife and daughter, Edwina, 10 years old. He will be first Negro to hold a state-wide office.

Negroes Widen Political Role; Georgians Elect State Senator

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

Negroes widened their political influence across the nation in Tuesday's election as members of their race scored significant victories in state and local races.

In Massachusetts, Edward W. Brooke, 43-year-old Republican lawyer, was the only candidate on his state party ticket to survive the Democratic sweep. He won the office of state Attorney General.

In Connecticut, a Negro Democrat, Gerld A. Lamb was elected State Treasurer. Mr. Lamb, a 37-year-old dental technician, defeated another Negro for the post.

Mr. Brooke and Mr. Lamb made political history by becoming the first of their race to win statewide elective offices in these two states. Before their victories, in only one other state in the North had a Negro been elected to statewide office. He was Otis M. Smith, who was elected state Auditor General of Michigan in 1960.

Georgians Pick Negro

A number of Negroes were elected to state office in the South during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. Several states elected United States Senators and three states—Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—elected Negro Lieutenant Governors.

In Tuesday's election, Leroy A. Johnson of Atlanta, a Democrat, became the first Negro in half a century to win a State Senate seat in Georgia. He defeated a Negro Republican, T. M. Alexander.

Negroes also gained a fifth member of Congress when Augustus Hawkins of Los Angeles was elected to the House of Representatives. He is California's first Negro member of Congress. Four other Negro Representatives, from New York City, Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia, easily won reelection in the heavily Negro districts they represent. All five Negro Representatives are Democrats.

In Houston, Mrs. Charles E. White, only Negro member of the city's Board of Education, retained her seat in a race against five opponents.

Dudley Turned Back

But there were Negro defeats as well as victories. In New York, Edward R. Dudley, Manhattan Borough President, was turned back by Louis J. Lefkowitz in his attempt to capture the Attorney General's office. A Democrat, he was the first Negro ever nominated for a statewide office by a major political party in the state.

Negroes also lost in bids for state office in Ohio, Colorado and Oklahoma. In Cleveland, a Negro, Leodis Harris, lost in an apt to unseat Democratic Representative Charles A. Vanik.

Another Negro candidate for State Senator from Atlanta, Rod Harris a Republican, lost to a white Democrat. In Little Rock, scene of racial integration disorders in 1957, the only Negro candidate, William H. Townsend, failed to capture a seat on Little Arock's City Board of Directors.

Across the nation, Negro voters generally stuck to their traditional allegiance to the Democratic party. However, some individual Republican candidates made inroads in the Negro vote.

Increase for G.O.P.

In New York Governor Rockefeller and Senator Jacob K. Javits, both Republicans, showed a slight improvement in their standing with Negroes in New York City.

On the basis of unofficial figures, Mr. Rockefeller polled about 35 per cent of Negro vote as against 33 per cent in 1958 and Mr. Javitz received about 42 per cent as against 39 per cent when he last ran in 1956. Their showing was better in such middle class areas as Queens and the suburbs than it was in the tenement districts of Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyveant section of Brooklyn.

As the first Negro on a major party ticket, Mr. Dudley showed strong pulling power among Negroes. However, his presence on the Democratic ticket failed to raise the total Negro turnout significantly above what it was in 1958.

In five Negro Assmbley districts in Manhattan and Brooklyn, for example, the total number of Negroes voting was about what it was in 1958—about 100,000. However, Mr. Dudley apparently drew a greater number of middle-class Negro voters to the polls who otherwise might not have voted. In many parts of the country the Negro turnout was relatively low.

In some Southern cities, Negroes apparently split their vote between Democratic and Republican Congressional candidates.

bent Republican Represent
frim Texas, defeated his D
cratic opponent, Bill Jone
the 5th District.

Another Republican, Wi
Steger, was trailing sought
a see-saw battle with D
cratic Representative Lir
Beckworth in the 3d Dist

Democrats picked up
House seat as Joe Pool of
las defeated Desmond Barr
Houston in the statewide
for representative-at-large.

The latest tabulation g
Mr. Connally 641,399 vote
Mr. Cox's 525,826. Mr. Cox
ceived approximately 45
cent of the vote—the hig
percentage a Republican ca
date for Governor has rece
since 1869. Texas has not
a Republican Governor since
construction days.

During the campaign Mr.
charged that Mr. Connally
a tool of President Kennedy
Vice President Johnson.
Connally replied that he
a friend of both the Presid
and Vice President, but he al
would occupy the Govern
chair.

Hayden Wins 7th Term

Special to The New York Times

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov.
Senator Carl Hayden, who
been winning elections for
years, has been re-elected t
seventh term in the Uni
States Senate.

The Arizona Democrat, w
is 85 years old, did not cast
ballot yesterday. He is a patie
at the Naval Hospital in Be
esda, Md.

Nearly complete returns fr
the state's 701 precincts show
Mr. Hayden leading his Repu
lican opponent, Evan Mecha
by 29,500 votes.

The incumbent Govern
Paul Fannin, a Republican, w
re-elected over his Democra
opponent, Sam Godard. Two i
cumbent Representatives, R
publican John J. Rhodes of t
First District and Democr
Morris Udall of the Second Di
trict were re-elected.

George F. Senner Jr., a Dem
ocrat who is now state corp
ration commissioner, was elect
in the new Third District ov
Republican John J. Clark.

Democrats Dominate Nevada

RENO, Nov., Nov. 7 (AP)-
Democrats swept all but on
Nevada office in yesterday
general election. A Republica
won the Lieutenant Governo
ship.

Gov. Grant Sawyer won hi
second term easily over La
Vegas Mayor Oran Gragson o
Las Vegas, the Republica
nominee.

Representative Walter Ba
ing, a Democrat, became th
first Nevadan to win a sixt
term as the state's only mem
ber of the House. He defeate
J. Carlton Adair.

Senator Alan Bible, Democra
of Nevada, won his second term
defeating William Wright o
Elko.

Paul Laxalt, a Republican, de
feated Berkeley Bunker, a Dem-

GEORGIA POPULATION AND REGISTRATION* STATISTICS

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
1. APPLING	5,862	1,401	6,612	1,140
2. ATKINSON	2,486	812	4,168	797
3. BACON	4,203	536	6,105	22
4. BAKER	1,139	1,285	1,670	0
5. BALDWIN	16,109	9,235	7,675	2,618
6. BANKS	3,850	213	4,420	44
7. BARROW	7,865	1,332	5,848	312
8. BARTOW	14,942	2,393	11,239	1,208
9. BEN HILL	5,931	2,436	3,797	930
10. BERRIEN	6,179	964	4,177	403
11. BIBB	60,429	26,812	26,124	4,913
12. BLECKLEY	4,528	1,380	3,346	45
13. BRANTLEY	2,854	384	3,767	226
14. BROOKS	5,059	3,711	4,321	695
15. BRYAN	2,289	1,111	1,972	817
16. BULLOCH	10,101	4,337	7,899	1,390
17. BURKE	4,358	6,600	3,664	427
18. BUTTS	3,195	2,099	3,810	1,437
19. CALHOUN	1,654	2,393	1,682	132
20. CAMDEN	3,447	2,059	2,606	1,385
21. CANDLER	2,714	1,200	3,195	1,174
22. CARROLL	19,234	3,595	13,680	925

*1958 Registration figures, except as noted.

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
23. CATOOSA	12,370	172	9,938	70
24. CHARLTON	2,077	810	2,293	40
25. CHATHAM	78,118	37,563	36,943	9,250
26. CHATTAHOOCHEE	8,061	1,830	284	8
27. CHATTOOGA	11,460	1,025	11,250	1,011
28. CHEROKEE	13,964	517	12,874	195
29. CLARKE	23,895	6,740	14,255	3,136
30. CLAY	1,130	1,441	1,013	94
31. CLAYTON	23,996	2,456	11,441	477
32. CLINCH	2,373	1,256	2,429	319
33. COBB	63,291	4,568	28,134	1,908
34. COFFEE	9,682	2,977	10,058	942
35. COLQUITT	15,982	4,081	13,000	965
36. COLUMBIA	5,096	2,364	3,423	510
37. COOK	5,213	1,755	6,000	500
38. COWETA	11,891	5,579	11,597	1,647
39. CRAWFORD	1,596	1,611	1,496	155
40. CRISP	6,451	3,858	4,785	721
41. DADE	4,803	70	3,678	40
42. DAWSON	2,148	1	2,172	0
43. DECATUR	9,069	5,515	7,530	960
44. DE KALB	148,167	12,407	64,450	2,153

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
45. DODGE	7,392	2,328	8,728	2,028
46. DOOLY	3,581	2,866	4,252	722
47. DOUGHERTY	29,897	14,163	10,815	2,628
48. DOUGLAS	8,595	1,268	6,946	832
49. EARLY	4,013	3,277	4,335*	226*
50. ECHOLS	832	246	804	15
51. EFFINGHAM	4,008	1,756	2,618	188
52. ELBERT	7,752	3,127	9,012	1,104
53. EMANUEL	7,627	3,005	7,252	1,762
54. EVANS	2,738	1,308	2,206	483
55. FANNIN	8,111	31	8,503	19
56. FAYETTE	3,585	1,190	3,402	25
57. FLOYD	38,230	5,949	19,244	1,523
58. FORSYTH	7,328	4	4,148	0
59. FRANKLIN	7,611	776	5,500	300
60. FULTON	247,892	117,049	104,877	28,414
61. GILMER	5,431	7	4,454	6
62. GLASCOCK	1,281	351	1,339	19
63. GLYNN	18,750	6,762	7,425	2,039
64. GORDON	11,441	669	7,130	527
65. GRADY	7,205	3,364	5,076	831
66. GREENE	3,565	2,998	5,053	2,728
67. GWINNETT	24,299	1,841	16,498	1,002
68. HABERSHAM	10,676	518	8,223	200

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
69. HALL	27,726	2,789	17,542	1,209
70. HANCOCK	1,727	3,576	2,064	1,730
71. HARALSON	8,571	642	11,443	751
72. HARRIS	3,310	3,102	3,635	215
73. HART	7,382	1,832	5,944	294
74. HEARD	2,661	590	2,475	374
75. HENRY	6,429	3,539	5,442	1,662
76. HOUSTON	17,742	4,228	6,943*	443*
77. IRWIN	3,759	1,602	4,500	700
78. JACKSON	10,228	1,309	7,209	450
79. JASPER	1,925	1,705	2,530	804
80. JEFF DAVIS	4,116	909	6,130	56
81. JEFFERSON	4,937	4,780	4,120	264
82. JENKINS	2,985	2,210	2,502	694
83. JOHNSON	3,455	1,261	3,655	268
84. JONES	2,655	2,185	2,048	611
85. LAMAR	4,078	2,118	2,801	899
86. LANIER	2,158	756	1,892	452
87. LAURENS	13,178	6,284	13,218	3,507
88. LEE	1,427	1,795	1,281	29
89. LIBERTY	5,310	3,176	3,128	2,472
90. LINCOLN	1,974	1,336	2,437	3[illegible]
91. LONG	1,527	635	2,201*	1,061*
92. LOWNDES	20,746	8,459	11,860	2,704

* 1956 figures

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
93. LUMPKIN	4,500	79	3,912	83
94. McDUFFIE	4,625	2,740	4,089	379
95. McINTOSH	1,643	1,823	1,396	1,219
96. MACON	3,171	4,077	3,024	178
97. MADISON	5,962	989	4,588	55
98. MARION	1,353	1,609	1,330	52
99. MERIWETHER	6,547	4,990	5,457	927
100. MILLER	3,095	946	3,357	6
101. MITCHELL	6,055	4,971	7,298	375
102. MONROE	3,607	2,652	3,333	753
103. MONTGOMERY	2,520	1,288	3,315	1,005
104. MORGAN	3,415	2,469	2,615	738
105. MURRAY	6,209	51	4,962	35
106. MUSCOGEE	74,662	22,549	22,859	3,729
107. NEWTON	9,045	3,767	9,058	1,905
108. OCONEE	3,228	681	3,224	372
109. OGLETHORPE	2,964	1,709	2,958	199
110. PAULDING	7,353	603	7,851	435
111. PEACH	3,650	4,562	2,539	679
112. PICKENS	5,264	251	4,393	101
113. PIERCE	4,432	1,135	3,388	381
114. PIKE	2,593	1,643	2,520	496
115. POLK	15,065	2,442	9,852	1,154
116. PULASKI	3,018	1,843	2,853	235
117. PUTNAM	2,297	2,204	2,366	570

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
118. QUITMAN	581	707	721	43
119. Rabun	4,392	43	4,867	11
120. Randolph	2,878	3,663	2,585	493
121. RICHMOND	61,315	24,785	23,260	5,820
122. ROCKDALE	4,708	1,512	3,501	563
123. SCHLEY	961	903	1,006	158
124. SCREVEN	4,557	3,729	3,027	335
125. SEMINOLE	2,648	1,255	3,172	29
126. SPALDING	16,657	5,252		
127. STEPHENS	9,975	1,355	8,242	627
128. STEWART	1,465	2,681	1,555	107
129. SUMTER	7,730	6,710	5,164	483
130. TALBOT	1,437	2,507	1,448	219
131. TALIAFERRO	917	1,073	913	756
132. TATTNALL	7,377	3,135	8,224	1,680
133. TAYLOR	2,767	2,004	3,103	347
134. TELFAIR	4,938	2,087	7,389	169
135. TERRELL	3,038	4,057	2,810	48
136. THOMAS	13,179	7,644	8,422	1,579
137. TIFT	10,211	3,513	6,681	1,113
138. TOOMBS	7,513	2,444	5,543	170
139. TOWNS	2,942	1		
140. TREUTLEN	2,473	968	3,541 *	18 *
141. TROUP	20,579	8,577	13,836	2,104
142. TURNER	3,422	1,535	3,893	474

* 1956 figures

County	Whites over 18	Neg. over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
143. TWIGGS	1,969	2,255	2,517	348
144. UNION	3,957	1	4,944	0
145. UPSON	11,159	3,615	5,437	466
146. WALKER	26,511	1,388	23,324	1,127
147. WALTON	9,392	3,076	6,873	805
148. WARE	15,671	4,763	11,418	2,318
149. WARREN	1,911	2,224	2,006	195
150. WASHINGTON	5,373	5,451	6,696	1,704
151. WAYNE	8,204	1,878	7,931	1,439
152. WEBSTER	775	975	[illegible]934	0
153. WHEELER	2,236	824	3,157	435
154. WHITE	4,047	169	3,932	189
155. WHITFIELD	24,437	1,085	15,920	857
156. WILCOX	3,309	1,282	3,059	230
157. WILKES	3,621	3,101	3,364	290
158. WILKINSON	3,135	2,279	3,041	411
159. WORTH	5,324	3,776	5,855	296

POPULATION AND REGISTRATION* STATISTICS FOR GEORGIA BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 1				
Bryan	2,289	1,111	1,972	817
Bulloch	10,101	4,337	7,899	1,390
Burke	4,358	6,600	3,664	427
Candler	2,714	1,200	3,195	1,174
Chatham	78,118	37,563	36,943	9,250
Effingham	4,008	1,756	2,618	188
Emanuel	7,627	3,005	7,252	1,762
Evans	2,738	1,308	2,206	483
Jenkins	2,985	2,210	2,502	694
Liberty	5,310	3,176	3,128	2,472
Long	1,527	635	2,201**	1,061**
McIntosh	1,643	1,823	1,396	1,219
Montgomery	2,520	1,288	3,315	1,005
Screven	4,557	3,729	3,027	335
Tattnall	7,377	3,135	8,224	1,680
Toombs	7,513	2,444	5,543	170
Treutlen	2,473	968	3,541**	18**
Wheeler	2,236	824	3,157	435

* 1958 Registration figures, except as noted.

** 1956 figures.

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 2				
Baker	1,139	1,285	1,670	0
Brooks	5,059	3,711	4,321	695
Calhoun	1,654	2,393	1,682	132
Colquitt	15,982	4,081	13,000	965
Decatur	9,069	5,515	7,530	960
Dougherty	29,897	14,163	10,815	2,628
Early	4,013	3,277	4,335**	226**
Grady	7,205	3,364	5,076	831
Miller	3,095	946	3,357	6
Mitchell	6,055	4,971	7,298	375
Seminole	2,648	1,255	3,172	29
Thomas	13,179	7,644	8,422	1,579
Tift	10,211	3,513	6,681	1,113
Worth	5,324	3,776	5,855	296

** 1956 figures.

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 3				
Ben Hill	5,931	2,436	3,797	930
Chattahoochie	8,061	1,830	284	8
Clay	1,130	1,441	1,013	94
Crisp	6,451	3,858	4,785	721
Dodge	7,392	2,328	8,728	2,028
Dooly	3,581	2,866	4,252	722
Harris	3,310	3,102	3,635	215
Houston	17,742	4,228	6,943**	443**
Lee	1,427	1,795	1,281	29
Macon	3,171	4,077	3,024	178
Marion	1,353	1,609	1,330	52
Muscogee	74,662	22,549	22,859	3,729
Peach	3,650	4,562	2,539	679
Pulaski	3,018	1,843	2,853	235
Quitman	581	707	721	43
Randolph	2,878	3,663	2,585	493
Schley	961	903	1,006	158
Stewart	1,465	2,681	1,555	107
Sumter	7,730	6,710	5,164	483
Taylor	2,767	2,004	3,103	347
Terrell	3,038	4,057	2,810	48
Turner	3,422	1,535	3,893	474
Webster	775	975	934	0
Wilcox	3,309	1,282	3,059	230

** 1956 figures

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 4				
Butts	3,195	2,099	3,810	1,437
Carroll	19,234	3,595	14,680	925
Clayton	23,996	2,456	11,441	477
Coweta	11,891	5,579	11,597	1,647
Fayette	3,585	1,190	3,402	25
Heard	2,661	590	2,475	374
Henry	6,429	3,539	5,442	1,662
Lamar	4,078	2,118	2,801	899
Meriwether	6,547	4,990	5,457	927
Newton	9,045	3,767	9,058	1,905
Pike	2,593	1,643	2,520	496
Spalding	16,657	5,252		
Talbot	1,437	2,507	1,448	219
Troup	20,579	8,577	13,836	2,104
Upson	11,159	3,615	5,437	466
District No. 5				
DeKalb	148,167	12,407	64,450	2,153
Fulton	247,892	117,049	104,877	28,414
Rockdale	4,708	1,512	3,501	563

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 6				
Baldwin	16,109	9,235	7,675	2,618
Bibb	60,429	26,812	26,124	4,913
Bleckley	4,528	1,380	3,346	45
Crawford	1,596	1,611	1,496	155
Glascock	1,281	351	1,339	19
Hancock	1,727	3,576	2,064	1,730
Jasper	1,925	1,705	2,530	804
Jefferson	4,937	4,780	4,120	264
Johnson	3,455	1,261	3,655	268
Jones	2,655	2,185	2,048	611
Laurens	13,178	6,284	13,218	3,507
Monroe	3,607	2,652	3,333	753
Putnam	2,297	2,204	2,366	570
Twiggs	1,969	2,255	2,517	348
Washington	5,373	5,451	6,696	1,704
Wilkinson	3,135	2,279	3,041	411

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 7				
Bartow	14,942	2,393	11,239	1,208
Catoosa	12,370	172	9,938	70
Chattooga	11,460	1,025	11,250	1,011
Cobb	63,291	4,568	28,134	1,908
Dade	4,803	70	3,678	40
Douglas	8,595	1,268	6,946	832
Floyd	38,230	5,949	19,244	1,523
Gordon	11,441	669	7,130	527
Haralson	8,571	642	11,443	751
Murray	6,209	51	4,962	35
Paulding	7,353	603	7,851	435
Polk	15,065	2,442	9,852	1,154
Walker	26,511	1,388	23,324	1,127
Whitfield	24,437	1,085	15,920	857

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 8				
Appling	5,862	1,401	6,612	1,140
Atkinson	2,486	812	4,168	797
Bacon	4,203	536	6,105	22
Berrien	6,179	964	4,177	403
Brantley	2,854	384	3,767	226
Camden	3,447	2,059	2,606	1,385
Clinch	2,373	1,256	2,429	319
Charlton	2,077	810	2,293	40
Coffee	9,682	2,977	10,058	942
Cook	5,213	1,755	6,000	500
Echols	832	246	804	15
Glynn	18,750	6,762	7,425	2,039
Irwin	3,759	1,602	4,500	700
Jeff Davis	4,116	909	6,130	56
Lanier	2,158	756	1,892	452
Lowndes	20,746	8,459	11,860	2,704
Pierce	4,432	1,135	3,388	381
Telfair	4,938	2,087	7,389	169
Ware	15,671	4,763	11,418	2,318
Wayne	8,204	1,878	7,931	1,439

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 9				
Banks	3,850	213	4,420	44
Barrow	7,865	1,332	5,848	312
Cherokee	13,964	517	12,874	195
Dawson	2,148	1	2,172	0
Fannin	8,111	31	8,503	19
Forsythe	7,328	4	4,148	0
Gilmer	5,431	7	4,454	6
Gwinnett	24,299	1,841	16,498	1,002
Habersham	10,676	518	8,223	200
Hall	27,726	2,789	17,542	1,209
Jackson	10,228	1,309	7,209	450
Lumpkin	4,500	79	3,912	83
Pickens	5,264	251	4,393	101
Rabun	4,392	43	4,867	11
Stephens	9,975	1,355	8,242	627
Towns	2,942	1		
Union	3,957	1	4,944	0
White	4,047	169	3,932	189

County	Whites over 18	Negroes over 18	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 10				
Clarke	23,895	6,740	14,255	3,136
Columbia	5,096	2,364	3,423	510
Elbert	7,752	3,127	9,012	1,104
Franklin	7,611	776	5,500	300
Greene	3,565	2,998	5,053	2,728
Hart	7,382	1,832	5,944	294
Lincoln	1,974	1,336	2,437	3
McDuffie	4,625	2,740	4,089	379
Madison	5,962	989	4,588	55
Morgan	3,415	2,469	2,615	738
Oconee	3,228	681	3,224	372
Oglethorpe	2,964	1,709	2,958	199
Richmond	61,315	24,785	23,260	5,820
Taliaferro	917	1,073	913	756
Walton	9,392	3,076	6,873	805
Warren	1,911	2,224	2,006	195
Wilkes	3,621	3,101	3,364	290

~~27,700~~ ~~18,900~~ ($4000 to albany)
(4000 To SNCC
(2000 Reserve)

249881

12,900

224890
Ga lim albany & SNCC

NAA

12.6	1625.40	Savannah	Chatham	—	28313 - 37563	- 9250 - 28.8
9.7	1251.30	Macon	Bibb	—	21899 - 26812	- 4913 - 22.3
8.5	1096.50	Augusta	Richmond	—	19175 - 24785	- 5610 - 29.5
		~~albany~~	~~Dougherty~~	~~—~~	~~17535 - 14163~~	~~- 2628 - 18.5~~
36.1	4656.90	atlanta	Fulton	—	81215 - 117049	- 35834 - 30.6
8.4	1083.60	Columbus	Muscogee	.	18820 - 22549	- 3729 - 19.2
		~~Dawson~~	~~Terrell~~	~~—~~	~~4006 - 4057~~	~~- 51 - 1.2~~
2.4	309.50	Valdosta	Lowndes	—	5755 - 8459	- 2704 - 5.81
1.9	245.10	Rome	Floyd	—	4294 - 5949	- 1655 - 4.4
	10,228.30				~~98236~~	

SNCC

Terrell cty.

1.5%	283.50	Decatur	—	3883 - 4562 - 679
.6%	113.40	Marion	—	1557 - 1609 - 52
.7%	132.30	Lee	—	1766 - 1795 - 29
1.2%	226.80	Early	—	3051 - 3277 - 226
.5%	94.50	Baker	—	1285 - 1285 - 0
1.4%	264.60	Worth	—	3480 - 3776 - 296
1.6%	302.40	Terrell	—	4006 - 4057 - 51 - 1.2
		~~Dougherty~~		
1.4%	264.60	Randolph	—	3518 - 3940 - 422
1.0%	189.00	Calhoun	—	2445 - 2576 - 131
	1871.10			24991

S.C. to Crusade
3352.67

SCLC

.3%	38.70	LIBERTY	— 704 - 3176	- 2472
1.6	206.40	SCREVEN	- 3394 - 3729	- 335
.6	77.40	TATNALL	- 1455 - 3135	- 1680
1.3	167.70	BULLOCK	— 2934 - 4337	- 1403
.5	64.50	EMANUEL	— 1243 - 3005	- 1762
.1	12.90	BRYAN	— 294 - 1111	- 817
2.0	258.00	MITCHELL	— 4596 - 4971	- 375
1.8	361.20	SUMTER	- 6227 - 6710	- 483
1.6	206.40	SPAULDING	- 3607 - 5252	- 1645
4.5	580.50	DEKALB	— 10254 - 12407	- 2153
.4	51.60	ROCKDALE	— 949 - 1512	- 563
1.1	141.90	WARE	— 2445 - 4763	- 2318
.8	103.20	TELFAIR	- 1918 - 2087	- 169
.7	90.30	HALL	— 1580 - 2789	- 1209
.1	12.90	GREEN	— 270 - 2998	- 2728
.3	38.70	MORGAN	— 738 - 2469	- 1731
1.2	154.80	WILKES	- 2811 - 3101	- 290
	2566.80			45419

Columbus + Rome + there

SCLC
$3895.80 final
+ 4000 reserved

20

MAP NO. 6509
GEORGIA

CLEARTYPE County-Town TRADING CENTER MAP OF GEORGIA

Based on cities and towns having 1,000 population and over

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GUIDE

for

GEORGIA VOTERS

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WRITING YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN GOVERNMENT

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Foreword

This voters guide has been published as a public service by the League of Women Voters Education Fund. The material for this guide was prepared by the League of Women Voters of Georgia. The League of Women Voters is a non partisan organization devoted to the promotion of political responsibility through informed and active participation in government. The League never supports or opposes candidates.

Qualifications for Voting

To Become a Voter You Must Be

18 years of age
A citizen of the United States
A resident of Georgia for one year
A resident of your county for six months
Of good moral character, and not under conviction of a felony
Mentally sound.

TO REGISTER

You appear in person at the office where the registration cards are kept (the office of the Tax Collector **or** Board of Registrars). Hours are not set by law, so you must determine what time the Board is in session to receive registrations. (Exceptions: armed forces personnel and their dependents may register by mail.)

You will furnish information to fill all blanks on the registration card; but individual Registrars may require additional information which you must give. You will then take the oath and sign the card.

You will be asked under which constitutional classification you desire to make application:

(1) On the basis of literacy:

The Board will submit a section of the Constitution (State or United States — at their discretion) which you will read aloud and write in English. If this is done "intelligibly" and "legibly" the card is marked approved and you are considered a registered voter.

(2) Or, on the basis of good character and understanding of obligations of citizenship:

You will be given an examination based on a standard list of questions, twenty out of thirty of which you must answer correctly. A list of questions may be obtained from the Registrar in your locality.

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QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

You may be examined at the time you make application if the official Registrars are present (or, in certain large counties, by the Deputy Registrar), or, you may receive a notice in the mail to return at a specified time for the examination (which may be from sixteen to thirty days later).

If you are registered in one county of Georgia and move to another—

Apply to the Board of Registrars of the county where you last lived for a transfer certificate and take this in person to the Registrars of the county where you now live at least ten days before an election at which you wish to vote. You must sign a statement that by the election date you will have resided in the new county six months.

Except for members of the armed forces, registration books close six months before the day of the General Election, which is held the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in even-numbered years.

REGISTRATION IS PERMANENT IF YOU VOTE AT LEAST ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS IN A FEDERAL, STATE OR COUNTY ELECTION OR PRIMARY. Otherwise, after notification, you are dropped from the list and must re-register, unless you apply in person to have your name kept on the list.

When, Where and How to Vote

WHEN: For all General, Special and Primary Elections: 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

WHERE: Towns, cities and counties determine own polling places. Check with Board of Registrars.

HOW **A.—By Machine: (1) Identification:** Give name and address to checker. Name will be checked against official list of registered voters. You will be given a numbered slip of paper which should be handed to attendant in charge of voting machine. Enter and vote. Cards of instructions for guidance of voters are displayed in three prominent places at polling places on election day. No person other than voter himself may occupy booth during act of voting.

(2) Voting: On entering voting booth, pull red handle of curtain lever to the right as far as it will go and leave in this position. This closes the curtain. Pull down the pointers immediately above the names of the candidates for whom you wish to vote. Then pull red handle of curtain lever back to the left. This registers your vote, returns all pointers to original position and opens curtains. While curtain handle is at right side, you may make as many changes in your vote as you wish.

(3) To Write in a Candidate: Push up the pointer over the candidate you do not want. This releases a slide in the same column at the top of the machine. Push back slide and on paper thus exposed write in name of candidate you want.

(4) To Vote on Questions: Turn down pointer over the "Yes" or "No" of each question to be voted on.

B.—By Ballot. (1) Hand Ballot: Give name and address to checker. Name will be checked against official list of registered voters. You will be given a ballot with a numbered slip of paper. Enter voting booth alone. Mark ballot exactly according to instructions and deposit in a locked ballot box, after presenting attendant detached numbered slip.

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The Absentee Ballot

(2) Absentee Ballot. TO VOTE BY ABSENTEE BALLOT YOU MUST BE:

A member of the armed forces who is a qualified voter and absent from district in which he is registered.

A qualified civilian voter who is required to be absent from the district on election day.

A qualified voter who is unable to vote in person because of physical disability.

APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT:

The elector desiring to vote by mail, or some member of his immediate family, must give written notice to either Registrars or Ordinary not less than three nor more than sixty days prior to election day. (There is no time limit for members of the armed forces). He will receive prior to election a letter containing (1) a certificate of registration filled in by Registrar and an attached coupon with blanks to be filled in by postmaster or other witness; (2) a ballot in a sealed envelope marked "ballot within"; (3) an envelope called "voucher" for resealing the marked ballot; (4) a return envelope addressed to the Registrars; (5) a printed slip prepared by Ordinary or party executive committee giving instruction on marking ballot.

PROCEDURE FOR VOTING:

Upon receipt of letter from Registrars, the elector opens sealed envelope marked "ballot within" in presence of postmaster or his assistant, or any person qualified to attest deeds, or an American Consul or his assistant. The elector marks his ballot in the presence of this witness, places his ballot in envelope marked "voucher" and signs on back of this envelope. The witness signs the voucher, fills in certificate of identification and mails.

Provisions for absentee voting apply to primary and general elections. Check with Registrars regarding local elections.

WRITING YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN GOVERNMENT

Political Parties

A political party is an organized group of voters whose function is:

To nominate candidates
To formulate party policy and rules
To carry out platform through elected officials
To provide organization through which the citizen can assume political responsibility.

Democratic Party in Georgia: At top of Democratic structure is the State Convention, held every fourth year following the Primary Election. Each gubernatorial candidate is entitled to delegates from each county he carries in number equal to the county's unit vote, but, in practice, the Primary losers usually forego the sending of delegates. The convention adopts the platform, elects permanent officers of the State Executive Committee, adopts rules for the next four years, and reviews contested races.

The State Executive Committee formulates rules for conducting primaries, fixes entry fees for statewide offices and sets up the form of the ballot. It also names the Democratic Presidential Electors whose names appear on the ballot in the General Election.

Members of the County Democratic Committee are elected in the party Primary. There is at least one member from each militia district and/or city ward or precinct. County committees have the same functions at the county level as the State Committee has at the state level.

There are ten Congressional District Committees appointed by the successful nominees and having similar functions at their level.

The National Democratic Executive Committee has no jurisdiction over the State Committee. Georgia has two members on the National Committee, a man and a woman, recommended by the delegation to the National Convention.

Republican Party in Georgia: Republican Party structure is pyramidal, resting on the base of its County Conventions. Starting with the County Convention, open to all registered voters, it elects officers and members of the County Executive Committee and dele-

Elections

Primary Elections: Any political party holding a primary election for nomination to state and congressional offices must hold the election on the second Wednesday in September of each year in which there is a regular General Election. However, county primaries for nomination of members of the General Assembly may be held as early as March 1 of the year of the General Election. Every candidate must qualify by complying with the rules adopted by the State Executive Committee of the political party holding the Primary. The law does not require a party to hold a Primary Election and nominations may be made in party convention. There is no party registration in Georgia.

General Elections: Representatives to Congress, state and county officers are chosen in the General Election, which by law must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years. Candidates for national and state offices must file notice of their candidacy with the Secretary of State at least forty-five days before the General Election; for district and county offices, with the Ordinary at least forty-five days before.

Referendum Elections: The purpose and results of all special elections provided for by local or special law must be certified immediately to the Secretary of State.

State Officers Elected in General Elections:

Office	Term
U. S. Senators	6 years
U. S. Representatives	2 years
Governor	4 years
Lieutenant Governor	4 years
Supreme Court Justices	6 years
Court of Appeals Judges	6 years
Public Service Commissioners	6 years
Secretary of State	4 years
Attorney General	4 years
Treasurer	4 years
Comptroller General	4 years
Commissioner of Agriculture	4 years
Commissioner of Labor	4 years
State Superintendent of Schools	4 years
State Senators	2 years
State Representatives	2 years
Electors to Electoral College	

gates to district and state conventions. Each county is entitled to one delegate to those conventions plus one additional delegate for each 500 votes cast for the Republican ticket in the last General Election. District Conventions nominate representatives to the State Executive Committee, elect delegates to the National Convention, and nominate district representatives to the State Central Committee. The State Convention elects the State General Committee, delegates-at-large to the National Convention, and nominates one man and one woman to the National Republican Committee.

The State Central Committee is in charge of state party affairs, nominates all candidates except for local offices, nominates Presidential Electors, calls party conventions. In order for the candidates nominated by this Committee to have their names placed on the General Election Ballot, the party must have polled 5% of the vote cast in the last General Election for the offices for which the candidates desire to run in the area concerned; or each candidate must file with the Secretary of State a petition signed by 5% of the registered voters of the area for each candidate. **Any party which nominates in a primary does not have to file petitions.**

The National Committee forms the top of the pyramid. Its members and chairmen are elected at National Convention. They are responsible for policy, calls to Convention and for running Presidential campaigns.

Writing Your Representatives in Government

As a voter, your opinions help determine how your elected official may vote on a given issue, or what kind of policy decision he may make. In letting him know your views, a card, letter or telegram is suitable. Be brief. State who you are and give your reasons for believing as you do. Sign your name and address legibly. If he votes as you wish, write and thank him.

In Washington:

The President of the United States

Envelope: The President, The White House,
Washington 25, D. C.

Salutation: Dear Mr. President

The Secretary of State

Envelope: The Honorable _____, or
The Secretary of State, State Department,
Washington 25, D. C.

Salutation: Dear Mr. Secretary, or: Dear Sir

United States Senator

Envelope: The Honorable _____,
Senate Office Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Salutation: Dear Senator _____, or
Dear Sir

United States Representative

Envelope: The Honorable _____,
House Office Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Salutation: Dear Mr. _____, or
Dear Sir

WRITING YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN GOVERNMENT

In Atlanta:

The Governor of Georgia

Envelope: The Honorable _____, or
The Governor, The Capitol,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Salutation: Dear Governor _____, or
Dear Sir

State Senator

Envelope: The Honorable _____,
State Senate, The Capitol,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Salutation: Dear Senator _____, or
Dear Sir

State Representative

Envelope: The Honorable _____,
State House of Representatives, The Capitol,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Salutation: Dear Mr. _____, or
Dear Sir

In Your Town:

The Mayor

Envelope: The Honorable _____, or
The Mayor

Salutation: Dear Mr. Mayor, or
Dear Mayor _____

WRITING YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN GOVERNMENT

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Published by

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND

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Washington 6, D. C.

Georgia Registrars

Ga - Clerk of Superior courts prepare list of registered voters by Aug. 1st of each year in which there is a general election - Sec. 22 - Ga. Voters' Registration act.

Ga - Secretary of State has certified lists of each County which have been filed with him not later than Aug. 6th of each year - These County lists are broken down by precincts, wards and districts - Sec. 23

Ga - "The list of registered voters prepared by the registrars shall be open to public inspection" - any citizen registered to vote can challenge. Sec 31

Ga - "The official in charge of each voting precinct shall return a checked list of registered voters, reflecting those who voted, to the official in charge of elections, to be deposited with the registrars, The Board of Registrars shall keep such list open for public inspection..." Sec. 38

Sec. 39 The lists of registered voters and registration cards shall be open at all times to the reasonable inspection of any citizen of the County, but shall not be removed for such inspection from the custody of the official in charge"

Sa – Sec 2 – Judge of Superior Court, or senior judge in Counties having more than one judge, appoints three upright and intelligent citizens as County registrars. The Grand Jury nominates six persons from which judge appoints. Judge designates Chief Registrar – Serve 4 years
Sa. Sec 4 – In Counties over 400,000 – County Tax Collector or County Tax Commissioner, together with 2 deputies Coll's or Com's are County reg. – deps are nominated by Coll. or Com who is Chief registrar.

3 - Ga Regis State

Negro and GOP Elected To Fulton Senate Seats

Leroy Johnson Wins; MacIntyre Beats Lokey

By WALTER RUGABER

Fulton County voters have ended Georgia's historic political isolation of Negroes and Republicans, electing one of each to the state Senate.

The Republican, Dan I. MacIntyre III, upset Democrat Hamilton Lokey by 408 votes in a close 40th District battle. The unofficial count was 8,976 to 8,568.

The Negro, Leroy R. Johnson, swamped another Negro, Republican T. M. Alexander, by more than 4,000 votes. The unofficial count in the 38th District was 7,372 to 3,291.

In two other races in the county, Democrats swept Republican opponents. James P. Wesberry Jr. downed George C. Lundquist in the 37th District and Oby Brewer Sr. beat Rod Harris in the 39th.

Mr. MacIntyre is a 45-year-old insurance executive whose only other political experience was an unsuccessful race for the Atlanta Board of Education last year.

Mr. Johnson, who conducted his very first bid for office, is a newly established attorney who was formerly Sol. Gen. Paul Webb's first Negro investigator.

BOTH MEN promised to cooperate with their colleagues when the General Assembly gathers next January. Both indicated an interest in gaining some attention for urban problems.

Mr. MacIntyre said he wants to help rapid transit legislation for the area and promised he will work to obtain "a fair share of the taxes" back from the state for big cities.

"It (the election victory) is very definitely a breakthrough for the two-party system," Mr. MacIntyre said. "I'm very happy about me, but unhappy about the other folks (Republicans who lost)."

Mr. MacIntyre said the consolidation of some Georgia counties is imperative and declared he wants the state to "get taxes out of some of its rural sections."

"This area is being robbed," he added.

HIS DEFEATED opponent, Mr. Lokey, is one of the lawyers who brought the original federal court suit which led to an order forcing the General Assembly to reapportion itself earlier this year.

Ed Barfield, a last-minute white write-in candidate in the 38th District, was unable to poll enough votes to challenge seriously the two Negro candidates.

The 38th is a district with more than 18,000 Negro voters and slightly less than 9,000 registered whites.

MR. JOHNSON had run against Mr. Alexander on a progressive platform centered largely on promises of better job opportunities for Negroes.

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MR. JOHNSON had run against Mr. Alexander on a progressive platform centered largely on promises of better job opportunities for Negroes.

"This is the most serious occasion of my life," Mr. Johnson said after his election. "From this moment on, I am a servant of the people and guardian of their interests and welfare."

The attorney said that when he was young "no boy could ever dream of becoming a senator" but that things have now changed. He declared:

"I think now is the time for Negroes to show their responsibility —it isn't enough to say 'We want this.' We must show responsibility."

MR. ALEXANDER, the 52-year-old loser, is head of Alexander & Co., an insurance agency he founded 31 years ago. He has been active in civic affairs.

In the two other contested senatorial races, Mr. Wesberry—a 28-year-old accountant who ran unsuccessfully for Atlanta alderman last year—defeated Republican Lundquist easily.

The unofficial total was Wesberry 6,542 and Lundquist 2,663.

Mr. Brewer, a civic leader and president of George Muse Clothing Co., won over Negro Republican Rod Harris by a sound majority. It was 5,533 to 2,744.

Three other Democrats won places in the new seven-man Fulton delegation without opposition.

Georgia
Department of Agriculture

TOM LINDER, Commissioner

COUNTIES AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
STATE OF GEORGIA

GEORGIA

Congressional and Senatorial Districts
State Judicial Circuits
Federal Judicial Districts
and
Census by Counties

PREPARED BY

BEN W. FORTSON

SECRETARY of STATE

COUNTY	COURTHOUSE
Appling	Baxley
Atkinson	Pearson
Bacon	Alma
Baker	Newton
Baldwin	Milledgeville
Banks	Homer
Barrow	Winder
Bartow	Cartersville
Ben Hill	Fitzgerald
Berrien	Nashville
Bibb	Macon
Bleckley	Cochran
Brantley	Nahunta
Brooks	Quitman
Bryan	Pembroke
Bulloch	Statesboro
Burke	Waynesboro
Butts	Jackson
Calhoun	Morgan
Camden	Woodbine
Candler	Metter
Carroll	Carrollton
Catoosa	Ringgold
Charlton	Folkston
Chatham	Savannah
Chattahoochee	Cusseta
Chattooga	Summerville
Cherokee	Canton
Clarke	Athens
Clay	Ft. Gaines
Clayton	Jonesboro
Clinch	Homerville
Cobb	Marietta
Coffee	Douglas
Colquitt	Moultrie
Columbia	Appling
Cook	Adel
Coweta	Newnan
Crawford	Knoxville
Crisp	Cordele
Dade	Trenton
Dawson	Dawsonville
Decatur	Bainbridge
DeKalb	Decatur
Dodge	Eastman
Dooly	Vienna
Dougherty	Albany
Douglas	Douglasville
Early	Blakely
Echols	Statenville
Effingham	Springfield
Elbert	Elberton
Emanuel	Swainsboro
Evans	Claxton
Fannin	Blue Ridge
Fayette	Fayetteville
Floyd	Rome
Forsyth	Cumming
Franklin	Carnesville
Fulton	Atlanta
Gilmer	Ellijay
Glascock	Gibson
Glynn	Brunswick
Gordon	Calhoun
Grady	Cairo
Greene	Greensboro
Gwinnett	Lawrenceville
Habersham	Clarkesville
Hall	Gainesville
Hancock	Sparta
Haralson	Buchanan
Harris	Hamilton
Hart	Hartwell
Heard	Franklin
Henry	McDonough
Houston	Perry
Irwin	Ocilla
Jackson	Jefferson
Jasper	Monticello
Jeff Davis	Hazlehurst

BEN W. FORTSON

Secretary of State

COUNTIES AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
STATE OF GEORGIA

Congressional and Senatorial Districts and Census by Counties

	Districts Con.	Sen.	Census (1960)
Appling	8	6	13,246
Atkinson	8	7	6,188
Bacon	8	6	8,359
Baker	2	11	4,543
Baldwin	6	25	34,064
Banks	9	48	6,497
Barrow	9	48	14,485
Bartow	7	51	28,267
Ben Hill	3	13	13,633
Berrien	8	8	12,038
Bibb	6	26-27	141,249
Bleckley	6	19	9,642
Brantley	8	6	5,891
Brooks	2	9	15,292
Bryan	1	5	6,226
Bulloch	1	4	24,263
Burke	1	21	20,596
Butts	4	28	8,976
Calhoun	2	11	7,341
Camden	8	6	9,975
Candler	1	4	6,672
Carroll	4	30	36,451
Catoosa	7	54	21,101
Charlton	8	6	5,313
Chatham	1	1-2-3	188,299
Chattah'hee	3	14	13,011
Chattooga	7	53	19,954
Cherokee	9	51	23,001
Clarke	10	46	45,363
Clay	3	11	4,551
Clayton	4	44	46,365
Clinch	8	7	6,545
Cobb	7	32-33	114,174
Coffee	8	7	21,953
Colquitt	2	9	34,048
Columbia	10	24	13,423
Cook	8	8	11,822
Coweta	4	30	28,893
Crawford	6	18	5,816
Crisp	3	13	17,768
Dade	7	53	8,666
Dawson	9	49	3,590
Decatur	2	11	25,203
DeKalb	5	41, 42, 43	256,782
Dodge	3	19	16,483
Dooly	3	19	11,474
Dougherty	2	12	75,680
Douglas	7	31	16,741
Early	2	11	13,151
Echols	8	8	1,876
Effingham	1	4	10,144
Elbert	10	47	17,835
Emanuel	1	21	17,815
Evans	1	4	6,952
Fannin	9	50	13,620
Fayette	4	30	8,199
Floyd	7	52	69,130
Forsyth	9	49	12,170
Franklin	10	47	13,274
Fulton	5	34-40	556,326
Gilmer	9	50	8,922
Glascock	6	24	2,672
Glynn	8	5	41,954
Gordon	7	51	19,228
Grady	2	10	18,015
Greene	10	24	11,193
Gwinnett	9	48	43,541
Habersham	9	50	18,116
Hall	9	49	49,739
Hancock	6	25	9,979
Haralson	7	31	14,543
Harris	3	17	11,167
Hart	10	47	15,229
Heard	4	29	5,333
Henry	4	44	17,619
Houston	3	18	39,154
Irwin	8	13	9,211
Jackson	9	48	18,499
Jasper	6	45	6,135
Jeff Davis	8	6	8,914

	Districts Con.	Sen.	Census (1960)
Jefferson	6	21	17,468
Jenkins	1	21	9,148
Johnson	6	20	8,048
Jones	6	25	8,468
Lamar	4	28	10,240
Lanier	8	7	5,097
Laurens	6	20	32,313
Lee	3	13	6,204
Liberty	1	5	14,487
Lincoln	10	24	5,906
Long	1	5	3,874
Lowndes	8	8	49,270
Lumpkin	9	49	7,241
Macon	3	17	13,170
Madison	10	46	11,246
Marion	3	17	5,477
McDuffie	10	24	16,627
McIntosh	1	5	6,364
Meriwether	4	29	19,756
Miller	2	11	6,908
Mitchell	2	10	19,652
Monroe	6	28	10,495
Montgomery	1	20	6,284
Morgan	10	45	10,280
Murray	7	54	10,447
Muscogee	3	15-16	158,623
Newton	4	45	20,999
Oconee	10	46	6,304
Oglethorpe	10	46	7,926
Paulding	7	31	13,101
Peach	3	18	13,846
Pickens	9	50	8,903
Pierce	8	6	9,678
Pike	4	28	7,138
Polk	7	31	28,015
Pulaski	3	19	8,204
Putnam	6	45	7,798
Quitman	3	14	2,432
Rabun	9	50	7,456
Randolph	3	14	11,078
Richmond	10	22-23	135,601
Rockdale	5	44	10,572
Schley	3	17	3,256
Screven	1	4	14,919
Seminole	2	11	6,802
Spalding	4	28	25,404
Stephens	9	47	18,391
Stewart	3	14	7,371
Sumter	3	14	24,652
Talbot	4	17	9,127
Taliaferro	10	24	3,370
Tattnall	1	4	15,839
Taylor	3	17	8,311
Telfair	8	19	11,715
Terrell	3	14	12,742
Thomas	2	10	34,319
Tift	2	9	23,587
Toombs	1	20	16,837
Towns	9	50	4,538
Treutlen	1	20	5,874
Troup	4	29	47,189
Turner	3	13	8,439
Twiggs	6	18	7,935
Union	9	50	6,510
Upson	4	17	23,800
Walker	7	53	45,264
Walton	10	45	20,481
Ware	8	7	34,219
Warren	10	24	7,360
Washington	6	25	18,903
Wayne	8	6	17,921
Webster	3	14	3,247
Wheeler	1	20	5,342
White	9	50	6,935
Whitfield	7	54	42,109
Wilcox	3	19	7,905
Wilkes	10	24	10,961
Wilkinson	6	25	9,250
Worth	2	13	16,682

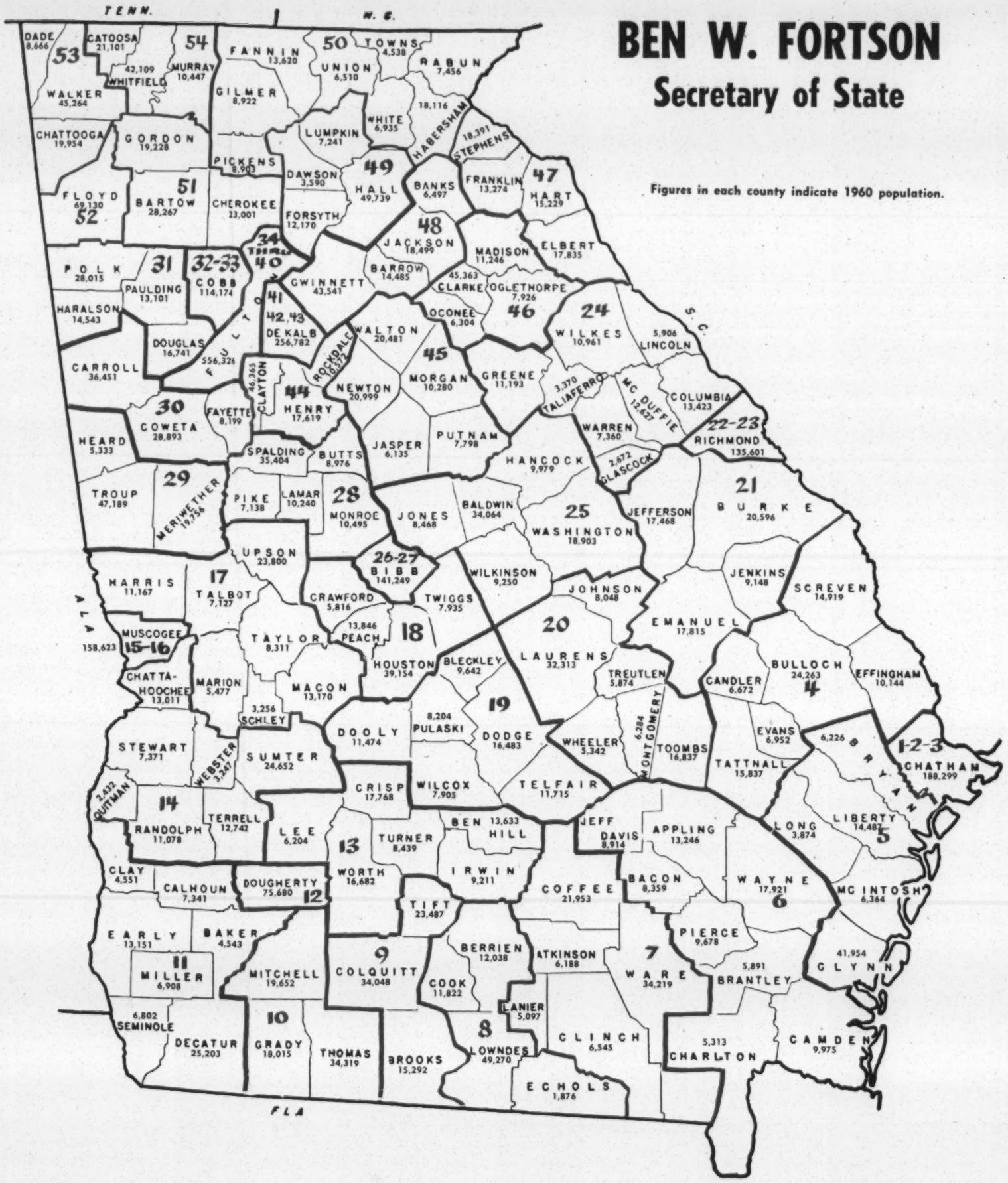
Present Great Seal of Georgia

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787, Georgia's Constitution of 1777 was in conflict with it in several places. To correct this as well as to meet the demands of the growing state, a constitutional convention was called. It developed into three conventions which lasted until 1799, at which time a new constitution and a new Great Seal, known as the seal of 1799, were adopted. This is the same Great Seal used today, and it has been in use ever since 1799 with the exception of the period 1863-65, when a specially designed Great Seal was used, and the period 1868-71, when it was hidden by Secretary of State Barnett. In 1872 it was restored by Mr. Barnett after Georgians again were in power in the state. In 1914 the date on the seal was changed by legislative action from 1799 to 1776 to correspond with the state's birth and the birthday of the United States.

BEN W. FORTSON

Secretary of State

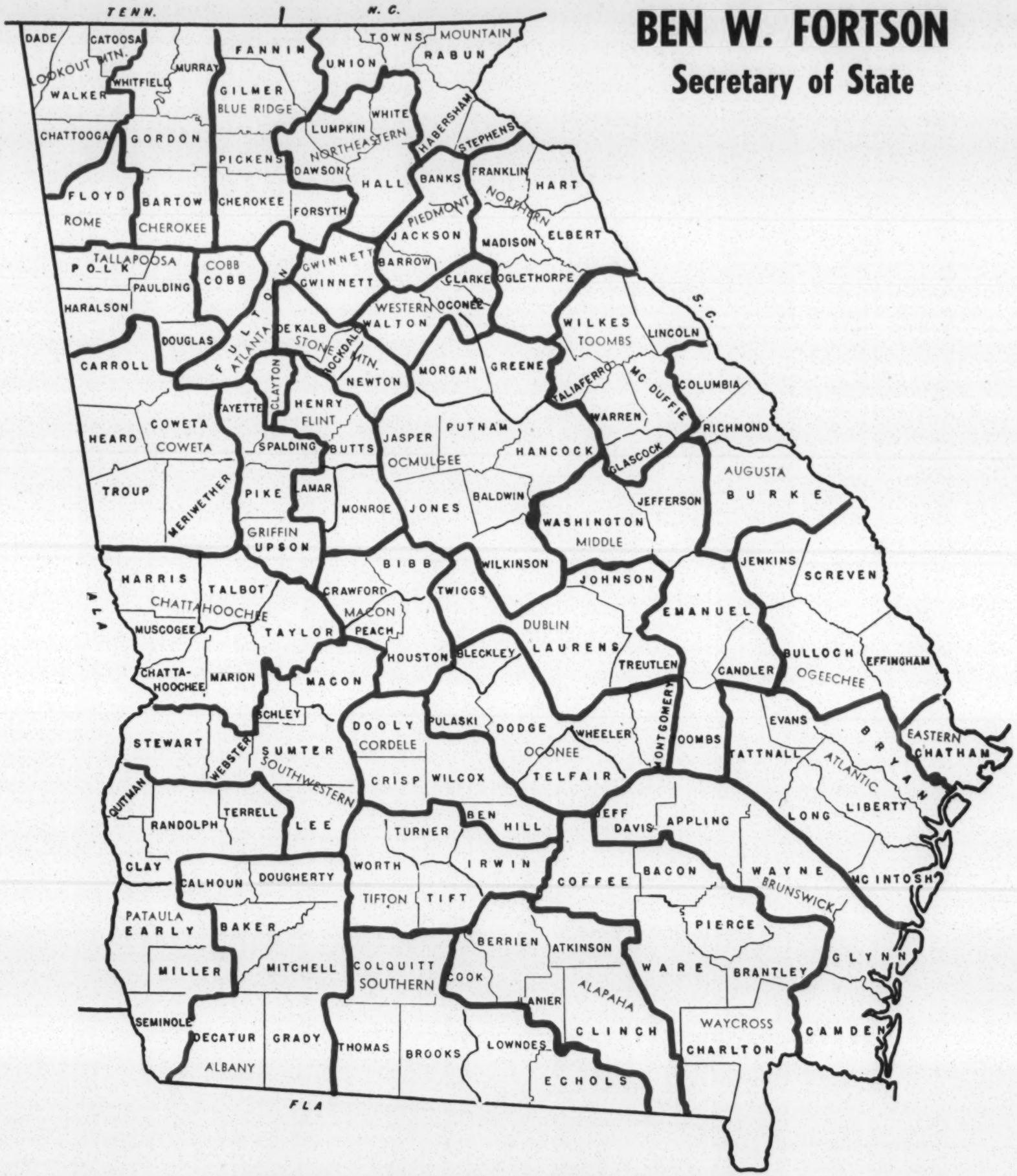
Figures in each county indicate 1960 population.



SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
OF GEORGIA

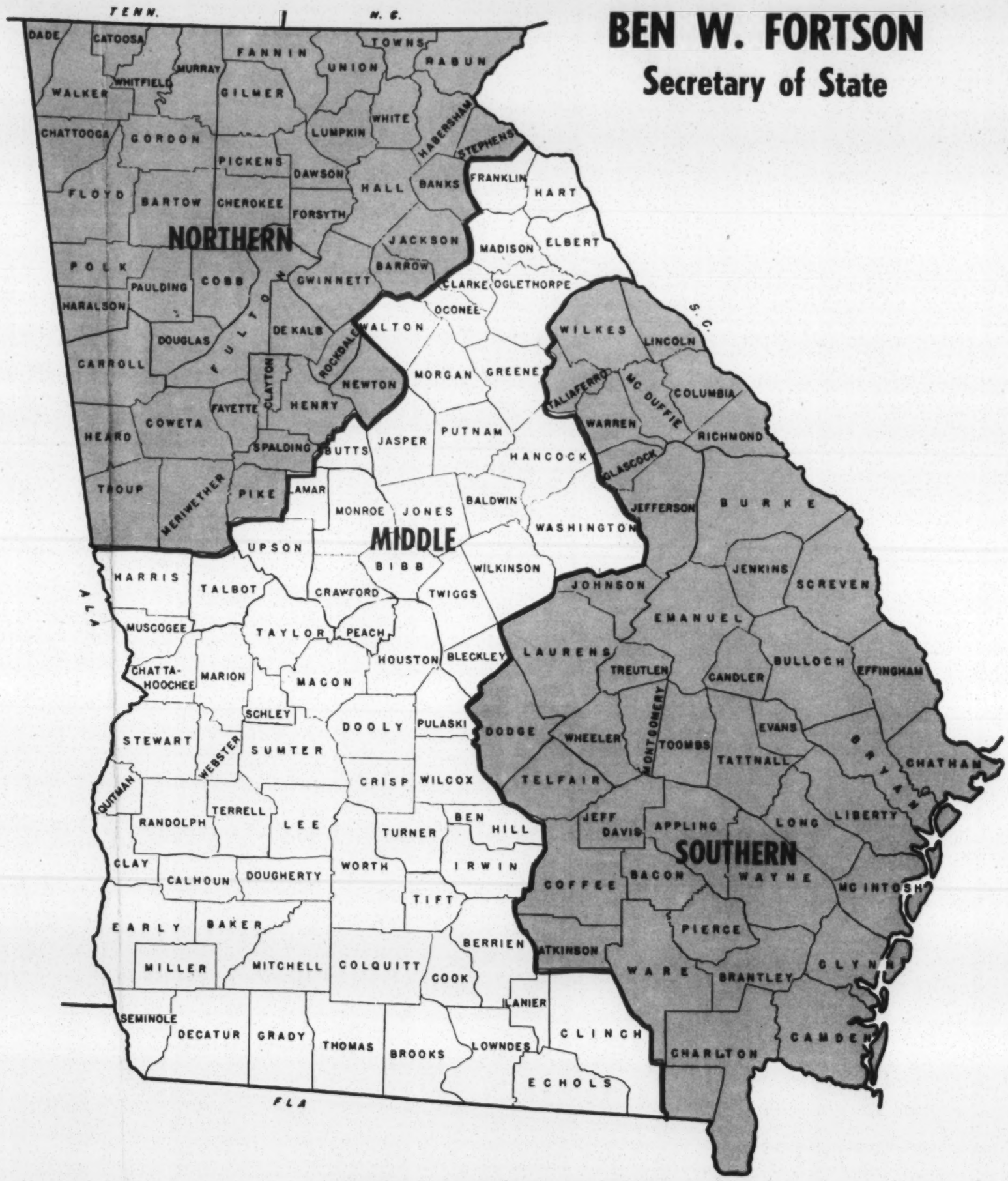
COUNTY	COURTHOUSE
Jefferson	Louisville
Jenkins	Millen
Johnson	Wrightsville
Jones	Gray
Lamar	Barnesville
Lanier	Lakeland
Laurens	Dublin
Lee	Leesburg
Liberty	Hinesville
Lincoln	Lincolnton
Long	Ludowici
Lowndes	Valdosta
Lumpkin	Dahlonega
Macon	Oglethorpe
Madison	Danielsville
Marion	Buena Vista
McDuffie	Thomson
McIntosh	Darien
Meriwether	Greenville
Miller	Colquitt
Mitchell	Camilla
Monroe	Forsyth
Montgomery	Mt. Vernon
Morgan	Madison
Murray	Chatsworth
Muscogee	Columbus
Newton	Covington
Oconee	Watkinsville
Oglethorpe	Lexington
Paulding	Dallas
Peach	Ft. Valley
Pickens	Jasper
Pierce	Blackshear
Pike	Zebulon
Polk	Cedartown
Pulaski	Hawkinsville
Putnam	Eatonton
Quitman	Georgetown
Rabun	Clayton
Randolph	Cuthbert
Richmond	Augusta
Rockdale	Conyers
Schley	Ellaville
Screven	Sylvania
Seminole	Donalsonville
Spalding	Griffin
Stephens	Toccoa
Stewart	Lumpkin
Sumter	Americus
Talbot	Talbotton
Taliaferro	Crawfordville
Tattnall	Reidsville
Taylor	Butler
Telfair	McRae
Terrell	Dawson
Thomas	Thomasville
Tift	Tifton
Toombs	Lyons
Towns	Hiawassee
Treutlen	Soperton
Troup	LaGrange
Turner	Ashburn
Twiggs	Jeffersonville
Union	Blairsville
Upson	Thomaston
Walker	LaFayette
Walton	Monroe
Ware	Waycross
Warren	Warrenton
Washington	Sandersville
Wayne	Jesup
Webster	Preston
Wheeler	Alamo
White	Cleveland
Whitfield	Dalton
Wilcox	Abbeville
Wilkes	Washington
Wilkinson	Irwinton
Worth	Sylvester

BEN W. FORTSON
Secretary of State



COUNTIES AND STATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
STATE OF GEORGIA

BEN W. FORTSON
Secretary of State



FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Seek To Block New Voters In Albany, Ga.

3-7-62 Daily Defender

(Special to the Defender)

ALBANY, Ga. — Intensified efforts to halt Negro voter registration are currently being used in this racially-torn city to thwart a stepped-up voting campaign designed to erase segregation barriers in Albany.

The Albany Movement, spearheading integration efforts in this city, disclosed that many Negroes appearing at city hall to register are still being rejected. The form of disqualification used is the literacy test, officials pointed out.

Of the first five Negroes who attempted to register Monday, four were rejected. According to Mrs. Jennings Parrish, registrar, they failed to pass a "simple literacy test" or lived outside the city limits.

Mrs. Parrish also denied claims of Negro leaders last week that 50 Negroes had been registered. She said actually only 18 qualified out of a group of 37.

Commenting on the tolerance of clerks in her office who administer the test, Mrs. Parrish chortled: "We are tolerant of misspelled words, and we don't insist that they be able to read perfectly or rapidly. Maybe they'll set an example for the white people who have not exercised their privilege."

Meanwhile, here in this tense Southwest Georgia city where more than than 1,200 persons have been arrested, Negro leaders were continually exhorting their people to register and aid in getting others registered.

Wyatt Walker of Atlanta and Dr. W. E. Anderson, president of the Negro Albany Movement, appealed to a crowd of more than 100 Negroes:

"If you want to, you can elect Dr. Anderson mayor of Albany," said Walker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, jr.

Walker called for block workers who would volunteer to accompany apprehensive Negroes to city hall to register. He said he was going house hunting yesterday.

PUSH VOTE DRIVE

"They call me an outsider," he said. "If I rent a house here, I don't know what that will do to that argument."

Negroes have decided to concentrate on the voter registration drive until a federal court rules on a request by Albany city officials for an injunction against antisegregation demonstrations.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations said Sunday it had mailed 10,000 letters from Atlanta to white citizens of Albany. The letters asked that city officials be pressed for a quick solution to Albany's racial troubles.

Frances Pauley, director of the organization, said that unless the situation is remedied 'it is clear that the fastest growing town in Georgia is in grave danger of economic loss and stagnation which afflicted Little Rock."

Voter Registration Drive On The Move In Albany, Provide 'Shuttle Service'

ALBANY, Ga. — (UPI) — Negroes kept a shuttle service going between the Shiloh Baptist church, staging point for their segregation protest marches, and the city's voter registration office.

The stepped-up registration drive got underway about the time a federal judge recessed until Tuesday a hearing in which the city is seeking a ban against further racial demonstrations.

Rev. Andrew Young said about 50 Negroes had registered by early afternoon and that the campaign will be intensified "as we get our force mobilized."

He said it was estimated that about 1,500 Negroes had registered since the campaign first started about six months ago and that the total number of Negroes eligible to vote in Albany now stands at about 4,000. He said that there were potentially 11,000 Negro voters in the city.

Young said Negroes planned to concentrate on the voter registration drive, rather than demonstrations, during "this waiting period" while the injunction hearing is in progress.

"Our lawyers feel that we have proved our case of nonviolence," he said. "We are now trying to ride along without losing any ground."

Meanwhile, three foreign newsmen who came here to observe the protests were taken into custody briefly when police found them camping on the outskirts of the city. The newsmen said they were treated with "extreme courtesy" and promptly released when authorities learned who they were.

The three identified themselves as Hernando Orozco, 29, of the newspaper "El Tiempo" of Bogota, Colombia; N. H. Heizenberg, 30, of Amsterdam, Holland, a reporter for the newspaper "Trouw," and George Gabbie, 27, who works in the Rome, Italy, office of the Associated Press.

They said they were on an "ambassadors - for - friendship" tour of the United States. Their car, which they use as a mobile home, carries an "Ambassadors-for-Friendship" banner and quickly caught the eye of police.

The three said they were roused from their sleeping bags early today by a highway patrolman who told them it was illegal to camp along the roadside. They said they heeded his warning, packed up their belongings and started driving into Albany.

A city police car quickly intercepted them, they said, and they were taken to police headquarters. The newsmen said that after Police Chief Laurie Pritchett learned who they were he agreed to an interview.

8/9/62

18 Counties List More Voters Than Adults

Atlanta Constitution 5/24/62

By BRUCE GALPHIN

In at least 18 Georgia counties, the number of registered voters exceeds the total adult populations, according to currently available census and registration figures.

In 19 other counties, white voter registration totals exceed white residents of voting age.

In one county, Long, the number of persons registered ran as high as 165 per cent of the total adult population.

The question of the size of registration rolls has taken on special political significance lately.

Republican Party leaders have charged that their task of obtaining signatures of 5 per cent of registered voters is made more difficult by inflated voter rolls. (The signatures are necessary for the GOP to get statewide candidates on the ballot.)

Gov. Ernest Vandiver in printed copies of his speech before the recent special session of the Legislature attached registration totals by county.

Some political leaders have argued that the higher rate of registration in small counties shows greater interest in government by residents of those counties. The high rate has even been cited as justification for weighted unit votes and rural domination of the General Assembly.

The Constitution's analysis used only the latest available figures. Both census and registration figures were for 1960. Population figures were those of the Bureau of Census. Registration statistics came from the Georgia Secretary of State, except for those for Baker and Webster counties, which came from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Georgia law requires the purging of voter lists every two years. The law says purging should be carried out in odd-numbered years, and new totals reported to the Secretary of State in even-numbered years.

The new tallies will not be available until July.

A spot check of three counties Wednesday indicated some purging has been going on during the past two years, but new totals were not available.

James Lance, clerk of the court in Union County, estimated that as many as 1,000 names may have been dropped from rolls in his county.

But h added that the total was pro ably still "considerably higher t an it should be."

Lance said many people who moved a way years ago are still allowed to vote in Union. "I wish they would put more teeth in the registration law," he declared.

As clerk, Lance's only official conection with the registration list is to report the totals to the Secretary of State.

In Long County, which figures show to have the most inflated rolls, Mrs. Evelyn Long, clerk, said she had not been in her position long enough to be familiar with the purging process. She said registration officials were making a new list but had not reported totals to her yet.

A. L. Bush, clerk of court in Baker County, said the registrars have completed their purging work but have not yet given him figures. The registrar was home ill Wednesday.

The Constitution's analysis did not tally exactly with the GOP's charges. It verified 35 of the 36 listed by the Republicans and turned up two others.

Those required to be purged under Georgia law are:

Persons who have not voted in any election during the previous three years; those officially transferring registrations to other counties; those certified as mentally incompetent, insane or convicted of certain crimes, and those who have died during the period.

Purging is required to be carried out in odd-numbered years. In even-numbered years, such as this year, county clerks are supposed to send registration totals to the Secretary of State

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

re Voters Than ults on Lists

Continued From Page 1

in July. Actual voter lists are due in August.

Following are the 18 counties in which registration exceeds total adult population, Negro and white:

County	1960 pop., 18 and older	1960 regist.	per cent regist.
Appling	7,263	9,064	125%
Bacon	4,739	6,285	132
Brantley	3,238	3,786	121
Bryan	3,400	3,551	104
Butts	5,294	5,668	107
Candler	3,914	4,185	107
Dawson	2,149	2,183	102
Dodge	9,720	12,075	124
Fannin	8,132	8,452	104
Franklin	8,387	12,319	147
Long	2,162	3,470	165
Montgomery	3,808	3,908	102
Paulding	7,956	8,169	103
Rabun	4,435	5,243	118
Telfair	7,025	7,576	108
Towns	2,942	3,514	119
Union	3,958	5,662	143
White	4,216	4,462	106

The 19 counties in which white registration exceeds white adults are tabulated below:

County	1960 w. pop., 18 and older	1960 w. regist.	% whites regist.
Baker	1,139	1,740	153%
Calhoun	1,654	1,685	102
Clinch	2,373	2,470	104
Elbert	7,752	8,638	111
Greene	3,565	4,791	134
Harris	3,310	3,792	115
Heard	2,661	2,807	105
Macon	3,171	3,237	102
Marion	1,353	1,508	111
Miller	3,095	3,187	103
Pulaski	3,018	3,020	100
Seminole	2,648	3,489	132
Taliaferro	917	1,004	109
Taylor	2,767	2,946	106
Treutlen	2,473	2,638	107
Turner	3,422	3,530	103
Washington	5,373	6,201	115
Webster	775	800	103
Wheeler	2,236	2,302	103

For comparative purposes, here are the percentages of registered voters in a few large and medium-sized counties, using the same set of 1960 figfures:

Fulton (39%), Gwinnette (79%), Chatham (39%), Muscogee (27%), Spalding (47%).

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N. Y. Times
7-27-62

Sheriff Harasses Negroes At Voting Rally in Georgia

for V. Bagill

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

SASSER, Ga., July 26—"We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the last hundred years," said Sheriff Z. T. Mathews of Terrell County. Then he turned and glanced disapprovingly at the thirty-eight Negroes and two whites gathered in the Mount Olive Baptist Church here last night for a voter-registration rally.

"I tell you, cap'n, we're a little fed up with this registration business," he went on.

As the 70-year-old peace officer spoke, his nephew and chief deputy, M. E. Mathews, swaggered back and forth fingering a hand-tooled black leather cartridge belt and a .38-revolver. Another deputy, R. M. Dunaway, slapped a five-cell flashlight against his left palm again and again.

The three officers took turns badgering the participants and warning of what "disturbed white citizens" might do if this and other rallies continued.

Many Are Disturbed

Sheriff Fred D. Chappell of adjacent Sumter County, other law enforcement officials and a number of the disturbed white citizens clustered at the back of the sanctuary. Outside in the black night, angry voices drowned out the singing of the crickets as men milled around the cars parked in front of the little church on the eastern edge of this hamlet in southwestern Georgia.

On the wall was an "All-American Calendar" advertising a local funeral home. It

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

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Mathews said the racial crisis in near-by Albany also had aroused local whites and had brought the "agitators" to Sasser.

Two workers of the student committee active in Terrell County were present as the meeting opened with a hymn, "Pass Me Not, Oh Gentle Saviour."

They are Charles Sherrod, 25, from Petersburg, Va., a Negro, who took part in the sit-in demonstrations in 1960 against lunch-counter segregation, and Ralph Allen, 22, a white student at Trinity College, from Melrose, Mass.

Some of the participants said they had driven here from adjoining Lee and Daugherty (Albany) counties to encourage others by their presence. Among them were two other workers, in the student committee, Miss Penelope Patch, 18, of Englewood, N. J., a white student at Swarthmore College, and Joseph Charles Jones, 24, a Negro from Charlotte, N. C.

After the hymn, Mr. Sherrod, standing at the pine pulpit on the rostrum, led the Lord's Prayer. The audience repeated each line after him.

Overhead, swarms of gnats circled the three light globes and now and then one of the audience would look up from the pine floor to steal a fearful glance at the door.

Reads From Scriptures

Mr. Sherrod then read from the Scriptures, pausing after completing a passage to say:

"I'm going to read it again for they're standing on the outside."

The sound of voices around the automobiles parked beside the church could be heard as license numbers were called out. And the faces of the audience stiffened with fear.

A group of thirteen law officers and roughly dressed whites clumped through the door at this point. One pointed his arm at three newspaper reporters sitting at the front and said:

"There they are."

"If God be for us, who can be against us," read Mr. Sherrod, "We are counted as sheep for the slaughter."

With the exception of Deputy Dunaway, who stood smoking a cigarette at the rear, the whites withdrew to confer among themselves.

Prays For Wisdom

Mr. Sherrod began another prayer.

"Give us the wisdom to try to understand this world. Oh, Lord God, we've been abused so long; we've been down so long;

introduced themselves to the reporters and shook hands. Negroes had said they had been warned that the rally would be broken up, but the law officers seemed taken abock by the presence of the newsmen.

Sheriff Mathews then turned to the Negroes, saying that none of them was dissatisfied with life in the county. He asked all from Terrell to stand.

"Are any of you disturbed?"

The reply was a muffled "Yes."

"Can you vote if you are qualified?"

"No."

"Do you need people to come down and tell you what to do?"

"Yes."

"Haven't you been getting along well for a hundred years?"

"No."

The sheriff then said he could not control the local whites and that he wanted to prevent violence.

Dislikes Publicity

"Terrell County has had too much publicity," he said. "We're not looking for violence."

Chief Deputy Mathews then expressed his viewpoint.

"There's not a nigger in Terrell County who wants to make application to vote who has to have someone from Massachusetts or Ohio or New York to come down here and carry them up there to vote," he said.

The sheriff turned to Ralph Allen.

"Ralph," he said, "I'm going to have to ask you to stay out of this county until this thing quiets off."

"I don't appreciate outside agitators coming in here and stirring up trouble and it's causing us a lot of trouble. I've helped more colored people than any man in the South, I reckon."

"Would you mind telling me who pays you?" he asked Mr. Allen.

The student replied that he received a subsistence allowance from the committee.

"They give you your orders?"

"They place me."

The chief deputy took over the questioning.

"Then you got Terrell County—that's your project, huh?"

A long exchange of forceful questions followed. After that, Deputy Mathews turned to the others and told them:

"There is a prohibit to register between now and December. Under Georgia law, registration goes on throughout the year, although only those registered at various specified times prior to the primaries and elections may vote in them.

Sheriff Mathews then pointed to the crowd of whites at the back of the sanctuary.

"Gentlemen," he said to the reporters, "those are all of them."

"The people have lost faith and respect in the coordinating bunch. They don't have to have it, Cap'n. They don't have to have it."

Deputy Mathews informed the Negroes that it would not be "to your interest" to continue the meeting.

"You don't have to have nobody from Massachusetts to come down here and help you the way to the court house," he said.

In another reference to Mr. Allen, he commented:

"I don't think he's got any business down here, to tell you the damn truth."

Deputy Mathews turned to Deputy Dunaway and ordered him to take the names of all those present.

"I just want to find out how many here in Terrell County are dissatisfied," explained Sheriff Mathews.

Turning to a local Negro and pointing at Mr. Allen, the Chief Deputy then said:

"He's going to be gone in two weeks, but you'll still be here."

As the names were collected, deputy Mathews began pressing questions on Mr. Sherrod and interrupting him sarcastically as the Negro tried to reply.

He turned to Mr. Allen again. Shaking a finger in his face, he said:

"You couldn't get a white person to walk down the street with you."

Refuse to Give Names

When Deputy Dunaway asked the names of five Nero youths sitting on a bench with Miss Patch, they refused to give them.

"I wouldn't either," said Deputy Mathews.

As the Sheriff walked away, he said to reporters:

"Some of these niggers down here would just as soon vote for Castro and Khrushchev."

The Negroes began humming a song of protest popularized during the sit-in demonstrations, "We Shall Overcome." And as the law officers withdrew to the outside, the song swelled to a crescendo.

The business meeting then got under way. Miss Patch reported on her work in Lee County. Mr. Allen told of having been knocked down twice last Saturday, beaten and threatened with death by white men in Dawson, the county seat.

Charles Jones asked Mr. Holloway if anything had been heard from the Justice Department regarding an investigation into the dismissal of a Negro techer.

"No," replied the chairman.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Negroes rose and joined hands in a circle. Swaying in rhythm, they again sang, "We Shall Overcome." Their voices had a strident note as though they were building up their courage to go out into the night, where the whites waited.

Denies Urge to Destroy

Lucius Holloway prayed.

"Our concern is not to destroy," he said. "Our concern is not to displace or to fight, but to build a community in which all our children can live and gjrow up in dignity."

The Negroes then filed out the front door past the group of law officers.

"I know you," said one officer to a Negro. "We're going to get some of you."

Flashlight beams slashed through the darkness to spotlight the race of Miss Patch as the white student climbed into an automobile with some Negroes from Lee County. The whites standing by cursed but made no move toward the car.

Miss Patch and her companion pulled out behind the station wagon in which the newsmen were riding. But the air had been let out of the right front tire of the wagon, forcing it to stop close to the church. The other car stopped, too.

SASSER, Ga.,
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said Sheriff Z. T. Mathew.

displayed pictures of President Kennedy and past Presidents.

The concern of Sheriff Zeke Mathews, "twenty years in office without opposition," is perhaps understandable.

Terrell County has 8,209 Negro residents and only 4,533 whites. While 2,894 of the whites are registered to vote, only fifty-one Negroes are on the rolls, according to the Secretary of State's office.

On Sept. 13, 1960, Federal District Judge William A. Bootle handed down the first decision under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, which guarantee Negro voting rights.

The judge enjoined the Terrell County Board of Voter Registrars from making distinctions on the basis of race or color, illegally denying Negroes their rights under state and Federal laws and administering different qualification tests for the two races.

Judge Bootle refused a request from the Justice Department that he appoint a voter referee to oversee the registration. But he retained jurisdiction in case further court directives might become necessary.

Nevertheless, Negroes contended that because of fear and intimidation, subtle and not so subtle harassment and delaying tactics, they still found it difficult to register. Many of them are illiterate. This presents a further barrier since they are required by state law to pass a difficult qualification test.

Another source of the sheriff's concern is the fact that field secretaries for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, an Atlanta-based civil rights organization, began a voter registration drive in the county last October.

Worried by 'Agitators'

Sheriff Mathews said the racial crisis in near-by Albany also had aroused local whites and had brought the "agitators" to Sasser.

Two workers of the student committee active in Terrell County were present as the meeting opened with a hymn, "Pass Me Not, Oh Gentle Saviour."

They are Charles Sherrod, 25, from Petersburg, Va., a Negro, who took part in the sit-in demonstrations in 1960 against lunch-counter segregation, and Ralph Allen, 22, a white student at Trinity College, from Melrose, Mass.

Some of the participants said they had driven here from adjoining Lee and Daugherty (Albany) counties to encourage others by their presence. Among them were two other workers, in the student committee, Miss Penelope Patch, 18, of Englewood, N. J., a white student at Swarthmore College, and Joseph Charles Jones, 24, a Negro from Charlotte, N. C.

After the hymn, Mr. Sherrod, standing at the pine pulpit on the rostrum, led the Lord's Prayer. The audience repeated each line after him.

Overhead, swarms of gnats circled the three light globes and now and then one of the audience would look up from the pine floor to steal a fearful glance at the door.

Reads From Scriptures

Mr. Sherrod then read from the Scriptures, pausing after completing a passage to say:

"I'm going to read it again for they're standing on the outside."

The sound of voices around the automobiles parked beside the church could be heard as license numbers were called out. And the faces of the audience stiffened with fear.

A group of thirteen law officers and roughly dressed whites clumped through the door at this point. One pointed his arm at three newspaper reporters sitting at the front and said:

"There they are."

"If God be for us, who can be against us," read Mr. Sherrod, "We are counted as sheep for the slaughter."

With the exception of Deputy Dunaway, who stood smoking a cigarette at the rear, the whites withdrew to confer among themselves.

Prays For Wisdom

Mr. Sherrod began another prayer.

"Give us the wisdom to try to understand this world. Oh, Lord God, we've been abused so long; we've been down so long;

introduced themselves to the reporters and shook hands. Negroes had said they had been warned that the rally would be broken up, but the law officers seemed taken abock by the presence of the newsmen.

Sheriff Mathews then turned to the Negroes, saying that none of them was dissatisfied with life in the county. He asked all from Terrell to stand.

"Are any of you disturbed?"

The reply was a muffled "Yes."

"Can you vote if you are qualified?"

"No."

"Do you need people to come down and tell you what to do?"

"Yes."

"Haven't you been getting along well for a hundred years?"

"No."

The sheriff then said he could not control the local whites and that he wanted to prevent violence.

Dislikes Publicity

"Terrell County has had too much publicity," he said. "We're not looking for violence."

Chief Deputy Mathews then expressed his viewpoint.

"There's not a nigger in Terrell County who wants to make application to vote who has to have someone from Massachusetts or Ohio or New York to come down here and carry them up there to vote," he said.

The sheriff turned to Ralph Allen.

"Ralph," he said, "I'm going to have to ask you to stay out of this county until this thing quiets off."

"I don't appreciate outside agitators coming in here and stirring up trouble and it's causing us a lot of trouble. I've helped more colored people than any man in the South, I reckon."

"Would you mind telling me who pays you?" he asked Mr. Allen.

The student replied that he received a subsistence allowance from the committee.

"They give you your orders?"

"They place me."

The chief deputy took over the questioning.

"Then you got Terrell County —that's your project, huh?"

A long exchange of forceful questions followed. After that, Deputy Mathews turned to the others and told them:

"There is a prohibit to register between now and December.

Under Georgia law, registration goes on throughout the year, although only those registered at various specified times prior to the primaries and elections may vote in them.

Sheriff Mathews then pointed to the crowd of whites at the back of the sanctuary.

"Gentlemen," he said to the reporters, "those are all of them."

"The people have lost faith and respect in the coordinating bunch. They don't have to have it, Cap'n. They don't have to have it."

Deputy Mathews informed the Negroes that it would not be "to your interest" to continue the meeting.

"You don't have to have nobody from Massachusetts to come down here and help you the way to the court house," he said.

In another reference to Mr. Allen, he commented:

"I don't think he's got any business down here, to tell you the damn truth."

Deputy Mathews turned to Deputy Dunaway and ordered him to take the names of all those present.

"I just want to find out how many here in Terrell County are dissatisfied," explained Sheriff Mathews.

Turning to a local Negro and pointing at Mr. Allen, the Chief Deputy then said:

"He's going to be gone in two weeks, but you'll still be here."

As the names were collected, deputy Mathews began pressing questions on Mr. Sherrod and interrupting him sarcastically as the Negro tried to reply.

He turned to Mr. Allen again. Shaking a finger in his face, he said:

"You couldn't get a white person to walk down the street with you."

Refuse to Give Names

When Deputy Dunaway asked the names of five Nero youths sitting on a bench with Miss Patch, they refused to give them.

"I wouldn't either," said Deputy Mathews.

As the Sheriff walked away, he said to reporters:

"Some of these niggers down here would just as soon vote for Castro and Khrushchev."

The Negroes began humming a song of protest popularized during the sit-in demonstrations, "We Shall Overcome." And as the law officers withdrew to the outside, the song swelled to a crescendo.

The business meeting then got under way. Miss Patch reported on her work in Lee County. Mr. Allen told of having been knocked down twice last Saturday, beaten and threatened with death by white men in Dawson, the county seat.

Charles Jones asked Mr. Holloway if anything had been heard from the Justice Department regarding an investigation into the dismissal of a Negro techer.

"No," replied the chairman.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Negroes rose and joined hands in a circle. Swaying in rhythm, they again sang, "We Shall Overcome." Their voices had a strident note as though they were building up their courage to go out into the night, where the whites waited.

Denies Urge to Destroy

Lucius Holloway prayed.

"Our concern is not to destroy," he said. "Our concern is not to displace or to fight, but to build a community in which all our children can live and gjrow up in dignity."

The Negroes then filed out the front door past the group of law officers.

"I know you," said one officer to a Negro. "We're going to get some of you."

Flashlight beams slashed through the darkness to spotlight the race of Miss Patch as the white student climbed into an automobile with some Negroes from Lee County. The whites standing by cursed but made no move toward the car.

Miss Patch and her companion pulled out behind the station wagon in which the newsmen were riding. But the air had been let out of the right front tire of the wagon, forcing it to stop close to the church. The other car stopped, too.

Sheriff Fred B. Chapp

adjacent Sumter County, other law enforcement officials and a number of the disturbed white citizens clustered at the back of the sanctuary. Outside in the black night, angry voices drowned out the singing of the crickets as men milled around the cars parked in front of the little church on the eastern edge of this hamlet in southwestern Georgia.

On the wall was an "All-American Calendar" advertising a local funeral home. It

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

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"Give us the wisdom to try to understand this world. Oh, Lord God, we've been abused so long; we've been down so long; oh, Lord, all we want is for our white brothers to understand that in Thy sight we are all equal."

"We're praying for the courage to withstand the brutality of our brethren."

And, in this country where Negroes have frequently fallen under the club, the blackjack and the bullet, no one appeared to doubt that the brutality of which he spoke would be long in coming.

Nevertheless, the audience swung into a hymn with gusto, singing "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder." The deputy in the doorway swung his flashlight against his palm and looked on through narrowed eyes.

Lucius Holloway, Terrell County chairman of the voter registration drive, stood up.

"Everybody is welcome," he said, "This is a voter registration meeting."

Sheriff Mathews trailed by Deputy Dunaway burst into the sanctuary and strode to the front. Standing before the reporters, but looking away from them, he began to address the audience.

"I have the greatest respect for any religious organization but my people is getting disturbed about these secret meetings," he said.

"I don't think there is any colored people down here who are afraid. After last night the people are disturbed. They had a lot of violence in Albany last night."

The sheriff and chief deputy much publicity," he said. "We're not looking for violence."

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file V-R Rights Alabama

2 Arrested at Dawson After Negro Voter Push

atl Const. 8-1-62 p. 4

By a Staff Writer

DAWSON—Two members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee are in the Terrell County jail after they sought to get Negroes to register to vote.

Ralph W. Allen, 21, a white man from Melrose, Mass., and Charles Sherrod, 23, of Petersburg, Va., were arrested Monday afternoon on vagrancy charges, Sheriff Z. T. (Zeke) Mathews said Tuesday.

No bond has been set, the sheriff said.

Sheriff Mathews said that Sherrod and Allen were arrested at the courthouse on a vagrancy warrant taken out by Dawson city officials.

Sherrod and Allen were leaders at a voter registration meeting last week in the Terrell County community of Sasser. Sheriff Mathews, two deputies and about 15 other white men walked in unannounced on the meeting.

Allen was arrested on July 4 in Dawson and held five hours for investigation. He also says that he has been beaten on two occasions in Terrell County and that a white man there threatened to kill him with a knife.

He said he has tried to swear out a warrant for his alleged assailants, but officials in Terrell will not issue one for him.

GEORGIA ARRESTS 2 IN VOTING EFFORT

Ala. Ala. 8-1-62 p. 5 m

Special to The New York Times.

DAWSON, Ga., July 31—Two field workers for a desegregationist organization were arrested on vagrancy charges yesterday after taking five Negroes to the Terrell County courthouse to register as voters.

The arrests were made in the lobby of the courthouse. None of the Negroes was arrested.

The two were identified as Charles Sherrod and Ralph Allen, field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an Atlanta-based group working for civil rights projects in the South.

Mr. Sherrod is a Negro form Petersburg, Va. Mr. Allen is a white student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He lives in Melrose, Mass.

A hearing on a bond was set for tomorrow. State charges of vagrancy carry a penalty of $1,000 in fines and up to a year in jail or both, upon convistion.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee protested the arrest in a telegram to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. It asked that the Justice Department intercede to halt the prosecutions.

"The United States Department of Justice has the authority to intervene in this case" under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, the telegram said.

Atla. Con. p.1. 8-14-62

U.S. Sues to Enforce Free Voting in Terrell

COLUMBUS (AP)—The Justice department filed suit in U.S. District Court Monday for a temporary injunction to prohibit law enforcement officials from threatening and intimidating prospective Negro voters in Terrell County.

The suit accused 16 persons of disrupting the Negro voter registration rallies and with other acts aimed at discouraging Negroes from registering or voting.

Judge J. Robert Elliott denied a request for an immediate temporary injunction and gave the defendants 20 days to answer the suit. The middle district judge designated federal court at Americus as the location for that legal action.

The filing of the suit was first announced in Washington by the Justice department. It was signed by Nicholas Katzenbach, deputy attorney general, and three others including Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general in the Civil Rights division.

The suit, said Katzenbach, named as defendants Terrell County Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews and Sumter County Sheriff Fred D. Chappell.

He said the defendants also included deputy sheriffs Mansfield E. Mathews and Royce Marvin Dunaway, Police Chief Waymon

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

U.S. Is Denied Writ On Terrell Voting

Continued From Page 1

B. Cherry of Dawson, Mayor John Huson Brim of Sasser and city councilmen William Callis Jr. and Shelby A. Marks of Sasser.

Mansfield Mathews is a nephew of the sheriff and is also chief registrar in Terrell County.

Eight Terrell County residents were named also as defendants.

The government said various defendants, including Sheriff Mathews and deputy sheriff Dunaway, disrupted two voter registration meetings in Sasser churches on July 18 and July 25.

Thirteen of the defendants, the government charged, were among a group of white men who entered the July 25 meeting place, questioned Negroes there, directed Terrell County Negroes to stand, took the names of those present, and copied license numbers of automobiles outside.

Dunaway used threats of physical violence to turn away other Negroes arriving later, the court was told.

The government said those inside the meeting place were told that county law enforcement officials could not protect them.

The defendants told the voter-registration group "they were fed up with this registration business," and warned the Negroes to abandon such gatherings, the government charged.

One of the white men, a private businessman, the next day fired two Negroes he had seen at the July 25 meeting, the suit said.

The court was asked specifically to prohibit the prosecution of Ralph Allen, 22, and Charles Sherrod, 25, officials of the Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee, which has been organizing the Terrell County voter-registration campaign. Allen of Melrose, Mass., is white; Sherrod, of Petersburg, Va., is a Negro.

They were arrested on vagrancy charges July 30 while accompanying Negroes to the Lawson courthouse on a voter-registration visit. They were jailed four days and face prosecution, the suit said.

Terrell County was the scene of the first voting suit brought by the Justice department under the 1957 civil rights act. About 2,800 of 3,200 eligible whites and 48 of 5,000 eligible Negroes were registered to vote in the county when that suit was filed September, 1958, the government said.

A 1960 court decree prohibited further discrimination against Negro registrants and voters, a spokesman added, but only 11 Negroes were registered between that time and last December when the student committee undertook its campaign, the government said.

From last December to last May 11, the date of the last county registrar's meeting, 44 Negroes were registered and others have tried to register, the complaint said.

Atl. Const.

FBI Checks Fire-Hit Lee Negro Church

3-15-62

By WALTER RUGABER

LEESBURG, Ga., Aug. 15—A Negro church, the site of several recent Lee County voter registration rallies, was swept by a mysterious fire and destroyed early Wednesday.

Local authorities rejected suggestions by Negroes that the church had been bombed. FBI agents arrived and began an investigation of the fire's origin.

* * *

THE LOW-PEAKED roof of the church, covered with tin, had collapsed into the ruins. All that remained of the Shady Grove Baptist Church were parts of the white concrete block wall.

Despite the intense heat of the fire, which was still smoldering at noon, the white inside walls were not blackened by the smoke.

The rough pine floor of the structure had collapsed onto the ground beneath. There was not a sign of charred wood in the rubble—only ashes.

The windows were all broken, with many of the frames bent out of the openings in the concrete block walls. Remains of a piano were found beneath part of the tin roof.

* * *

A REPORTER discovered what appeared to be the charred remains of a brake fluid can amid the ruins. A church official said he knew of no reason for it to be there.

Lee County Sheriff R. A. Forrester — a nephew of Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesburg—said he planned no more investigation of the incident.

"I don't see anything further to investigate," he said. "If some lead was to turn up in the future, naturally we'd investigate it. The church is burned up is all I can see. If it was burned intentionally they damn sure wouldn't have come told me about it.

"We did have thunder and lightning here last night," the sheriff suggested. "A lot of it."

* * *

HE SAID THAT if the fire had been started by an explosion parts of the tin roof would have been blown into surrounding trees and other debris would have been found away from the church.

As it was, the sheriff declared, the windows seemed to have been sucked into the church by the heat rather than blown out by an explosion. And there were also signs, Sheriff Forrester said, that the roof had burned through and simply fallen to the ground.

* * *

A NUMBER of Negro leaders hurried to the scene of the church from Albany, where they lead the integrationist movement. Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta called the fire a tragedy and said:

"It seems obvious that this was a bombing and I think it is a most appalling incident and a tragic example of the lengths to which some will go. . . . It strikes at two basic liberties, freedom of worship and the right to vote."

atl. Constitution
8-16-62

Negroes Ask Guard After Church Burns

Lee County Building Was Used As Voter Registration Center

Constitution State News Service

LEESBURG—Negro integration leaders Wednesday called on the U.S. Department of Justice for "special protection" after fire destroyed the Shady Grove Baptist Church, headquarters for a Negro voter registration drive in Lee County.

Negroes charged that the fire was purposely set and resulted from an explosion in the church.

Local investigators said they could find no evidence of arson or that the fire had been caused by "a bombing."

Negro leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said the fire was the result of "an obvious bombing."

And James Forman, executive secretary of the integrationist Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, wired the U.S. Department of Justice, asking for protection for Negro vote registration meetings in the area.

The church apparently burned late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning. The cement block structure was found in ruins by a passing Negro shortly after dawn Wednesday.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said it was looking into the report that the church had been bombed to determine "if this is a matter that comes within our investigative jurisdiction."

The FBI summoned Albany Fire Chief E. F. Moody to the scene of the fire to aid in the investigation.

Chief Moody said he found no indication that a blast had started the blaze. He speculated that faulty wiring or a lightning bolt may have set the fire, but he said he could not pin-point the origin of the fire. There was a thunderstorm in the area Tuesday night.

Lee County Sheriff R. A. Forrester said the $4,500 church was insured.

FAILED TO REPORT

Sheriff Forrester said the Negroes did not report the fire to his office, and he found out about it when a newsman phoned him for a statement early Wednesday.

The sheriff said he immediately went to the scene and found a "crowd of Negroes and whites standing around and the television cameras were going."

While he was standing there, Sheriff Forrester said, Dr. King arrived and made a statement for the television newsmen.

Dr. King said:

"It seems obvious that this was a bombing and I think it is a most appalling incident and a tragic example of the lengths to which some will go. It strikes at two basic liberties, freedom of worship and the right to vote."

Sheriff Forrester said the fire "definitely was not started by an explosion."

"We are continuing our investigation," he said. "Right now, I don't know who could've set the fire unless they (the Negroes) set it themselves."

NYT 9-1-62

NIGHT RIDERS FIRE ON 4 NEGRO HOMES

Ga Resist

Georgia Investigates Attack Following Voter Rallies

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

LEESBURG, Ga., Aug. 31—Night riders poured volleys of rifle fire early today into four rural homes of Negroes involved in a voter-registration campaign.

No one was injured, even though a resident of one house said he had counted twenty-seven bullet holes in its walls and doors.

Sheriff R. A. Forrester of Lee County and agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation began an inquiry into the incidents. The sheriff said that no one had seen the gunmen and that he had no leads on their identities.

James E. McMahon, special agent in charge of the Atlanta office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that that agency was seeking to determine if a Federal violation had taken place.

The area in which the houses are situated is twenty-five miles north of Albany, the scene of recurring racial crises over a desegregation campaign.

Mysterious Fire

It is about seven miles from the Shady Grove Baptist Churc which was destroyed by a mysterious fire about two weeks ago. Voter-registration rallies organized by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of Atlanta and the Lee County Movement had been conducted in the church.

One of the homes struck by rifle fire was that of Agnew James, chairman of the Lee Movement.

A second was the home of his brother Frank, who had participated in the voter campaign.

Charles Wingfield, who led a pupil boycott of the county's consolidated Negro school last January in a dispute over the adequacy of its program and facilities, lives in one of the other houses fired on. He, too, is an active participant in the voter drive.

James M. Mays, another Negro active in the Lee County Movement, lives in the fourth house. A reporter overheard a law-enforcement official threaten Mr. Mays lst month at a voter-registration rally in adjoining Terrell County.

Mr. Mays contends that he was summarily discharged from his job as a social-studies teacher at the Lee County school as a result of the pupil boycott. He told by telephone of the attack on his home

Awakened by Gunfire

"I thiink it was done in relation to the voter-registration program," he said.

He fell asleep last night while watching television, he said, and was awakened about 1:30 A.M. by gunfire.

"There was one shot, then two shots and then a barrage of shots," he said. "It was a high-caliber rifle because some of the bullets penetrated three walls."

Nineteen persons were asleep in the house, according to Mr. Mays. They ncluded his invalid father, John Mays Sr., and two of his sisters and their children, who were visiting from Detroit.

"The sheriff came out right away and was very cooperative," Mr. Mays said.

Mr. Mays said that he and an agent of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation had counted twenty-four bullet holes in the front of the home this morning and that he had found three others later.

The Rev. Charles Sherrod, a field secretary of the student committee who has been working in Lee County, said in a telephone interview from Atlanta that Negroes had held a voter-registration meeting last night at Piney Grove Baptist Church, which is near the home.

Another rally two weeks ago at New Beulah Baptist Church in Lee County was broken up by gunfire in the churchard, Mr. Sherrod said.

Memo from JEAN T. LEVINE

9/5/62

re:

Names of students involved in Dawson "incident."

John H. Chatfield
(White - Vermont)

Charles Sherrod (Negro)
Ralph Allen (White)
Chris Allen - Oxford England (White)
Prathia Hall (Female, colored)
Rochester Patterson (Colored)
Paul Berrien (Colored)

Mrs. Caroline Daniels - 601 First Avenue
Dawson, Georgia - Area Code 912
Wy5-2347 (Her home is voter registration headquarters for Terrell County).

D.E. Short
License #
77 J 679
Ford green
1/2 ton pickup truck

Telephone conversation between Wiley Branton and
students at Dawson, Georgia
September 5, 1962

W. Branton: We're interested in finding out what has happened down there regarding you (John Chatfield) and other persons in Dawson. First of all, how are you?

Chatfield: I'm fine. I just arrived yesterday so I can only give some history but I can tell you what happened since yesterday at any rate.

Branton: All right - shoot. First of all wehat is your first name?

Chatfield John H. Chatfield

Branton: Where are you from, Mr. Chatfield?

Chatfield: Bradford, Vermont

Branton: What is your mail address there?'

Chatfield: Bradford, Vermont.

Branton: I have asked my secretary to get on so that she might make some notes.

When did you arrive in Dawson?

Chatfield: Well, I arrived in Dawson about, well, I arrived in Albany yesterday about 2:00 o'clock. We entered Dawson last nightabout 11:30.

Branton: Who were you with?

Chatfield: Ah, I was with Ralph Allen and Chris Allen.

Branton: Of course I know Ralph, I don't believe I know the other - what's the other boy's name?

Chatfield: Chris Allen.

Branton: Is he Ralph's brother or something?

Chatfield: Pardon me? Oh, no he's not - he's no relation. No.
Charles Sherrod.

Branton: Now, are you working with the SNCC people?

Chatfield: Ah, yes sir.

Branton: In voter registration?

Chatfield: Right.

Branton: And, what time did you arrive in Dawson?

Chatfield: Well, we got here about 11:30n last night. I was in Albany until from about 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon until Ralph Allen came over and pieked up up in Albany.

Branton: And where didyou go when you arrived in Dawson:

Chatfiedl: We went to Caroline Daniels house.

Branton: Yeah. Was she there?

Chatfield: No, she was in Albany at the time.

Branton: I see. If you will, just go ahead and describe just briefly what happened after that.

Chatfield: Well, we came in here about - approximately 11:30 and we decided we wanted to get some food. So we began getting the food out about 12 o'clock or around that time -

Branton: Was the food already in the house?

Chatfield: Yeah, yeah the food was there. We had everything.

About 12 o'clock - 12:15 I guess to be exact - there were two or three shots. Uh, there turned out to be three shots we only heard two. And we hit the floor and that was it. And I was hit twice in the arm and one boy was grazed.

Branton: What rooms of the house were yo u in?

Chatfield: Well we were all in the kitchen - all standing in the kitchen - and they shot through the front screen door and the bullets went through the living room door and out through the back door.

Branton: How badly were you shot?

Chatfield: Well, it was just flesh wounds - in and out.

Branton: Anybody else injured?

Chatfield: No, there was one - Chris Allen was grazed very slightly in the arm.

Branton: Is Chris Allen white or colored?

Chatfield: White.

Branton: Now, did you report that to the Dawson police?

Chatfield: Uh, yeah, we did.

Branton: Did you call the police from the house or did you leave the house.

Chatfield: We called the Dawson police from the house.

Branton: Did they come right out?

Chatfield: Uh, yeah we called the Dawson police at 12:30 and they arrived here at a quarter after one. As it turned out we tried to get into Albany to a doctor but our car broke down and the Terrell County police picked us up there.

Branton: And where were you treated?

Chatfield: Well, it was sort of cold as soon as they found out who I was. (Apparently misunderstanding the question as how were you treated?) And why I was shot and they were very very cool and they said they were going to take me to Dougherty County and have the Dougherty County authorities take me into Albany. You see, I didn't have any money. We have no money. And so I wanted to go to Dr. Anderson in Albany. And we got to the Dougherty County line and the Dougherty County police car drove up immediately. And everybody got out including myself and the Dougherty County police decided

they wouldn't take me into Albany. I didnt hear the entire dialogue but they asked a lot of questions and they stood around about 15 or 20 minutes and at the time I thought the bullets were in my arm. They weren't - but they stood around for about 20 minutes - at least smoking cigars and talking on the radios and deciding what to do and as I say, I can't testify as to the entire dialogue that went on but -

Branton: So what did they do - bring you back?

Chatfield: So they brought me back to Dawson - back to a Dr. Ward (?) at Dawson.

Branton: Colored or white?

Chatfield: No, he was white. He was very cold, too. And he treated me all right - I mean he treated me well.

Branton: And he determined that the bullets were not in your arm?

Chatfield: Yeah, he took an x-ray and there were five policemen there the entire time and you know I was only to speak when spoken to and was treated like that.

Branton: Has the FBI been notified of this?

Chatfield: Yeah, we did call the FBI. I overhead the radio in the police car, the Terrell County police car, and they began shouting back and forth not to call the FBI. They said" we don't want the FBI in on this, when we want the FBI we'll call them." But the Georgia Bureau of INvestigation came down

Branton: Has the FBI agent talked with you yet?

Chatfield: No, he hasn't. The FBI has a report but (some unintelligible phrase here).

Branton: O.K. Jim Forman isn't down that way, is he?

Chatfield: Ah, no. Forman's in Atlanta, I guess. I think he's in Atlanta now - he was in Chicago for a while.

Minnis: Ah, listen Wiley - could we get the names of everybody that was in the house at the time it happened?

Chatfield: Yeah, yeah. There was Charles Sherrod, Ralph Allen, Chris Allen - a white boy, Prathia Hall - colored, and Rochester Patterson - colored, Paul Berrien - colored. And that was it.

Minnis: How many shots were fired? Altogether/ Just three?

Chatfield: Yeah, we heard two shots. It turns out that two came into the house and one hit the wall below the window1- the doncrete wall below the window. You know, it just splattered.

Branton: What is the address of Mrs. Daniels' house there?

Chatfield: 601 First Avenue

Branton: This is in the city limits of Dawson?

Chatfield: This is the headquarters for the Terrell County voter registration drive.

Branton: Well, I mean is that a private residence.?

Chatfield: Yeah, it is. Mrs. Caroline Daniels.

Branton: Yeah. O.K. Is there anything else you want to ask Jack?

Minnis: No.

Branton: O.K. You keep us informed if you will.

Chatfield: O.K. fine thank you. Oh, just a minute.

Prathia Hall: Hello. This is Prathia Hall. Uh, there are a few other incidents that should be reported prior to this shooting. I think Jack told you that two other people were grazed? Uh, Chris Allen and myself. Chris Allen is from Oxford.

Branton: Now, where are you from, Miss Hall?

Hall: Philadelphia.

Branton: All right. Have you been working with SNCC or what?

Hall: Yes. In voter registration.
Prior to this, on Thursday about noon - 11:30 or twelve o'clock = about twelve -

Branton: A week ago?

Hall: This past Thursday. We were in Sasser - another district of Terrell County - canvassing for voter registration. We had talked to several families and have been kept under surveillance by a man in a light green truck and several other people in that manner.

Branton: Do you have the license number from the truck?

Hall: 77 J 679.

Branton: What kind of truck - what make of truck is it do you know?

Hall: A Ford truck.

Branton: A Ford half-ton pick-up?

Hall: A half-ton pick-up - that's what the boys say. We had just left one family and were about - we were approaching Sasser when two shots were fired behind us by this man. His name is D.E. Short.

Branton: D.E. Short.

Hall: That's right.

Branton: Did you actually see him fire a gun?

Hall: We heard him - he was right behind us. He came up to the car and then we stopped. He then came up to the car with the gun in his hand pointing it at us.

Branton: Did you report this to the police or anybody?

Hall: We were arrested.

Branton: OH? Where in Sasser?

Hall: In Sasser.

Branton: What were you charged with?

Hall: We were arrested and charged withspeeding.

Branton: By whom were you arrested?

HalL: By this man. We asked him was he a police officer and he told us to shut up. We asked him several times and finally he said "I most certainly am." And he was not in uniform - at which time he pulled out something that might have been a badge.

Branton: Where were you taken?

Hall: We were taken into Sasser to a Sasser jail which consisted of two cells. There were four of us - three fellows including Ralph Allen who is white and myself the only girl. Ralph was put in a cell alone to keep us segregated. I was put in the same cell with Rochester Patterson and Paul Berrien. We stayed there about an hour - oh, at which time this Mr. Short told Ralph that he ought to tar and feather him before putting him in there.

Branton: Well, why were all of you locked up for speeding- how could all the occupants of a vehicle be speeding?

Hall: We asked the same question. We were all arrested and told to shut up. He told Ralph that he ought to tar and feather him because he was sorrier than the rest of us. Then threw him in the - what do they call it - calaboose - is that what they call it? Yeah. And told him they hoped the snakes and crocodiles would get him. We then stayed there about an hour. They came for us and took us into Sasser where we had a two-minute (?) mock hearing. Mock is about the best word for it. Oh, when we were on the road Mr. Short told us that we had been traveling 70 miles an hour.

Branton: Now, in going into Sasser for this hearing did he have you trail him or what?

Hall: No, he had us in a car. He had taken the keys from our car.

Branton: I see, he had put you in another car.

Hall: That's right. We were in the back of this car. He and another man were in the front - ~~he related~~ who later said ~~that~~ he was a policeman.

Branton: Well what happened at the hearing?

Hall: At the hearing Mr. Short had changed his story from 70 miles an hour to 85 miles an hour. Rochester Patterson who was the driver - he told him that he was guilty of speeding and that there was a $25 fine for Sasser.

Branton: Well now who told him he was guilty of speeding, Rochester?

Hall: Rochester was the driver.

Branton: I know, but Rochester admitted that he was speeding?

Hall: Oh, no, no, no, no.

Branton: Well you said that Rochester Patterson told him that he was speeding.

Hall: Oh, no he was told.

Branton: Oh, I see. O.K. I'm sorry. And so what did they do fine him $25?

Hall: (an interruptin here with conversation with those in the background. Miss hall then said) It looked like the same man passing our door jus t now.

Branton: So what did they do fine him $25?

Hall: They fined him $25 for Sasser. We were still in custody - we were not released. Well, the money had not been paid. We were taken to Dawson jail.

Branton: All of you?

Hall: All of us - where we were held from three o'clock until six-thirty. At which time, Mrs. Caroline Daniels, Rochester's mother came in and paid the $25 Sasser fine thinking that we would be released. She was then told that Rochester was being held for the county charge. He was released on a $100 bond.

Branton: Cash?

Hall: Cash bond, that's right. The rest of us were told - he first led Paul and I out into the hall 1- and we were told th at he was not holding us any longer in this since we were just riding in the car. But for us to understand that we were "company to it."

I then asked where was the other person who was with us, speaking of Ralph.
(background conversation again.)

Branton: Somebody's coming up?

Hall: He has passed us twice just now (Mr. Short).

Branton: Is he alone?

Hall: He's alone. I asked where Ralph - I asked him where was the other pedrson who was with us. They said "you say you left something in the car?" I said "No, there were four of us, where is the other person that was with us?" "We don't know anything about her." I said "there was another young man with us, where is he?" Mr. Short then told me "He aint lost-we know where he is." At that time they did let Ralph out. Then they told the rest of us to get out - that we were "uninterested" parties -

Branton: Although he had held you for several hours?

Hall: I think he meant "disinterested" - and said that the only people concerned now were Rochester Patterson -

Branton: All right has the other trial for Rochester on the county charge comelup yet?

Hall: That was held yesterday morning.

Branton: And what happened there?

Hall: He was found guilty and fined $100. He did not plead guilty - he plead not guilty. He was found guilty by the town Ordinary - charged $100 fine and his license suspended for six months.

Branton: Did he take an appeal on it?

Hall: Or sixty days at hard labor.

Branton: Did he take an appeal on it? (This was again repeated.) Did he appeal the case?

Hall: No, no because of that hundred - it's a matter of money. For instance that $100 that he had to take was money that he was planning on entering in school with next week.

Branton: Where?

Hall: At Paine College in Augusta. Now he doesn't know whether he can get there or not.

Branton: And what is his name?

Hall: Rochester Patterson.

Branton: All right. Well, we'll see if we can help him out in some way or other.

Hall: I hope so.

Branton: It would seem to me, however, that a lawyer should be employed to come over and perfect an appeal -

Hall: On this case?

Branton: - of the case so as to protect his license. Of course a speeding charges are pretty hard to beat. It's unusual for them to fine 'em both in the town of Sasser and in the county also.

Hall: They did that. And they held all of us.

Branton: Well this is something that ought to be discussed with some lawyer who is familiar with Georgia law.

Hall: All right, then, we'll do that.

Branton: All right.

Hall: Now there's one more thing.

Branton: All right.

Hall: Yesterday afternoon we were again canvassing in Sasser, voter registration. We talked with several families and were again being held under surveillance by the same man.

Branton: Uh-hum. Was that this Mr. Short?

Hall: That's Mr. Short. At about 4:30. ~~We had~~ This is D. E. Short. We had stopped at the house of Lehman Davis (spelled out at Jean's request), who is a recent applicant to register, and we were talking to him about being trained for his test which will come up in January. Then Mr. Short came down the road, backed into the dirt road ~~which~~ that passes

Mr. Davis' house, and up to Ralph's car, parked outside the house. Ralph then walked over to the car. Mr. Short questioned him about his registration. Oh, he said, "So you're back. Well, I'm going to hang something on you. Then he questioned Ralph about the registration and said that he was going to check to see if his registration was legal or not. At which time the three of us who were with him this time, which were Paul Berrien, Chris Allen of Oxford and myself came out to the car. He asked, What are you all doing back?" We told him, "We are working on voter registration with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee." He said, "Yeah, yeah, I know what you're doing." He then told us to get in the car and lead the way into Sasser. He followed us into Sasser. He had taken his gun out and put it in his belt. In Sasser he stopped across the street from the Post Office, where he went to make a phone call. Said he was going to call the sheriff. He made his call and came back. We asked if we could make a call. He told us to shut up. He then gave - Most violently. He then gave Ralph the registration back, told us to get out of town, we had no business in Sasser, if he caught us back in Sasser he was going to make it hot for us.

Branton: He had told you to lead the way to Sasser.

Hall: Yes, he had. Yes, he had.

Branton: Then told you you had no business there.

Hall: Then told us we had no business there and to get out of town; if he caught us back he was going to make it hot for us. He made a few choice statements to us. I said to him, "You know that our work is legal, that we have legal business here, legal jobs, and you have no right to interfere with it." He told me to shut up, quote, "You long-haired yellow bitch." He's slightly color blind. "I don't even want to talk to you." Ralph then said to him, "You have no right to order us to leave town, sir." He told him to shut up, and then (unintelligible phrase), swearing. I then repeated the fact that our job was legal, that we did have business in Sasser. He then told me to shut up or he'd ~~beat the~~ get something and beat the hell out of me, and he started reaching back in this truck and I thought he was going to make his statement true. He then ordered us out

of town again, and told us if he caught us back in there (unintelligible)-- throw us in jail -- (unintelligible) quote, "there wasn't a chinch in China."

Branton: A chinch (?) in China. My secretary's not used to such loose terminology.

Hall: We weren't either.

Branton: Now, have you discussed any of this with any federal authorities at all?

Hall: We have not talked with them. I have not finished yet. I haven't gotten --

Branton: Fine. No, I'm not rushing you, but I'm -- Okay, go ahead.

Hall: We then got in the car and left town. Outside of the city we stopped and made a turn to make a phone call, at which time he rolled up beside us and yelled, "Stop," and got out of the car, and he said - and he got out of his truck and said, "Stop, stop, or I'll put you all in the cemetery," carrying his gun, aiming it at us. He then told us, "Back this Buick up and get out of here or I'll fill you all full of lead." Then, in this succession, dit, dang with the gun, dit, dang with the gun again.

Branton: You mean he fired?

Hall: Fired. Yes, twice.

Branton: In your presence.

Hall: In our presence, yes.

Branton: Where, up in the air?

Hall: In the direction of the car.

Branton: Mississippi's peaceful, then.

Hall: Let's see. We then backed up and got.

Branton: Yeah, I don't blame you; I really don't.

Hall: And we left town. Just passed us again. We then left town under his surveillance. He followed us from Sasser to Dawson and right to the edge of the Negro district of Dawson, at which time he turned off.

Branton: Now does Mrs. Daniels live in the Negro district?

Hall: Yes, she does.

Branton: And he's out there now?

Hall: Yes, he is. He's going back and forth through the road, he's passed three times.

Jack Minnis: Miss Hall, do you know whether or not this Short is actually an official of the county, or city of Sasser or anything?

Hall: He says he's a city policeman.

Branton: In Sasser.

Hall: We don't know. He has never really identified himself to us.

Branton: All right, anything else happen?

Hall: -- show a badge. We asked - Ralph asked him for his credentials, and he showed this badge after telling us to shut up. Now that's it, and after that - now this happened at 5:30. We were followed back into Dawson at 5:30.

Branton: This was yesterday?

Hall: Yesterday evening. And then at 12:15 the shooting.

Branton: All right. We're going to report this ourselves to some --

LeVine: Miss Hall, I didn't get Mr. Short's initials. What are his initials?

Hall: "D" as in David, and "E" as in Earl.

LeVine: S-h-o-r-t.

Hall: That's right. Now, we have called the FBI, but they - and reported it, but they haven't called us.

Branton: Where did you call, to Albany?

Hall: Atlanta. We called the Justice Department yesterday when we got back, but they did not accept the charges; they didn't accept the call.

Branton: This was in Washington?

Hall: In Washington. And we left our number for Mr. Doar (?) to call us back. He did not call, however. So we haven't heard from them, and we couldn't make any more long distance calls on this phone.

Branton: Well, we'll be in touch with them in the next few minutes, and we'll relate this information to them.

Hall: All right, then.

Branton: All right.

Hall: Is there anything else that you can think we should do?

Branton: No, of course, certainly we want you to be extremely cautious for your own protection.

Hall: Oh, yes.

Branton: --right through now. And, I don't know but what I would not suggest that you go back over to Albany for a day or two.

Hall: Albany and stay there?

Branton: Um-humm. For a day or two.

Hall: What about the effect that this has on the people?

Branton: Well, of course that's something for you to decide. You know, yourselves. Certainly you don't want to get out of pocket where nobody can reach you, but if you're having that much difficulty it would --

Hall: We had a little bit of response --

Branton: How's that?

Hall: --and, and they, you know they do these things in front of people, you know, in front of Negroes standing, you know, standing around watching, with the aim in mind (unintelligible words) intimidate them, you know, marching us through the main street where there are Negroes working and this sort of thing. At gunpoint, to let them -- and, and yelling at us, "I'm running you out of town," you know, what they hope to do. Hoping to stop the project in Sasser.

Branton: Well, of course you can appraise the situation much better there than we can from here in Atlanta. But we certainly are ever-mindful of your own safety,

and even if you have to, you know, just come in during the day, and go back out, you know, before dark, back and forth over to Albany, And certainly we're more concerned about your own safety than we are about anything else. So (unintelligible) of the things which you have to decide yourself.

Hall: All right. Well, there's one thing that we'd -- we'd like to know Paul Anthony's phone number, do you know it?

Branton: Yes.

LeVine: 522-8764.

Hall: 522-8764.

Branton: Yeah.

Hall: All right, then. Thank you very much.

Branton: Okay, and thank you.

Hall: You're welcome, and goodby.

Branton: All right, goodby.

Ga. Resist

Atlanta Const. 9-6-62 p. 3

Vote Drive Pushed Despite Gun Attack; Jackie Robinson to Visit Albany Sunday

From Press Dispatches

Negro voter registration drives continued in southeast Georgia Wednesday despite a shooting attack the night before on a house in Dawson occupied by registration workers.

And word came that Negro baseball player Jackie Robinson will arrive in Albany Sunday to help promote the registration campaign.

Forty-five Negro and white desegregationists held a two-hour voter registration meeting Wednesday in Sasser, which along with Albany and Dawson have been the hottest spots of racial tension in Georgia in recent weeks. All are located along a 12-mile stretch of Georgia Highway. 50.

FBI agents kept the Sasser meeting under observation and no incidents were reported.

Robinson's plans to visit were announced by Dr. W. G. Anderson, head of Albany's desegregation movement. At a meeting Wednesday in Albany, Dr. Anderson urged Negroes to register. More than 600 have been registered within the past month and 57 qualified Wednesday.

One of the occupants of the Dawson house riddled by gunfire Tuesday night said Wednesday, "We are afraid but we aren't cowards."

He was Charles Sherrod, 25, a Negro from Petersburg, Va.

Gunfire raked the house where Sherrod and other members of a group of white and Negro registration workers live.

Wounded by slugs, apparently buckshot, was John Chatfield, 20, a white youth from Bradford, Vt.

Chatfield, who arrived Tuesday to join the group, said he was struck as he stood in the kitchen of the small concrete block house in Dawson's Negro section.

Two slugs went through Chatfield's left forearm and bicep. He wasn't hurt seriously and the other six occupants escaped injury.

Chatfield said there were two loud blasts which sounded like shotgun fire.

In a similar shooting incident last Thursday, four Negro houses were riddled by gunfire near Leesburg, about 19 miles east of Dawson. There were no injuries in the Lee County shootings.

Chatfield and two companions said they started to Albany, 23 miles east of Dawson, for medical treatment. But their car ran out of gas and Chatfield returned to a Dawson hospital for treatment.

Chatfield's companions said they were jailed in Dawson for half an hour. They are Chris Allen, 19, of London, England, and Ralph Allen, 21, of Melrose, Mass., both white.

Police Chief W. B. Cherry said, "We haven't been able to make any headway in our investigations." Cherry said he had no theory as to the motive for the shooting.

Ralph Allen said police officer D. E. Short of nearby Sasser had threatened some of the voter registration group Wednesday.

Allen said he and three companions were run out of Sasser by Short, who wielded a shotgun and threatened to "fill you full of lead."

"He told us to get out of town" Allen said. "When we started down a street to make a telephone call, Short said, 'stop or I'll put you all in the cemetery.'"

As their car left, Allen said Short fired twice at the ground near the car.

Contacted for comment, Short

Cates Pledges

downtown open friday night till

ALBANY REPORT

Published by the Exploratory Program in Journalism
Chicago City Missionary Society
September 6, 1962

We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand,
We'll walk hand in hand, someday.
Deep in my heart, I do believe,
We shall overcome someday.

—from "We Shall Overcome", a song of freedom, theme song of the non-violent movement.

* * * * *

The sin, therefore, is that the whole issue of race is an effort to deny the sovereignty of God, to negate the absolute supremacy of God. Once a man has truly seen this truth he can no longer be a segregationist, nor can he any longer grovel in the agonies of self-pity. From that point on the segregationist logic and desire for self-justification terrify him. As for the segregationist, he is now afraid to call any man unclean, to discriminate against any man, to stand in judgment over any group or individual or to set himself above any of God's human creatures. From the moment either the segregationist or the integrationist really accepts the absolute sovereignty of God he is forever thereafter terrified to usurp that authority or claim any part of it for himself. And that is precisely what one does when he determines his pattern of behavior by classification of race and class or thinks that God is obliged to conform reality to man's notion of what it ought to be.

—The Rev. Will D. Campbell, *Race and the Renewal of the Church,* to be published October, 1962, by Westminster Press.

* * * * *

When these men go back home they'll be telling the Albany story. We're creating a group of people that understands what it means to be pushed around.

—The Rev. Andrew Young, leader of the Albany Movement, in Chicago's American, August 30, 1962.

* * * * *

But, I bring you good news, glorious news, from Albany, Georgia. For in these past few days God somehow reached across the darkened thoughts of my heart and made me know that, despite the prejudices on both sides, the walls were down between us, the walls of three hundred years. What I have to say is that this week, for the first time really, I was able to say that a Negro was indeed my neighbor. Some way, despite my prejudices, which I think I still have, God cleared a way. It must have been God because it was not me.

—The Rev. Preston Kavanagh, one of those jailed in Albany, in a sermon to his congregation at Seminary Avenue Federated Church, September 2, 1962.

ALBANY REPORT

ALBANY REPORT is published for the use of clergy and laymen who wish to know the background of the Albany, Georgia, situation, the events leading to the formation of the Interreligious Delegation to Albany, and the story of the Delegation's trip to the South Georgia city. ALBANY REPORT is dedicated to the members of the Chicago Delegation, some of whom fasted in jail for more than five days as a penance for the sin of prejudice that we all share.

* * * * *

GEORGIANS CALL IT ALL-BENNY . . .

Albany is located in South-West Georgia in the heart of what some call the Black Belt, others the Bible Belt. In the early days of the last century Albany was the trading center for the slave plantation country which stretched around the town in a 100-mile radius. Here, says DuBois, "the cornerstone of the Cotton Kingdom was laid."

The man at the Albany Chamber of Commerce calls it "the tenth fastest booming city in the U.S.A." A city of broad streets, it is a bustling commercial center. Albany used to have more Negroes than whites, but the Negro population has declined to 42% since the Second World War. There are 22,000 Negroes out of a total population of 56,000.

"WE NEVER HAD ANY TROUBLE WITH OUR NIGRAS BEFORE NOW"

So speaks the white citizen of Albany. For years "good race relations" in the South has meant the preservation of the paternalistic master-slave system in which "Negroes know their place". Howard Zinn interviewed the white citizens of Albany. He writes:

> Again and again— in the office of a political leader, in the anteroom of a businessman, sitting with a newspaper editor, in the living-room of a middle-class white family—the statement was made, "Albany has always had good race relations . . . Our colored folks have been satisfied . . . We have made considerable progress . . ." In a nation with ten thousand history teachers, memories remain poor; for the same statements were made in Montgomery before the bus boycott, in Atlanta before the sit-ins, and all through the South in the days of slavery.

Typically the stirring of Negro resentment in Albany was interpreted as the work of "outside agitators": "Those Freedom Riders are getting $100 a day. Minimum! Some getting $200." But when the white citizens of Albany realized that the Negro—the local Negro—was on the march to freedom, the reaction was clear-cut and decisive. The citizens of Albany organized possibly the most effective resistance to integration that has yet been created. What follows is the story, in brief, of the strategic positioning of white and Negro in Albany, the story of the Albany Movement and the challenge that it faces.

U.S.A.: LAST BASTION OF SEGREGATION . . .

The background of the Albany Movement can be traced to two historical facts. First, the general impatience of the American Negro for full equality; this impatience has been heightened by a growing number of articulate, educated Negro leaders who chafe at the thought of a segregated society. Impatience is tremendously increased by the rise of free African states which add to the international image of the United States as one of the last bastions of segregation. Secondly, the genesis of the Albany Movement can be traced to the idea of nonviolence. The nonviolent, direct action approach to racial segregation has been tried and tested in many Southern communities, notably Nashville, Montgomery, and Atlanta. Nonviolence has been found to be an effective, consistent approach which utterly renounces the extremism of groups like the Black Muslims.

HOW DOES NONVIOLENCE OPERATE?

Nonviolence draws its inspiration from Gandhi and from the Christian approach which stresses "turning the other cheek". In any demonstration violence is to be met with love. The major organizations working for freedom in the South have adopted nonviolence as their watchword. These organizations include the Southern Christian Leadership Council, of which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is Chairman; the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which has operated in many locales with almost unbelievable courage, and the Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.) which was most active in the Freedom Rides.

The nonviolent approach operates as follows: There is first a request of the Negro community to negotiate the issue of desegregation with white leaders. If negotiation is denied, demonstration follows. Nonviolent demonstrators are trained and prepared to accept violence and go to jail without responding in a violent manner. Demonstrations are conducted until negotiation is permitted. If negotiation fails to bring an adequate solution, demonstrations continue. Besides picketing and sitting-in, demonstrations can include economic boycotts, prayer pilgrimages, and accepting "jail without bail."

An example of successful demonstration is Nashville, Tenn., where lunch counters and down-town theaters were opened following prolonged nonviolent activity. When Negro leadership is of high caliber, as in Nashville, demon-

strations have tended to create good relationships between the white and Negro communities and to isolate extremists on both sides. Ordinarily, violence has come not from the vast majority of white citizens, but from young hoodlums and poor whites to whom desegregation represents a great threat. Of course, white citizens participate in the creation of violence by their unwillingness to negotiate and their determination to maintain the *status quo*.

A MOVEMENT IS BORN

In his Special Report on Albany, Howard Zinn wrote:

> Slowly developing anger and unpublicized dignified protest by Negro adults—a dramatic outburst of Negro students to bring the issues to public attention—and then a new synthesis of adult-student leadership marshaling the forces of the entire Negro community; this has been the developmental pattern in a number of southern protest movements, and so it was in Albany.

Here, in capsule form, are the events which led to the formation of the Albany Movement on Nov. 17, 1961.

- In early January, 1961, Negro leaders requested desegregation of certain city facilities and street paving in Negro areas. The city commissioners never responded.
- On Feb. 6, 1961, the city's only daily paper, the segregationist *Albany Herald,* published an editorial rejecting the Negro pleas, not only for the present, but for the future.
- During February and March, 1961, "sporadic incidents occurred around the Albany State College campus, in which marauding whites in automobiles threw eggs, fired shots, and once tried to run down a Negro student." The Negro ministerial alliance requested a hearing with Mayor Asa D. Kelley. There was no response.
- In September, 1961, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sent a team to Albany with the purpose of registering Negro voters. Their vigor helped mobilize the Negro community.
- Successive attempts to test the I.C.C. ruling banning segregation in interstate bus facilities resulted in a series of arrests during November and December, 1961.

On Nov. 17, 1961, the Albany Movement was formed. The Movement represents Albany's colored Ministerial Alliance, the local NAACP, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and other Negro organizations. Its president is the articulate Negro osteopath, Dr. W. G. Anderson.

"WE SHALL OVERCOME"

This is the theme song of the Albany Movement and perhaps it is well that the words are in the future tense. As the months have passed since November, the Albany Movement has learned that the process of overcoming is long and arduous. The story of the Movement's efforts is one of sacrifice, sacrifice, and still more sacrifice. The Movement has used many strategies, with limited success. Economic boycotts have been aimed at downtown stores. But white Albany remains unyielding. 1200 persons in the Albany Movement have been in jail since November, 1961. But Albany remains unwilling to negotiate. Voter registration campaigns have been conducted with increasing momentum. But it will take a massive effort to bring victory at the polls. Albany's bus station, train station, voting booths, and poll lists have been integrated . . . by Federal court order. But Albany is very careful to avoid Federal interference, to maintain segregation without inciting Federal reprisals. Arrests have been orderly, brutality kept to a minimum, and the white leaders remain unwilling to sit down at a table with their Negro counterparts.

What forms does sacrifice take?

- A Negro woman, eight months pregnant, in jail for the fourth time, and willing to return again.
- Countless dollars in bail money.
- Anonymous threats by phone to the homes of leaders of the Albany Movement.
- The chance that a Negro family takes when it offers housing to a sympathetic white demonstrator.
- In mid-August a church—used as a voter registration training center—was burned to the ground.
- On Thursday, August 30, 1962, shots were fired into a building where an organization meeting for voter registration was being held in a town five miles north of Albany.
- Three white policemen enter a Negro home without a warrant and ransack it, pulling a gun on the protesting owner and saying, "You just sit down. You just sit there."
- Two Negro girls, on their way to attempt to worship in a white church, are arrested on a charge of loitering.
- On a television program, the Mayor of Albany says that Dr. W. G. Anderson, Movement leader, is "lucky to be alive."

Add to these the countless indignities suffered in the everyday round of existence in Albany, and a picture of sacrifice emerges. Those who have gone to jail in Albany will tell you that you never quite realize what sacrifice might mean until you are directly involved.

The presence of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Albany has given the Movement needed impetus. On several occasions King has gone to jail for his participation. It is probable that King's national stature, coupled with his

persistent dedication to the cause of victory, has done the most to bring the Albany situation to world attention. Georgia columnist Ralph McGill has called Albany a conversation piece in the U.N., a trouble spot which delights the Russians. Unquestionably Albany has become *the* battleground for human rights in 1962. Victory in Albany would be a tangible victory for Negroes throughout the United States.

THE NATURE OF THE OPPOSITION

In the Chicago *Sun-Times,* Tues., Sept. 4, an ominous headline appeared: "GEORGIA KKK SETS FIGHT ON INTEGRATION." The dateline was Albany. Before a blazing 20-foot cross in a field near Albany, Georgia's Grand Dragon told his hooded brethren, "We're going to put on the biggest drive ever known in the state . . . and when we get through I think there'll be a lot of Negroes moving North." Will what the song—with poignant irony—calls "strange fruit" hang once again from the pine, oak, and poplar trees in the rich, black swampland near Albany? A new and perilous note has been sounded, a note which may inspire new depths of meaning in the song, "We Shall Overcome."

Word of the KKK mobilization raises a question about the nature of the opposition which the Albany Movement faces. Until now white Albany has distinguished itself as a community determined to meet nonviolence with nonviolence. Georgie Ann Geyer of the Chicago *Daily News* was an on-the-scene observer in Albany. Her perceptive description of the opposition appeared in the issue of Saturday, Sept. 1.

> It is here in Albany . . . that a new type of integration fight is being waged.
>
> There is no violence in this fight. It is a kind of "sophistication" with both sides jousting for position.
>
> Chief Pritchett (Albany's police chief) calls the new approach "meeting nonviolence with nonviolence."
>
> Pritchett himself is a new type of Southern law officer. He prides himself on a "no-nonsense" policy for both sides. He goes to race relations institutes at northern universities, confers with police in other cities where integration is a problem.
>
> He has even studied Gandhi's ideas about passive resistance and instructed his men in Gandhi's methods . . .
>
> Dr. Anderson calls Albany's methods of maintaining segregation "one of the most sophisticated in the country."
>
> "They are not yielding, they are just using a different technique," said the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, a Negro leader. "We must be prepared for more of this."

Thus the issue has been drawn. The absorption of violence by nonviolent groups has in the past added fuel to the fire of successful integration efforts. Therefore, reasons white Albany, let there be no violence. The nature of the opposition is incarnate in Chief Pritchett, a man who even has the grudging respect of the Negro community. Behind Chief Pritchett stands a determined white community, set on maintaining the present segregated city. Until now Chief Pritchett's approach has effectively stymied the Albany Movement. Should a time come when Chief Pritchett's method becomes untenable it is logical to assume that the nonviolent law enforcement approach will be rejected for the method that best preserves segregation. Of course the KKK may choose to operate outside city limits, backing up the sophisticated arm of Albany law with the fearsome specter of brutality.

THE STALEMATE AND THE CALL

It was the stalemate in Albany that gave rise to Martin Luther King's call to Northern religious leaders. In late August King sent the following telegram to clergymen of the New York City area.

> The Albany movement is in its second month of struggle to bring about just reconciliation of the community's racial groups. Albany is not a local situation but is a crisis in the national life of this democracy. When citizens are denied the right to pray and picket in public, when churches are burned for their use as voter registration centers, our nation suffers greatly. On behalf of the Albany movement and the Southern leadership conference I extend a call to all those who would bear witness to the prophetic faith of our Judeo-Christian tradition to stand with the people of Albany as they strive for freedom. On Monday, August 27th we are asking you to come to Albany and make witness in behalf of your congregation against the segregated way of life. Your presence would be a great boost to the freedom loving people of that community.
>
> (Signed) Martin Luther King

A New York pastor who was himself planning to respond to King's call, the Rev. Norm Eddy of East Harlem Protestant Parish, called a former colleague, the Rev. Don Benedict, General Director of the Chicago City Missionary Society, and relayed the request. He also sent a copy of King's telegram. Benedict passed King's request on to the Rev. Douglas Still, Executive Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. This was on Monday, August 20. Still immediately contacted John McDermott of the Catholic Interracial Council, Rabbi Robert Marx of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Rev. Charles Leber, Chairman of the Church Federation's Department of Christian Citizenship. These men, with the exception of Rabbi Marx, who was out of town, met on Tuesday, Aug. 21. Still called Dr. Anderson in Albany to confirm the need for a delegation to Albany.

PLANNING

Anderson confirmed King's request and the Chicago group began to lay immediate plans to go to Albany. At first the Chicago leaders hoped to have more than a week in which to recruit a large delegation. But further calls to Albany indicated that Monday evening, April 27, was the strategic arrival time as far as the Albany Movement was concerned. The Chicagoans acted with speed. By Saturday, thirty-nine persons had indicated a willingness to go to Albany. Almost twenty additional persons said they would consider going. Thus, with almost miraculous speed, a delegation of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish representatives was formed.

Several early decisions of the Chicago group should be noted at this point. Members of the Delegation were acting as *individuals,* not as representatives of any organization. Both before and during the Albany trip this point was emphasized. A second decision was that, upon arriving in Albany, the group would place itself at the disposal of the Albany Movement. Implicit in this decision was the acceptance by each delegate of the nonviolent discipline. The final decision was that the group would act as representatives of the Chicago area religious community, not as official representatives, but as "messengers of conscience", carrying with them a statement signed by over 100 Chicago religious leaders. The statement, which was read to members of the Albany Movement, expressed "our solidarity with all persons who seek to witness against a segregated way of life." (See Appendix)

Sunday evening, April 26, was set as the assembling time for the Chicago Delegation. Forty-six persons gathered at 6:00 P.M. at the Church Federation of Greater Chicago for an orientation period which included a nonviolent workshop, a talk on the meaning of nonviolence, and a message from Martin Luther King's Chicago attorney, Chauncey Eskridge. Eskridge described the Albany situation and told the group the procedures to be adapted in case of arrest.

At 10:00 P.M. a bus and a station wagon carrying the delegates was speeding to the South Georgia city. Doug Still was named spokesman for the Delegation.

Who composed the Delegation? A full list is included at the end of this report. Of the forty-six delegates, fourteen were Negro, thirty-two white. Eight of the delegates were women. There were two Jewish representatives, nine lay Catholic representatives, and thirty-five Protestant ministers and laymen. Protestant representatives included five Baptists, five staff members of the Chicago City Missionary Society and West Side Christian Parish, one staff member of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, one representative from Evanston's Ecumenical Institute, two Episcopalians, one Evangelical and Reformed, five Lutherans, four Methodists, eight Presbyterians, one Unitarian, and three members of the United Church of Christ. Twenty-two of the Protestants were ministers; the remaining thirteen, laymen. The Jewish delegates were recruited by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Catholic laymen by the Catholic Interracial Council.

Miss Lillian Gilbertsen was an observer for the Chicago Delegation. She offers the following account of the trip to Albany and subsequent events.

> The bus trip began in a spirit of anticipation and excitement. Prayers were held. We all came to know one another better and the group felt united and strong. As we came closer and closer to Albany a quietness settled upon us. Many of the Negroes travelling with us were born and raised in the North and had reason to be especially fearful. They had never been South before and did not know what to expect. They had been prepared somewhat by our difficulty in being served in restaurants as we travelled to Albany. Only in Kentucky, after much negotiating, had we been served a meal. Thereafter food was purchased at grocery stores along the way and prepared on the bus.
>
> We were a quiet but unafraid group as we arrived in Albany. Police cars had been sent to meet us and we were led to the church which was to be our meeting place. We arrived just before midnight on Monday, Aug. 27. At the church we were greeted warmly, fed, and driven to the homes of families in the Negro community where we would make our Albany home. It is difficult to describe the hospitality. Most of us had never been greeted anywhere with such warmth.

Earlier Monday evening a similar delegation arrived from the New York-New Jersey area. This delegation totalled thirty-three members. Miss Gilbertsen's account continues:

> The following morning was busy. Breakfast was served at one of the churches and the rest of the morning was devoted to orientation given by Dr. King and members of the Albany Movement. Details of the planned demonstration could not be given out until the last minute for fear that the Albany police might prevent the intended action from taking place. About two hours before the demonstration, the plans were laid down.

THE ARRESTS

> There was to be a prayer vigil in front of the Albany City Hall. The Northern delegations would be driven downtown in cars and assemble in front of City Hall. If the Chief of Police did not arrest them, they would march back to the church. For men who have never been jailed, it was very difficult to conceive of being arrested when the purpose in assembling was prayer. It seemed to us that the Chief of Police could really have squelched us by ignoring us and not arresting us.
>
> But after spokesman for the group announced

their intention to pray, only three of the four men who were chosen to lead the prayers finished before the Chief said, "Lock 'em up." A crowd of onlookers cheered and the group sang as they were marched to the city jail to be booked for failing to obey an officer and loitering on the street. Those of us who were observing were told to move on. We then had to return to the office of the Albany Movement (which is the home of Dr. W. G. Anderson) for fear of being arrested ourselves for loitering. The observers were not to be arrested because they were needed to maintain contact with the Albany Movement. Following the arrests, calls were made long into the night, requesting bail money. The answers to the request for bail money were very encouraging and we felt we were well supported at home.

THE AFTERMATH

The aftermath of the arrests has been well documented in the local and national press. All but six of the Chicago Delegation were among the seventy-five persons arrested. Members of the Delegation were placed in four jails, two in Albany and two in nearby communities. The arrested members of the Delegation had agreed to fast for twenty-four hours upon arriving in jail. Most of the Delegation remained in jail from 1:00 P.M. Tuesday until the evening of the following day. Eleven of the delegates, however, elected to remain in jail until Monday, September 3. These delegates kept the fast for six days.

There were no cases of brutality in the jails although there was considerable scorn directed by police at five of the New York Rabbis who were arrested. Cherry bombs were thrown at one of the jails and some of the prisoners were placed in dirty, roach-infested cells. White and Negro prisoners were segregated. Perhaps the segregationist problem is illustrated in the story of the Rev. Julio Garcia, a Puerto Rican representative of the New York-New Jersey Delegation. Noting Garcia's dark skin, police placed him in the Negro prison quarters. But, looking at the name Garcia, police became puzzled. They called the New York pastor from his cell and asked, "Are you white or Negro?" He replied, "I'm Puerto Rican." Unable to classify him, police gave Garcia his choice of prison quarters. Garcia told the stymied officers that he would remain with the Negro prisoners.

By Wednesday, Sept. 5, the entire Chicago Delegation had returned, some by bus on the evening of August 29, the rest by plane and car.

SOME REACTIONS

It is interesting to note the press reaction to the Delegation's trip. In Chicago extensive, objective coverage was given by the *Daily News,* the only paper to send a reporter —Georgie Ann Geyer—with the delegation. Other Chicago papers gave more limited coverage. The trip was virtually ignored by the Chicago *Tribune.*

In Albany the segregationist Albany *Journal,* "A Paper for People Who Want the Truth", commented, "Dick Russell up in Washington, put it right when he said, 'They came to get arrested, and they got arrested.' . . . The Albany Police Department . . . even (had) time for a bit of horseplay. One police sergeant who shall go nameless stood at the door of City Hall sporting a false Freedom Rider beard. This broke the cops up, but didn't deter them from doing their duty . . ."

A writer in the "Letters" column of the Albany *Herald* said, "The white population . . . in the North can be polled and found that they are in sympathy with the city of Albany and these Negroes are wrong and should all be given prison terms or sent out of the state . . ."

THEY WENT TO ALBANY

Take a man like Lawrence Langford, 45, a worker in the Electrical Department of the City of Chicago. Langford, a Negro, was a 1st Lieutenant in the Second World War. He went to Albany because he felt he could "do something" there. He had to fight to get into his union and he is fighting to maintain dignity in a city where racial lines are drawn. He paid his bail from his own pocket.

Or James E. Lintner, Jr., assistant pastor of Chicago's Essex Community Church. He went to Albany because of his respect for Martin Luther King's approach to the racial problem. "The other options are not very pleasant," he observes. Also he went to learn. Returning from Albany, Lintner had two dominant impressions: the experience of the intense hatred a white community can generate, and a sense of wonder at the status quo. "How can white moderates hope to solve the problem without talking with the Negro?" he asks.

The Rev. Preston Kavanagh is Co-Pastor of the Seminary Avenue Federated Church in Chicago. On his return from Albany, he spoke to his congregation in a Sunday sermon, giving an honest account of his experience as a white person: "I am a prejudiced person. I was raised in a segregated city. We had a colored maid who knew her place. I attended an all-white junior high school which stood next to a dilapidated Negro elementary school. And when a small colored boy asked me, 'Why do you live in a white house and I live in a black house?' I tried to laugh off the question by pretending I did not understand and saying that my house was red. I was relieved when his mother called him away from me. And today, deep in my heart of hearts, whenever I speak with a Negro, I find myself thinking, 'He's a Negro.' And often in the back of my mind, thrusting itself into my consciousness, comes the ugly word, 'nigger.' . . . Does this not strike a note with you? . . . What I have to say is that this week, for the first time really, I was able to say that a Negro was indeed my neighbor."

The two Jewish representatives on the Delegation were Mrs. John Alschuler and her daughter, Jean. They are members of Chicago's suburban Congregation Solel. In Albany they were chosen to act as observers. "I had to

order my daughter to be an observer," says Mrs. Alschuler. What did they observe as they stood in the crowd of onlookers as members of the Delegation were arrested? They could "smell fear". Their impression was that the citizens of Albany did not know what to make of the Delegation's prayer pilgrimage. Elsewhere, they saw signs of hope: "You could feel direction in the young people . . . A white woman came up and said, under her breath, 'Keep up the good work' . . ."

Fred Buss, formerly of Austin, Texas, and now with the Ecumenical Institute, told the group before they departed for Albany, "As a person who has lived in the South, I invite you to come to Albany." He added, "The idea that we are outside agitators is geographically, constitutionally, and theologically wrong." He stressed the idea that Albany is a national problem, a place from which a call for help has come, a call that cannot be rejected by followers of the Judeo-Christian tradition. Back in Chicago, Buss tells a story which illustrates the financial sacrifices which dedicated Albany Negroes are facing. "As we were released from jail, we walked along the street and met a Negro man who asked our help. 'My wife has been in jail for three weeks,' he said. 'I've been taking care of the children, but they need their mother,' His wife had been in jail for the Albany Movement. The financial implications are clear." Buss expressed the hope that one result of the Delegation's trip might be the donation of more money to support the hard-pressed Albany Movement.

The people who went to Albany will tell you a story of courage, hardship, and hope. If the Delegation failed to puncture the racial barriers which white Albany has erected, the members gained new insight into the nature of the struggle, insight that will serve them well as they seek to break down segregation in Chicago.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE?

Was their going in vain? If swift victory over the forces of segregation was the goal of the journey, the answer must be that the trip was in vain. "They are not yielding," says the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, veteran integration leader, surveying a situation in which white authority has blocked all efforts by the Negro to integrate. If the Northern religious leaders hoped to convert their segregationist Christian brethren in the South, the hope was in vain. Will Campbell, an observer of the Albany scene, spoke to the white clergymen of the city and got this composite reaction: "How do these Northern ministers expect to come down here for a few days and change something that we haven't been able to change in years?" A rationalization? Certainly, says Campbell. But it is also a realistic reflection of a division in racial attitude within the church, a division which could not be reconciled within a week. Perhaps the attitude of white clergy in Albany paralleled the frustrated remark which Chief Pritchett made when he arrested the clergymen: "Clean up the sin in your own cities before coming here."

Was the trip a failure? If the purpose of the journey was to aid the Albany Movement in a final decisive push toward freedom, the trip failed. Still and other delegation leaders had hoped before going to Albany that such a push might be made. But, in the words of one observer, the progress of the Albany Movement is like a revival meeting: "You make a big hullaballoo and then you're back where you started." The observation seems cynical, but it merely serves to illustrate the difficulty of the task. Even in communities where demonstrations have been successful—in Nashville, Montgomery, and Atlanta—the Negro has taken only the first step in what Martin Luther King calls the "stride toward freedom".

But those who went to Albany do not bring such pessimistic news. Nor do the dedicated people who make up the Albany movement. A Negro lady, quoted in the Sept. 1, issue of the Chicago *Daily News,* said to the Northerners: "I can't tell you how much we appreciate your coming. We just don't know what to do anymore." When there was no hope, Northern religious leaders responded to the call and brought hope, the hope that the despairing man feels when the concern of another breaks through.

THE FUTURE

The Delegation has returned from Albany. It remains to be seen whether other groups will be called to aid the Albany Movement. What, then, is the future of the Chicago Interreligious Delegation? Speaking for the group, Doug Still has expressed the hope that the interracial ties forged on the trip to Albany will lead to concerted action to end Chicago's racial problems. Perhaps the most significant thing that could emerge would be a group willing to make the sacrifices in Chicago that have been made in Albany.

As this was being written a Chicagoan said to the writer, "Why did they go to Albany? Why not work where they live? When you write the story you should ask them to put themselves in the position of the southern white for a while. You should explain that what the southern white faces is not easy to solve. You should also ask them whether they are willing to pay the price of integration here in Chicago. If they can't give a positive answer, they had no right to go down there." These are hard words. But perhaps it is fitting to end this account with a challenge.

We shall overcome,
We shall overcome,
We shall overcome, someday.
Deep in my heart, I do believe,
We shall overcome someday.

When will the day come in Chicago? The black ghettoes of our great metropolis stand as tragic testimony to our common brokenness, a brokenness that knows no geography.

By STEPHEN C. ROSE

APPENDIX

Copy of the telegram sent to President John F. Kennedy by members of the Delegation who remained in jail and fasted for more than 120 hours.

THE HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1962

WE CAME TO ALBANY BECAUSE OF OUR DEEP CONCERN ABOUT THE DEADLOCK IN ATTEMPTS TO END DISCRIMINATORY SEGREGATION POLICIES HERE. WE KNEW THAT WHITE CITY OFFICIALS HAD REFUSED TO COMMUNICATE WITH RESPONSIBLE NEGRO LEADERS OF THE CITY. IN FACT, FOR MONTHS THE POLICE HAVE INSISTED ON THROWING THESE LEADERS, AND OVER 1000 OF THEIR FOLLOWERS, IN JAIL WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO EXPRESS THEIR CONCERN ABOUT RACIAL SEGREGATION IN ALBANY.

WE HOPED TO ENCOURAGE WHITE LEADERS AND CITIZENS OF ALBANY TO PARTICIPATE IN RESPONSIBLE DISCUSSION TO RESOLVE THE QUESTION REGARDING SEGREGATION HERE.

WE ARE NOT BLIND TO THE FACT THAT ALBANY IS ONLY ONE DRAMATIC EXAMPLE OF A COMMUNITY WHICH PRACTICES RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION. PRACTICALLY EVERY CITY IN OUR NATION HAS DIRTY LINEN IN THIS REGARD.

FORTUNATELY THERE IS A PEACEFUL FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN OUR NATION, DEALING WITH OUR RACIAL TENSION, SOUTH AND NORTH, AND HERE IN ALBANY THIS MOVEMENT PROVIDES THE MEANS TO SHOW ALL THE SOUTH AND ALL THE NATION HOW TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS OF RACIAL TENSION BY NONVIOLENT AND REASONABLE MEANS.

AS WE PASS 120 HOURS OF FASTING WHICH BEGAN TUESDAY AT 1:00 P.M. WE WANT TO JOIN WITH DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IN ASKING YOU TO BRING TOGETHER THE LEADERS OF THE ALBANY MOVEMENT AND THE ALBANY CITY GOVERNMENT TO HELP THEM RESOLVE THEIR DEADLOCKED STRUGGLE. WE ALSO ASK YOU TO SPEAK OUT CLEARLY, REMINDING OUR NATION AND THE WORLD THAT AMERICA IS FIRMLY OPPOSED TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION.

THIS WOULD PREVENT THE ALTERNATIVE "SOLUTION" OF VIOLENT ACTION AND REACTION—AS SEEN IN FRIDAY'S SHOOTING IN LEESBURG, GA., AS WELL AS INCIDENTS IN LOS ANGELES, BIRMINGHAM, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND CAIRO, ILL., AND COUNTLESS OTHER PLACES.

WE ARE ALL AGREED—CATHOLIC, JEW, PROTESTANT—THAT GOD WILLS THE END OF ALL RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION IN HIS WORLD. RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

Telegrams sent to members of the Delegation in prison.

MAY THE PEACE OF CHRIST DWELL WITHIN YOU AND THE FIRE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT STRENGTHEN YOU IN WHAT YOU DO FOR THE GLORY OF HIM WHO IS FATHER OF ALL OF US IN CHRIST JESUS OUR LORD. A GREAT LIGHT SHINES FROM ALBANY AND COURAGE IS POURED OVER THE LAND.

THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL OF CHICAGO

HE WHO OPPRESSES A POOR MAN INSULTS HIS MAKER. HE WHO IS KIND TO THE NEEDY HONORS HIM. AM WITH YOU IN PRAYER. THE LORD OF HOSTS SHALL BE EXALTED IN JUSTICE.

ABRAHAM JESHUA HESCHEL

Statement to the press, Tuesday evening, August 28, 1962, by Donald E. Zimmerman, General Presbyter, Presbytery of Chicago; excerpts from a letter to Presbyterian Pastors and Clerks of Session.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: "It was the clear intention of the Chicago group going to Albany this week to observe every law of Albany and of the state of Georgia. I believe their peaceful intention was well known to authorities there.

"But under the circumstances that have prevailed in Albany these last several weeks, these arrests are not at all surprising. They are simply another sorry detail in a sad story.

"It is not for Chicago to point a guiltless finger at Albany, but only to say there are many in Chicago whose hearts and prayers are in Albany tonight.

"I can do no other than to stand behind these individuals and groups who are putting their concern and sympathy into peaceful action in this latest crisis in the American struggle for liberty and equality."

Donald E. Zimmerman

To Pastors and Clerks of Session, Brethren!

I am sure most of you are aware—by the news media—that some Chicago Presbyterians have participated this week in a pilgrimage to Albany, Georgia . . . I feel led to write you—not at Presbytery expense except for using our address lists—in order to share with you . . . some observations and a concern.

1. Participation in this fellowship has been an individual matter altogether. There has been no procedure by which any representation can be claimed. So this has been a free expression of Christian conscience . . .

2. Those of our body going to Georgia are not the traditional "inner city" men of Presbytery. That is, this journey was not undertaken by those whom we have come to expect to bear certain burdens for us all. It was in fact undertaken by men who understand how inseparably we all are bound up in this issue, however far it may be from our day-to-day contacts . . .

We must be careful that we are not offended in these circumstances by the means some feel they must take to express their concern and sympathy, lest in this offense we are less than sensitive to the principle that motivates them.

We may be properly grateful that there still lives among us a spirit that is prepared to take risks — both personal and professional, both financial and physical—for the sake of Christian conscience . . .

Donald E. Zimmerman, Aug. 31, 1962

Statement which Chicago Delegation took to Albany, signed by over 100 Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant clergy in the Chicago area.

This is a message to the people of Albany, Georgia, from clergymen of greater Chicago, being delivered to them by our representatives at a time of crisis in their community.

This message is prompted by the events of recent weeks in Albany. When a church is burned because it is used as a voter registration center, when persons are arrested as they seek to enter a church to worship, when citizens are denied the right to pray and to picket, then it is time for us to express our concern and to share our conviction.

We express our concern for all the people of Albany, including those who for whatever reason continue to exercise their influence to perpetuate injustice, those who stand aside wishing only that the tension would abate, those who may be innocent victims of either entrenched injustice or the struggle for change, and those who are giving themselves wholly to the struggle for freedom and reconciliation which can only follow the mutual recognition of the claims of justice.

We declare our conviction that the ache in the heart of America can only be removed when all men stand equal before the law and are free to worship and to participate in the common life without restraints based on color of skin.

But we acknowledge that this is a national problem and a national concern in which the life and destiny of persons in Chicago are inseparably involved in those of the persons of Albany. We share the conviction that Chicago as well as Albany requires sacrifice and dedication if freedom and justice are to become the rule of life. We therefore send this message with our delegates to Albany as a symbol of our solidarity with all persons who seek to witness against a segregated way of life, and particularly the freedom-loving people of Albany who in this crisis risk so much in a cause that is ours as well.

Statement by the 28 members of the Chicago Interreligious Delegation who returned to Chicago on August 31.

The 46 men and women of the Chicago Interreligious Delegation were privileged to join a similar delegation from the East in giving a moral witness to the ideals of justice, freedom, and equality for Negroes in Albany. As patriotic and religious American citizens we wished to exercise our constitutional right to pray for the objectives of the Albany Movement and Dr. Martin Luther King.

We found the situation in Albany tense. The remarkable success of the Albany Movement in achieving Negro solidarity around the economic

boycott has created white hostility. We found the leaders of the Albany Movement scruplously dedicated to the principles of Christian non-violence in winning constitutional rights for presently oppressed Negro citizens of Albany.

When we arrived we were heartily and hospitably welcomed by our hosts. On Tuesday, August 28, we peacefully assembled for prayer at City Hall, but were arrested for unlawful assembly, disobeying an officer, and disorderly conduct. Continuing in praise and prayer, seventy-five of us were led to jail; stripped of our possessions; and then herded into segregated cells under normal Georgia jail conditions. We fasted and prayed for twenty-four hours for human rights in Albany.

Still imprisoned, many still fasting are: Rev. John Porter; Mr. Albert Steiner; Rev. Robert Backer; Rev. James Shiflett; Rev. Robert Holloway; Rev. Alan Anderson; Mr. Michael Corcoran; Pastor Leonard Klippen; Rev. Hugo Leaming; Rev. Dr. Andrew Schulze; and Rev. William Watkins. We ask your prayers for these men.

We hope this pilgrimage will help to make more vivid to America the imperative need to more quickly enable exploited and oppressed Negro citizens in Albany gain their freedom.

List of the members of the Chicago Interreligious Delegation to Albany, Georgia. Asterisks indicate persons who were arrested in Albany.

Name and Address	*Affiliation for Identification Only*
Mrs. John Alschuler 1011 Hubbard Place	U.A.H.C. Jewish
Jean R. Alschuler 1011 Hubbard Place	U.A.H.C. Jewish
*Rev. Alan B. Anderson 5477 S. Greenwood (15)	Rock River Conference, The Methodist Church
*Bob Backer RRH 3, Box 59A Bensenville	Evangelical & Reformed Church St. John United Church of Christ
George Beatty 743 East 93rd Street	Photographer
*Paul S. Bosley 5479 S. Greenwood Ave.	University of Chicago, Divinity School
*L. Fredric Buss 1742 Asbury Ave.	The Ecumenical Institute
Ruby Carter 9160 Harvard Ave.	Catholic Layman
*Michael L. Corcoran 158 W. Schiller	Catholic Layman
*Earl B. Cruser 3630 N. Fremont	United Presbyterian
Janet LaVerne Davis 11352 S. Ada St. (43)	Morgan Park Planning Organization Holy Cross Episcopal Church
*Pastor Arvio Dixen 11249 S. Spaulding (55)	Calvary Lutheran
*Barbara Farnandis 1138 West 12th Street	Morgan Park Planning Organization Holy Cross Episcopal Church
*Rev. Seroy Freeman 8101 So. Michigan Ave.	Baptist State Convention of Illinois
*Robert S. Gaines 4501 Potomac Dallas, Texas	
Lillian Gilbertsen 2120 N. Lincoln Park W.	Chicago City Missionary Society
*Rev. L. W. Halvorson 327 So. La Salle Street	National Lutheran Council
*John Hatch 7746 S. Vernon	Catholic Layman
*Rev. Robert F. Holloway 6550 N. Rockwell St. (45)	United Presbyterian
*David Johnson 1746 West 15th Street	West Side Christian Parish
*Rev. Robert E. Jones 5751 S. Woodlawn (51)	Kenwood United Church of Christ
*Rev. Preston Kavanagh 2336 N. Clifton Ave.	Chicago City Missionary Society
*Rev. Leonard Klippen 3649 N. Pinegrove (13)	Lakeview Lutheran Church
*Marian Kuzela 5716 W. Midway Park	Catholic Layman
*Rev. Wm. L. Lambert 5676 Normal Blvd.	
*Lawrence W. Langford 6036 So. Bishop St.	Hope Presbyterian Church
*Hugo P. Leaming 5419 Harper Ave.	All Souls Unitarian Church, Chicago
*James E. Lintner, Jr. 5751 Woodlawn	Essex Community Church
*Arthur McDonald 1746 West 15th Street	West Side Christian Parish
*George Murphy 5924 S. Bishop	Catholic Layman
*John R. Porter 6409 S. Sangamon	Christ Methodist Church
*Rev. M. Sardon 103 Garfield Blvd.	Negro Labor Relations League
*Roland Sibrie 7316 S. Princeton	Catholic Layman
*Rev. James A. Shiflett 5444 Oriole, Chicago	St. Andrew Presbyterian Church
*Rev. Andrew Schulze	Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana
*Albert Steiner 1237 S. Peoria	Church of Hope of West Side Christian Parish
*Rev. Harvard W. Stephens, Sr. 14006 Claire Blvd.	Robbins Clergymen Inc.
*Rev. Douglas M. Still 116 So. Michigan Ave.	Church Federation of Greater Chicago
*James A. Stuckey 854 Chalmers Pl.	McCormick Seminary
*Rev. Leon Sutch 6410 Stewart	Englewood Methodist Church
*Philip John Tracy 158 W. Schiller St.	Catholic Layman
*Paul Twine 501 E. 32nd St.	Catholic Layman
*Rev. Wm. D. Watkins 8420 Kenwood	Pastor, Crerar Memorial Presbyterian Church
*Mrs. Lynn A. Williams 1175 Whiteridge Hill, Wilmette	Catholic Laymen
*Rev. J. N. Wordlaw 3827 W. Van Buren	Mt. Hebron Baptist Church
*Charles Yoak 5751 Woodlawn Ave. (37)	Chicago Theological Seminary

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Communications to the Exploratory Program should be addressed to Stephen C. Rose, Director. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Lois Kavanagh and Mr. Stanley Hallett for their assistance in preparing ALBANY REPORT.

If any readers wish to share the expenses of the production of this report, they are invited to send their contribution to the Exploratory Program.

Atl. Jour.
9-6-62

The Masks Scared Her, Negro Says

Special to The Atlanta Journal

DALLAS, Ga., Sept. 6—A still-trembling 21-year-old Negro woman told Thursday of firing five frenzied shots at a threatening cluster of masked white men on her front porch.

"It was just the idea of the masks, I guess," said Mrs. Rebecca Wilson. "Yes, I was scared. I didn't know what I was shooting at—I just had my hand out the door."

Mrs. Wilson is the eldest of 11 children of Mrs. Kate Philpot, 38. She said she was staying with her mother while her husband, Roy, is working in Indianapolis, Ind.

She and all but one of her brothers and sisters were at the house while Mrs. Philpot waited to be picked up and taken to work as a cook in an all-night truck stop.

It was about 10:30 p.m. Wednesday.

* * *

LAST SPRING, Mrs. Philpot said, her house had been fired on by unknown men and just last week a white man she was unable to identify gave her a ride in his car and tried to make advances.

It was against this background of incidents that the seven white men drove into the driveway of the Philpot home Wednesday night. Some wore nylon stockings over their heads. Mrs. Wilson, seated in her mother's bedroom, saw them approaching. The car had Marvin Griffin stickers on it.

A knock came at the door. Mrs. Wilson says she stood in a hallway just inside and, without opening the door, asked, "Who is it?"

"We're sellin' a little politics, and we want to leave a card," Mrs. Wilson said one of the men replied.

"No thanks," she said she answered.

* * *

THE YOUNG WOMAN stood in the hallway and waited for the men to leave the porch. They never did, she said. After a long, tense pause, she said her sister Marie, 18, suggested getting a pistol.

Mrs. Wilson said she did so. There was another pause. Still the men lingered on the porch, she said. Then, the woman "barely opened" the door to look out.

The crack was immediately filled with the barrel of a gun, she said.

"I tried to push the door back, but it stuck on the gun barrel and couldn't close."

There was some more pushing on either side of the door, Mrs. Wilson said, with the men trying to get it open and the woman trying to close it again.

While this was going on, Mrs. Wilson says she put her gun out through the crack in the door. It was then that she said she saw a man with a nylon stocking over his head.

"I shot then. I think five times."

She said one of the men began firing in through the door at about the same time.

She said her mother called for her to give her the pistol, but that she wouldn't.

* * *

AFTER A FLURRY of shots, Mrs. Wilson said the man's gun was withdrawn and that she slammed the door back.

The younger children were hustled into a darkened back room of the home. She said she frantically asked her brother, Larry, 15, to get a rifle.

"The rifle isn't here, the rifle isn't here," she said she remembered him saying over and over.

The weapon had been loaned to a friend.

The young woman was still shaking at the jail as she related the story, dressed in a sleeveless dress, white with green polka dots. She is the housemaid of a local physician.

Mrs. Philpot, the girl's mother, gave an account very much like Mrs. Wilson's.

* * *

SHE ALSO TOLD of an incident which she felt might explain why the men came to her home Wednesday night.

Last Thursday night, she said, a white man she didn't know had driven into her yard and said, "Joe sent me down here after you."

Joe, she said, is her employer at Joe's Cafe, a truck stop about three-quarters of a mile up the highway.

"The man asked me, 'Does your kids know you're gone?' And I said no," Mrs. Philpot recalled.

"Then he started talking about my husband and I began to realize he was drinking.

"When we got out on the highway, he caught hold of my hand and said, 'Come on over here.' I said you better get your hands off me, and said, 'Where are you taking me?'

"I started shouting for him to let me out, and when he slowed down a little bit, I opened the door and jumped out of the car."

Mrs. Philpot said she then ran the rest of the way to the cafe and found that no one there had sent the man for her.

She said she would recognize the man's face if she saw him again, but she said she could not tell whether he was one of the men who appeared at her house Wednesday night.

"They was all masked," she said.

Mrs. Philpot, shaken by her experience, had fled Thursday morning to the home of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Poole.

Turn to P

GA Times

Night Rider Shot, Slain In Paulding

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

DALLAS — A night riders' invasion of a Negro house left one Paulding County white man dead and six others charged Thursday with assault with intent to murder and violation of Georgia's anti-mask law.

And a sobbing 21-year-old Negro woman who told reporters she emptied a pistol at the masked men was held in the Paulding jail on an open charge. Sheriff Jerome Clay said Mrs. Rebecca Wilson was being held for the time being for her own protection.

According to officers, the shooting occurred about 10:15 p.m. Wednesday when seven men wearing stocking masks walked up on the porch of Mrs. Kate Philpot's home.

The men rapped on the door and announced that they wanted "to sell a little politics and leave you a card," Assistant Sol. Sen. John Perren said. The Wilson woman told reporters she yelled through the door that she was not interested but the masked men remained on the front porch.

She said she became frightened and got a revolver which was in the house.

She said she went to the door and opened it slightly. At that

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Ct. Resch.

Robinson Gets Parade Okay In Albany

Atla. Const 9-9-62

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 8 (AP)—Negro athlete Jackie Robinson has achieved something the Ku Klux Klan couldn't—that is, permission for a "parade" in this racially troubled city.

Although Negro leaders were denied use of the municipal auditorium and a school baseball field, City Manager Stephen A. Rois granted a permit for a motorcade Sunday from the airport to the Harlem area.

Mr. Roos restricted to 30 cars the procession honoring Robinson who will speak at a 4 p.m. voter registration rally at a Negro church.

* * *

"THIS PERMISSION is subject to and may be voided by any subsequent increase in tension," the letter of permission from Mr. Roos said.

Mr. Roos and Police Chief Laurie Pritchett, who is consulted in such matters, denied a permit for the Ku Klux Klan to conduct a motorcade through the city last Monday.

The policy has been to deny permits for any type of parade or demonstration since racial troubles renewed last July. Hundreds of Negroes and some white persons have been jailed on charges of parading without permits in marching demonstrations during the past nine months.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, local Negro leader, said a police escort would be provided for the motorcade. However, Mr. Roos said merely that the event "will be policed."

"I'm happy that the city did see fit to grant permission for this and we are encouraged to pursue further our attempts to gain reconciliation with the city on other matters." Dr. Anderson said.

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U.S. ORDERS FBI PROBE OF INCIDENTS

Atl. Const. Sept. 16, 1962

White Man Charged With Assaulting Federal Agent

By FRED POWLEDGE

Two Negro churches were burned to the ground in Sasser early Sunday, and the U.S. Justice Department said it might use the incidents as another argument in its federal suit against voter intimidation in Terrell County.

No one was injured in the early morning blazes, but the Mt. Olive and Mt. Mary churches were leveled. One of them had been used by Negroes for voter registration work.

One white man was arrested and charged with assaulting a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who was investigating the fires.

Burke Marshall, assistant U.S. attorney general in the Civil Rights Division, said Monday that the Justice Department had asked for a "full FBI investigation."

* * *

"THAT MEANS they're going to make every effort to find out who did it," he said, "and whether it was connected with voter registration work."

If there is such an indication, he said, the Justice Department will consider going to the U.S. District Judge J. Robert Elliott with a renewed argument for an injunction against intimidation of voter registration workers in the southwest Georgia county.

The government brought such a suit last month, charging that local law enforcement officials were intimidating prospective voters. Judge Elliott denied the government's request for an immediate temporary injunction, saying there was "no showing of great and immediate danger of irreparable injury such as to warrant the issuance" of an immediate order. He scheduled later hearings on the suit.

* * *

NEGRO LEADERS in Sasser and in nearby Albany said they were certain the fires were caused by arsonists.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a civil rights organization which is conducting the voter registeration project in Terrell County, sent a telegram to President Kennedy saying that "the Ku Klux Klan and the segregationists make a mockery of democracy" in the area.

Baseball star Jackie Robinson, in Albany to address members of the Negro movement there, said, "It is a sad situation when even the most rabid segregationist would stoop this low to defy the wrath of God and burn His house."

Sheriff Z. T. Mathews said he didn't think the burning had anything to do with voter registration. The white people in Terrell County, he said, are getting fed up with the "mingling" of whites and Negroes in the voter project.

* * *

IT WAS Sheriff Mathews who, along with other white citizens, entered Mt. Olive Church late in July while a voter registration meeting was in progress, and who said:

"We're a little fed up with this registering business. The people are fed up . . ."

Since desegregation activities were increased in Sasser and neighboring towns at the beginning of the summer, one other Negro church has been burned, four Negro homes have been fired on by nightriders, and a white voter registration worker has been shot and wounded.

Local authorities attributed the first church burning to a possible bolt of lightning. They said the shootings could have been inflicted by the Negroes themselves.

* * *

NEGRO LEADERS in southwest Georgia, asked Sunday about the church fires, said that it was "obvious" that violence would continue until the federal government showed more interest. In response to this, assistant Atty. Gen. Marshall said:

"The law enforcement in a state is mainly up to state and local officials. When something happens that involves a violation of federal law, then the FBI can be ordered to find out who did it and to find out if, in fact, there was a violation.

"But the bureau obviously can't stand guard over everyone in the county."

There were no known eyewitnesses to the Sunday morning fires.

A Negro woman who lives next door to Mt. Olive Church said she saw the church burning at about 2 a.m. Sunday.

Mrs. Lucy B. Mallory, 52, said she woke her husband, but he could not extinguish the fire. "I didn't sleep a wink after that," she told reporters. "I am scared to death."

The fire broke out at Mt. Mary Church a short time later.

Mt. Olive is south of Sasser. Mt. Mary is east of the town.

Mt. Olive has been the scene of several Negro voter registration meetings in recent months. The pastor of Mt. Mary, Rev. William Boyd, has been active in desegregation work.

The FBI agent was assaulted, said fellow agents, by Virgil E. Puckett, 58, of Terrell County. They said the white man struck one of two agents in the face as they interviewed people at the scene of the Mt. Mary Church. The agent's eyeglasses were broken.

Mr. Puckett was scheduled for arraignment before U. S. Commissioner David C. Campbell in Albany Monday on a charge of assaulting a federal officer.

Firemen from Sasser arrived at the scene of the Mt. Olive fire not long after the Mallorys discovered it. They said they felt the blaze was out of control, and they poured water on the Mallory home instead. They did not attempt to extinguish the fire at Mt. Mary.

United Press International Photo

STARKLY AGAINST A CLOUDY SKY AT SITE OF DAWSON FIRE
As After Predawn Blazes Leveled Two Negro Churches in South Georgia

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Col. R. W To Head

JEKYLL ISLAND, Ga., Sept. 10 (AP) — Col. Roy W. Hogan of Macon has been installed as president of the National Guard Association of Georgia.

The 540 Guard officers Sunday also installed Lt. Col. James E. Slaton, Augusta, as president-elect, and Capt. William T. Esco, Winder, Lt. Col. George E. Smith, Macon, and Capt. George W. Adams, Jesup, as vice presidents.

Directors chosen are Lt. Col. Hiram J. Honea, Atlanta, Capt. Spencer E. Llorens, Macon, and Col. James E. Deadwyler, Decatur.

The association adopted a resolution commending Gov. Ernest Vandiver for his opposition to reduction in Guard strength and called for an increase in the basic

pathologist at the Army base for

Branch Bank Opens at Rome

Special to The Atlanta Journal

ROME, Ga., Sept. 10 — The National City Bank opened its new branch bank on Shorter Avenue Monday.

The branch was designed by the architectural firm of Tomberlin-Sheets. The prime contractor was Elliott Camp & Associates of Rome.

E. L. Ford is president of National City.

United Press International Photo

A CHIMNEY STANDS STARKLY AGAINST A CLOUDY SKY AT SITE OF DAWSON FIRE
Only Rubble Remains After Predawn Blazes Leveled Two Negro Churches in South Georgia

file Ga Paint.

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1962.

VOTING DRIVE MET BY HOPE AND FEAR

Student Workers in Georgia Tell of Rights Campaign

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

DAWSON, Ga., Sept. 10 — "It's fear that slams the doors in our faces and hope that makes these same people whisper about us and get down on their knees and pray for us," said Prathia Hall.

Thus a 23-year-old Philadelphia student describes the reception that some Negroes have given her and others engaged in a voter-registration campaign in rural counties in southwestern Georgia.

Under the circumstances, both fear and hope seem justified.

Members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an Atlanta-based organization, began the drive late last fall.

iSnce then, three churches have been destroyed by fire, night-riders have sprayed gunfire into five homes and numerous cases of assault, intimidation and harassment have been reported.

Hope for Negroes

The results of the campaign—more symbolic than tangible in terms of new names on the voting rolls—have heartened Negroes who have lived for years under one of the most rigid racial patterns in the South.

For the first time, they have found the courage to face whites who rule these countries and to demand a measure of equality.

Even segregationists concede credit for the change to white and Negro youths from the South and North who, like Miss Hall, have set outposts on this new civil rights frontier.

One such outpost stands here on a red, corduroy stretch of First Avenue, three blocks from the pavement's end that is the demarcation line between white and Negro residential sections. It is the home of Mrs. Carolyn Daniels, a beauty shop operator sympathetic to the committee's efforts.

Sand gnats swarm in the late summer sun outside the four-room dwelling of concrete blocks, faced with red bricks and topped by asphalt shingles. The visitor notices ten neat holes punched through the front door screen by blasts of buckshot.

Inside, John Chatfield, a 20-year-old sophomore at Trinity College in Hartford, displays four angry scars where buckshot pierced his left arm early last Wednesday.

Ralph Allen, 21, Mr. Chatfield's dormitory mate at Trinity, gets up sleepily from a sofa in the front room and joins him and Miss Hall for a cup of instant coffee at the kitchen table.

All three live on local donations of food and a sporadic subsistence allowance from the student committee.

The fare has ben "mostly chicken and grits," Mr. Allen says wryly. "Back in July, we made whole meals out of corn or butter beans."

The three became involved in the registration drive for much the same reason—a desire to give meaning to their lives.

"It was a search for something personal, for something significant to your existence," down into a pit of depression when you found that the fraternities are nothing, the courses you are taking are nothing and your friends don't really mean too much any more."

The involvement of Miss Hall, who has completed work for an A. B. degree in political science at Temple University, may go back to her late father. He was a Baptist minister and, she recalls, sensitive to the "injustices done Negroes not only in the South but in the North." Both her parents moved from Virginia to Philadelphia forty years ago.

"I feel that he left the South to someho wredeem me," she said. "And it's my job to come back and redeem somebody else."

She also argues that a better future must be built for the Negro in the South so that he can remain. "The sweat and blood of these people is in the very soil of this land," she says emphatically.

Mr. Allen offers another reason. "I believe that Northern discrimination is a result of Southern segregation," he says.

As he defines it, the drive's basic goal is to help Negroes to satisfy a "longing for freedom." "Essentially," he says, "we're trying to bring this longing out into the open and the only way that we ca ndo it is to give them tangible evidence that they can be free."

They concede that their presence may be partly responsible for the violence that has taken place. This is the only integrated group of registration workers in the Deep South.

They speak hopefully of changing white attitudes. "We still feel that there are whites in this community who have a high level of understanding of what we are doing and may even be sympathetic," Miss Hall says.

All seem convinced that their presence is necessary to the Negro struggle. "If we leave now, the whole thing will collapse," Mr. Chatfield concludes.

Atla. Const. 9-11-62 p. 1

State, FBI Probe Church Burnings

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

SASSER—State and federal officers joined forces Monday in an effort to solve the Sunday burning of two Negro churches here and to prevent further violence in this tense southwest Georgia section.

However, agents for both the federal and Georgia bureaus of investigation were frankly pessimistic about finding out who set the blazes at the Mount Olive Baptist Church and the Mount Mary Baptist Church near here. Both churches were connected with the year-long desegregation drive in this five-county area.

"Officers hate arson cases worse than any other kind because they are so difficult to solve," said William L. Bolyard, special agent in charge of the Albany FBI office.

Bolyard said a Georgia fire marshal and FBI agents were sifting through the debris of the two churches Monday afternoon.

A fund to rebuild the two churches burned Sunday at Sasser is proposed on the editorial page.

He said a search for clues could not begin sooner because the ruins were "too hot."

The ruins smoldered and burned for more than 24 hours after the fires were reported at 2 a.m. Sunday.

(In Washington, White House press secretary Pierre Salinger said President John F. Kennedy received reports from his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, on the situation in southwest Georgia over the weekend and again on Monday. Neither revealed what was said.)

The office of Terrell County Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews reported no new developments in the case. A deputy said that Sheriff Mathews had taken the afternoon off

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

and gone out to his farm.

NO CLUES

The deputy said as far as he knew no clues have been uncovered in the case.

"All I know is that I got a good night's sleep last night for a change," said Deputy R. M. Dunaway.

In another development, a Terrell County white man charged with assaulting an FBI agent was released from jail under $5,000 bond.

Bolyard said the next session of the federal grand jury at Albany will consider the assault case against Virgil E. Puckett, 58, charged with cursing two FBI agents and striking one at the scene of the Mount Mary Church fire.

FUND CAMPAIGN

Meanwhile, the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee and the Albany Movement began work on launching a nationwide campaign to rebuild the Mount Olive and Mount Mary churches and the Shady Grove Baptist Church, mysteriously destroyed by fire Aug. 15 in nearby Lee County.

Negro voter registration rallies also had been held in the Shady Grove church.

Undaunted by Sunday's fires, desegregated teams of SNCC voter registration workers canvassed Terrell County Monday afternoon for new voter applicants.

In Albany about 13 miles away, the Albany Movement planned a Negro voters rally Monday night. Dr. W. G. Anderson, an osteopath who is president of the Albany Movement, said Negroes Monday night would be instructed on how to cast ballots in Wednesday's Democratic primary. A similar meeting is scheduled Tuesday night. Dr. Anderson said the Negroes were being urged to "vote against Marvin Griffin for governor."

Anderson blamed the recent outbreak of violence in this area on Griffin's "rabid segregationist remarks."

Since Aug. 15, three Negro churches have been burned to the ground, five Negro homes have been fired on by night riders, and a white youth working with the Negroes has been shot and wounded by buckshot in Terrell County.

The goal in the fund raising drive for replacing the churches is $25,000. The campaign is being headed up nationally by Negro athlete Jackie Robinson.

Albany Herald P.1. 9-12-62

King Tells JFK Negroes Arming To Fight Whites

ATLANTA (UPI) — Negro leader Martin Luther King Jr. warned President Kennedy Tuesday night that many Negroes are arming themselves and may turn to "retaliatory violence" unless the Federal Government acts to stop a "reign of terror" in the South.

"I will continue to urge my people to be nonviolent in the face of bitterest opposition, but I feel my counsel will fall on deaf ears if the Federal Government does not take decisive action," King said in a telegram to the President.

The Baptist minister, who heads the integrationist Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) said he was "gravely disturbed by the rash of inhuman developments across the South."

He referred to the wounding of two Negro girls active in Negro voter registration at Ruleville, Miss., Monday night, the burning of three Negro churches in Lee and Terrell counties, Ga., and the "armed attack on Negro homes" in Leesburg and Leslie, Ga.

"I regret to inform you that I have learned from authentic sources that Negroes are arming themselves in many quarters where this reign of terror is alive," King said in his telegram to Kennedy. "If Negroes are tempted to turn to retaliatory violence, we shall see a dark night of rioting all over the South."

- Ga Resist. 9-13-62

I talked with DRs. Reece and Hamilton and J.H. Calhoun in Albany yesterday. They reported no incidents of discrimination at the polls. I observed voting in the courthouse at Albany for some time and myself noticed no discriminatory action.

I talked to Mrs. Hall in Newton, Baker County. She said that she and her sons, husband, and daughter-in-law voted yesterday for the first time in their lives. She said they (meaning the whites conducting the election) were"just as nice as they could be". She said she didn't think anyone should say that Negroes can't vote in Baker County. She did say that there is some trouble getting registered because the registrar ~~xxxx~~ has told several Negroes she knows that they would be notified when to appear before the ~~xxxx~~ registrars, but then the folks never received any further word. This happened to her other daughter-in-law to whom I also talked yesterday.

Terrell County: Mrs. Carolyn Daniels went to vote at about 5:00 pm yesterday. She went with two others. They did not feel they had been discriminated against in any way, though Mrs. Daniels says several white people sitting around in the lobby of the courthouse made loud comments about her, recalling her connection with voter registration drives. She says one ~~man~~ white man whom she knows to have evidenced hostility to registration efforts looked at her menacingly. From what she says she must have returned his looks with interest. No incident occurred. There was a meeting in Terrell county last night at which this matter was discussed. No one complained of discrimination at the polls. Mrs. Daniels told me yesterday that she thinks fear of the whites is a major factor in Negro non-voting. We have no figures on how many of the 50 or so registered in Terrell voted yesterday.

Lucius Holloway in Dawson says that he knows at least ten people voted, because that many were at the meeting last night. He says this is not a true estimate of the number who voted, because all the registered voters do not participate in the registration activities.

He says that one voter reported a white man demanding his name, while he was standing in line at the polling place. Before he could decide what to do about it, a deputy sheriff stepped up and hustled the white man off, and nothing more happened.

Holloway says there were two different polling places in the courthouse yesterday--one in the basement and the other in the courtroom. However he does not know of any effort to direct Negroes into either of the polling places. He thought it unusual for there to be two polling places, but did not see that this departure from customary practice had discriminatory implications.

NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1962.

Zelenko Hearings on Garment Industry Delayed

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Organized labor yesterday denounced recent anti-Semitic outbreaks in Argentina and Uruguay.

Delegates to the annual convention of the New York State American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations called on the two Latin-American governments to take "vigorous steps" to prevent any recurrence of the incidents.

"This convention records its great concern and outrage at the spread of Nazi-type activities and incidents that have occurred in the last two months in both Argentina and Uruguay," the group said in a unanimous resolution.

Recent dipatches from the two countries have told of physical assaults on Jews, the stoning of Jewish establishments, the distribution of anti-semitic pamphlets and the scrawling of swastikas on walls.

Doubt Is Expressed That House Unit's Inquiry on Bias Will Continue

"We feel that these outbursts of violence constitute a real threat to the freedom and well-being of the entire Argentine and Uruguayan nations. We condemn the attitude of those authorities in Argentina and Uruguay who have been minimizing the danger and defending the very organizations that are responsible for the outrages."

The labor delegates also called on President Kennedy and the Department of Justice to "bring to justice" those responsible for anti-Negro outbreaks in Albany, Ga.

They cited the recent destruction of Negro churches and the shooting of several persons by "reactionary forces" opposing Negro voter registration in Albany.

They said the Government should give immediate protection "to those citizens seeking to exercise in an orderly and legal manner their constitutional rights."

As the three-day annual convention of the state A. F. L.-C. I. O. ended, the 2,000 delegates meeting at the Commodore Hotel adopted resolutions urging shorter work weeks, more liberal collective bargaining laws and other economic benefits long sought by the unions.

The labor group also reaffirmed its opposition to compulsory arbitration in disputes and the outlawing of strikes.

Another resolution pledged the support of the federation to the Communication Workers of America in its fight to repel efforts by the independent Brotherhood of Teamsters to organize telephone installers now represented by the C. W. A.

Atla. Const. & Jour. 9-16-62 p. 42

Lowndes Negro Church Damaged by Arsonists

A Lowndes County Negro church near the Florida line was damaged by arson some time during the past week, Lowndes Sheriff J. L. Futch disclosed Saturday.

He immediately offered a $250 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible.

Sheriff Futch said the incident was at the Peyton African Methodist Episcopal Church, about eight miles south of Valdosta. He said someone threw flammable material through a window and struck a match of it. The only damage, he said, was scorched floors and pews.

Sheriff Futch said the attempted burning was not discovered until Saturday morning, but he believes it occurred "three or four days ago." He said investigators could detect no odor from where the flammable material was thrown on the floor.

This was the fourth Negro church where there has been fire during recent weeks. Two Terrell County churches and one at Leesburg were destroyed by flames last week. There had been Negro voter registration activities in both areas.

Sheriff Futch said there has been no intense voter registration campaign in Lowndes.

Arrestee Admits Florida Slaying

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (UPI)—A man was found shot to death in a downtown hotel here and a man arrested in Tennessee has admitted the slaying, police said.

Officers said Theodore R. York, about 25, of Hecla, Ohio, was arrested in Columbia, Tenn., on suspicion of driving a stolen car. Columbia Police Chief Emmett F. Fox said York had several guns in his possession and admitted killing Henry P. Dublo.

Ga Press

Set Church Fire, 4 Admit to FBI

atla. Const - 9-18-62 p. 1

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

Three Terrell County white men and a 16-year-old white youth confessed Monday that they burned a Negro Baptist church near Dawson, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

An FBI spokesman said the four "confessed they were drinking beer and just decided to burn the church" before dawn Monday.

The three men were identified Monday night by Terrell Sheriff Z. T. (Zeke) Mathews as Marvin Allen Milner, 31; Glenn Roland, 55, and his son, Melvin Earl Roland, 21. The 16-year-old was not identified in accordance with Georgia juvenile court law.

The FBI said the quartet was picked up in Terrell County and taken for questioning to Albany where they confessed to starting the kerosene-ignited blaze at the High Hope Church.

NOT SPECIFICALLY

FBI spokesmen also said they had uncovered evidence that the church was not burned specifically to intimidate Negroes from registering to vote.

Sheriff Mathews said the four declared that the High Hope fire had no connection with other incidents in which Negro churches have been burned and Negro homes shot at during the night.

Mathews said the suspects would be transferred from Albany to the Terrell County jail Monday night and warrants taken out in Terrell Tuesday morning charging them with arson.

CAR POOL

Pastor of the High Hope Church is the Rev. L. C. McLain, a leader in the integrationist Albany Movement and an organizer of a Negro car pool used in a boycott against Albany's segregated city bus line.

The confessions apparently left unsolved three other Negro church fires in this racially tense southwest Georgia area.

Officers at the 75-year-old High

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Set Church Afire, 4 Confess to FBI

Continued From Page 1

Hope Church found traces of kerosene and a quart jar smelling of kerosene at the church site.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced the arrests and praised the "quick, decisive action by FBI agents involved in the investigation of this case."

The High Hope Church was the third Negro church destroyed by fire within eight days in Terrell County. Only a charred chimney was left at the High Hope Church.

The other destroyed Terrell churches are the Mt. Olive Church, scene of dozens of Negro voter registration meetings, and the Mt. Mary Church, the pastor of which has been active in the Albany Movement.

The Shady Grove Baptist Church, scene of voter registration rallies in nearby Lee County, was destroyed by fire Aug. 15.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver ordered all available state officers into the case and a state team immediately joined FBI and county forces.

"To destroy a house of worship is indicative of a demented mind," said the governor angrily when informed of the church burning — the fourth in the area in recent weeks.

"We've got to catch these people who are burning the churches," Sheriff Mathews said. "I don't care who it turns out to be or what reason they have for burning these churches, it must be stopped immediately."

"We are doing everything in our power to help catch them," the sheriff said.

Church Rewards Now Top $2,000

Ga Peace

Atla. Jour, 9-19-62 p.2

Lowndes Sheriff Announces Patrol To Prevent Further Arson Attempts

By FRED POWLEDGE

Reward monies now total more than $2,000 in the burnings of Negro churches in south Georgia, and one sheriff has announced a countywide patrol to discourage any future arson attempts.

Since early August, four Negro churches have burned to the ground, and attempts have been made to burn two others. In addition, a Negro home in a white Macon neighborhood was burned down Sunday night.

In the latest church burning, authorities Tuesday charged four white Terrell County males with arson. They said the burning of the I Hope Baptist Church near Dawson Monday was apparently not a civil rights violation.

* * *

THE MEN, Glen Roland, 55; his 21-year-old son, Melvin, and Marvin Milner, 31, were placed under $2,500 bond each. Their companion, a 16-year-old boy whose name is withheld under Georgia law, was referred to juvenile court.

The FBI and local authorities said the four burned the Dawson church after a beer - drinking party.

* * *

WHILE INTIMIDATION of Negroes has been discounted in the Dawson burning, it is held as a distinct probability in most of the other cases. Some of the Negro churches have been used as centers for voter registration projects.

One of them in Leesburg, near Albany, burned in mid-August. Then at the first of this month two churches in Sasser were burned to the ground.

Last weekend authorities discovered that someone had tried to burn the Peyton A.M.E. Church near Clyattville and the Negro Church of Christ in the same area.

* * *

IN MACON, authorities were investigating the apparent arson of a home rented by Joseph Dowling at 1079 Duncan Ave., in a predominantly white neighborhood.

The Negro, who moved into the neighborhood recently, said he had been warned by unidentified white persons previously that he would have to move. He, his wife, and their four children escaped from the blaze, but they lost most of their possessions.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver has offered a state reward of $250—the maximum—for information leading to the conviction of persons responsible for the burning of the Sasser churches.

* * *

A GROUP OF NEGRO insurance companies doing business in Georgia has offered to increase that sum by $1,000, and The Atlanta Inquirer has added another $100.

On Tuesday, Lowndes County Sheriff J. L. Futch, saying the burnings in his territory were obviously the work of "a warped mind," offered a $250 reward. The Valdosta Times added $100.

Sheriff Futch announced a countywide patrol would start to prevent further arson attempts.

The Georgia Sheriffs' Association, of which Sheriff Futch is president, has a $500 reward for the conviction of anyone who burns a church in Georgia.

* * *

IN DAWSON, Mayor Carl Rountree said white persons will give their money, time, labor and materials to rebuild I Hope Baptist Church. The mayor, who is also editor of the weekly Dawson News, called the burning a "shameful act," and in an editorial this week noted that Negroes "know their churches were old" and that "they are going to be rebuilt larger and better."

In Atlanta, a drive to solicit funds for the rebuilding of the Sasser churches had brought in nearly $5,000, most of it small bills. The drive, organized by The Atlanta Constitution, seeks money from Georgians who deplore the burnings. Its treasurer is Rev. Roy McClain of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta.

3 Plead Guilty to Church Fire

Ga. Press
Atla Const. 9-21-62 p 7

DAWSON (AP)—Three men entered guilty pleas here Thursday to the burning of a Terrell County church early Monday morning and will be sentenced Saturday.

The three men, Marvin Milner, 31, Glenn Roland, 56, and Melvin Roland, 22, appeared before Superior Court Judge Walter Geer in the Terrell County courthouse without attorney. They said they wanted to plead guilty and did not want legal aid.

Judge Geer accepted the plea and then postponed passing sentence until Saturday when he will hold court in Colquitt. He said that he wanted to study FBI records on the case before sentencing the three men and a 16-year-old boy.

The men admitted that they set fire to the High Hope Church. They said they were parked near the church drinking and started discussing the burning of two other churches in the area during recent weeks.

Dawson and Terrell police officials say there is no connection between the burning of the High Hope Church and the other two churches.

In response to the burning of the High Hope Church, a group of Dawson and Terrell residents have begun raising funds to reconstruct the burned church.

Interstate 75 Stretch Opens Today, Finishing Valdosta-Unadilla Link

A new 51-mile section of Interstate 75 opening for traffic Friday morning will give motorists a 109-mile stretch of four-lane highway from Valdosta to Unadilla.

It is the longest strip of completed interstate highway in the state.

Church Burners Get Seven Years

Atla Const. & Geer, 9-23-62 p. 2

COLQUITT, Ga. (UPI)— Judge Walter I. Geer sentenced three men who confessed to burning a Negro church at Dawson to seven years imprisonment today.

The three, identified as Glen Roland, 56; Melvin Earl Roland, 21; and Marvin Allen Milner, 31, pleaded guilty to arson charges and were sentenced less than one week after the church burned.

Terrell County Sheriff Z. T. Mathews said last week the men had been drinking and discussing earlier burnings of Negro churches in the Dawson area when they dedecided to burn the I Hope Baptist Church.

A fourth person, a 16-year-old youth, was involved in the burning. Judge Geer said his trial was scheduled for next Saturday in juvenile court.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents captured the four shortly after the church burned as they sped by the scene in their car. FBI agents said there was no indication the men were involved in the burning of the other churches.

Citizens in the Dawson area started a move Tuesday to rebuild the burned church which was destroyed by the fire.

Geer, uncle of lieutenant governor candidate Peter Zack Geer, said he sentenced the men to "no more and no less" than seven years on the arson charge.

* * *

CANDIDATE GEER issued this statement about the sentencing:

"The criminals who burned the church Monday in Terrell County have been sternly dealt with by Judge Walter Geer, receiving penitentiary terms of seven years.

"Law and order must prevail in Georgia and I am gratified that my uncle, the superior court judge, imposed the sentences. He has put hoodlums, thugs, criminals and law violators on notice that justice shall prevail in the sovereign state of Georgia."

Ga Times P. 39
Atlanta Const. 9-26-62

Negro Church Burns at Macon; Arson Probed

MACON (UPI)—The fire department Tuesday investigated arson as the leading possibility for a blaze that leveled a Negro church Monday night, the eighth Negro house of worship to be burned in Georgia recently.

The Rev. C. J. Andrews, pastor of the St. Matthew Baptist Church, said he had no reason to believe the fire was set by racial terrorists.

Andrews has been active in a boycott and voter registration movement here but no meetings had been held in his church recently.

His 200-member congregation had been worshiping in another church while St. Matthews was being remodeled.

The new church was to have been used for the first worship service Sunday.

Atlanta Ga Const 10-5-62 P. 15

Georgia News Roundup

2 Held in Burning Of Negro Chruch

Two Georgians have been charged in connection with the burning of the Shady Grove Negro church at Leesburg in August.

The two are Jack P. Smith, 28, and Douglas Harold Parker, 18, both of Smithville.

Smith has been arrested by the FBI and turned over to U.S. marshals. Smith waived a preliminary hearing. His bond has been set at $50,000. He will be lodged in the Bibb County jail in Macon.

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy said in Washington that a federal detainer will be filed against Parker, who is presently confined in the Georgia Industrial Institute at Alto as a state probation violator.

If convicted, Smith and Parker could receive sentences of up to 10 years in jail and fines of $5,000.

The attorney general said the two were charged with "conspiracy against the rights of citizens." FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the church the men are charged with burning had been used for Negro voter registration meetings.

The attorney general identified Smith as a service station operator in Smithville.

Smith and Parker are charged with having "conspired to ignite gasoline on the premises" of the Negro church Aug. 15.

According to the Justice department, Parker actually set the fire which destroyed the church.

file Ga Resist

Marchers Protest Macon Gun-Death

Hundreds of Negroes Assail Killing of Youth by Policeman

Constitution State News Service

MACON—Hundreds of Negroes wearing black armbands marched around City Hall here Wednesday afternoon to protest the fatal shooting of a Negro youth by police.

Although the march was in violation of a city ordinance, city spokesmen said, they didn't feel they should interfere since the march was orderly. Only a few policemen were in evidence, and white spectators simply stood and watched.

A coroner's inquest into the shooting was begun shortly after the demonstration but recessed at 6 p.m. until 1 p.m. Friday.

The dead boy was identified as A. C. Hall, 17.

He was shot and killed last Saturday night after a white woman identified him as the one who stole a pistol from her car.

A PISTOL FOUND

The day after the fatal shooting, a pistol was found in the vicinity of where Hall collapsed, but it was brought out in testimony at the inquest Wednesday that this was not the pistol reported stolen.

William Randall, Negro spokesman for the demonstration Wednesday at City Hall, said the march was made to point up the "injustice" of the youth's death.

Banners carried by some of the demonstrators read:

"Stop these senseless killings."

"We weep for justice."

NO CHARGES

Randall said Hall's death was the "third killing" of Negroes by Macon police officers in less than 18 months and that no charges had been made against any of the officers.

Randall is head of the Bibb County Citizens' Negro Committee which has been active in voter registration drives and bus integration efforts here.

Randall said the protest was "not an attack on the Police department" but against only "a minority" of the whole force.

NEAR SCHOOL

A 16-year-old Negro girl, Elouise Franklin, testified during the coroner's inquest that she and the Hall youth had stopped near a school Saturday night after leaving a downtown club so she could get some pebbles out of her shoes.

A police car drove into the driveway and Hall started running, she said. She said she did not hear the policemen order the youth to stop before they started firing.

Riding in the car with the policemen—officers J. L. Durden and J. T. Brown, both of whom joined the force this year—was Mrs. Doris Hopper, who had reported the stolen pistol.

ORDERED TO STOP

The officers said Mrs. Hopper immediately identified Hall as the one who stole her pistol when the police car's lights shone on him. The officers said they first ordered Hall to stop and fired when he appeared to be reaching for a gun in his hip pocket.

Detective Chief W. H. Bargeron said the bullet which killed Hall entered the right side of the Negro's back and came out the left side of his chest.

He said it cannot be determined

file Ga. Resist.

TO: Attorney C.B. King; Attorney for Carver Neblett, Jack Chatfield, Larry W. Rubin

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia

FROM: Neblett, Chatfield, Rubin. (Compiled by Rubin)
South West Georgia Project
504 S. Madison Street
Albany, Georgia

RE: ARREST OF NEBLETT, CHATFIELD, RUBIN, S.N.C.C. FIELD WORKERS, IN BRONWOOD, TERRELL COUNTY, GEORGIA, Saturday, October 27, 1962

Events In Bronwood Before Arrest:

Oct. 25th (first day all three of us were in Bronwood): As we canvassed, we were stopped by Deputy Sheriff Royce Dunaway. He called us to his car, gruffly: "Hey, boys, what's your business here?" We told him we were working on voter registration. He demanded to see our identifications, We gave them to him, and he wrote our names on a piece of paper. (Is this why all three of us were arrested, although Rubin was not with Chatfield and Neblett when they allegedly "Tresspassed" on Sam West's property?) Dunaway drove away, and we continued to canvass.

For the rest of the afternoon, two trucks, one from Lee's Farm Service (owned by Calvin Lee), and one with the license plate 77-R-61, followed us through the Negro neighborhood, and passed us several times while we were walking. The Lee's Farm Service Truck talked to at least two Negroes whom we were trying to see. It followed us part of the way out of town, when we left.

Oct. 26th: Calvin Lee refused to let us use the bathroom of his service station, and threatened to "beat our heads in" if we came back. This was our first encounter with the man. (The service station is in down-town Bronwood.) We walked across the street from Calvin Lee's store, and he followed us. As we continued to walk toward the Negro neighborhood, Lee and another man shouted at us: "You low-grade sons of bitches" We made no response.

Calvin Lee and another man followed us through the Negro section in a Lee Farm, license plate number 137-R74.

Arrest and Jailing:

Oct.27th: In the afternoon, we canvassed in Bronwood, We parked our car in front of the store owned by Sam West, in the open dirt square. We enter the store, and bought cokes. Chico put some money in the juke box. West had not been in the store during this time, and we were served by a girl. West came in, immediately followed by a white Coke delivery man. West said to us: "The white folks in this town don' like you stayin' aroun'. They might be hard on me." He asked us to leave, and we left. Chico asked for his money back that he had put in the juke box, because he did not get to hear his selections. West returned $.35.

We left our car parked in front of the West store, and walked toward the direction of town. (See diagram at end of report.) Dunaway passed us, driving his Deputy's car, from the direction of town to West's store. A few minutes later, he drove back from the direction of Sam West's store, and stopped us. He told us that West had requested us to move our car from his property. We immediately went back to the store. Jack Chatfield asked Mr. West, who was standing outside his store, exactly where his property ended. West began to tell us, when Dunaway suddenly drove up and got out of his car. He angrily said to West: "You don't have to tell them a thing, Sam." Chatfield explained that he was just asking where the property ended, so that he would know where to move the car. Dunaway interrupted and said to West, "It's up to you Sam, if you want them here." West mumbbled something to the effect that he didn't want us here. Chatfield repeated his question, and Dunaway said "He already tol' youn now get." We got. We drove our car to the front of MR. and MRS. HENDERSON'S house. (Wilbert Henderson)

The car was parked on the Henderson property, immediately in front of the house. Larry Rubin stayed with the car, and Chatfield and Neblett walked back to town. (See diagram) This was approximately at 2:30. While waiting for Chatfield and Neblett to return, Rubin saw Dunaway drive twice along the road that runs parrellel to the Henderson house, and is separated from it by a field. The first time, Dunaway drove from the West store, stopped and looked at the car parked in front of the Hendersons'(and, presumeably, saw Rubin who was standing outside of the car). ~~The second time, Dunaway~~ He then turned around, and went back toward the West store. About fifteen minutes later, Dunaway drove along this road toward the West store. (See diagram) Mrs. Henderson came out of her house and began talking to Rubin. She several times expressed great fear of Dunaway and hoped that he would not bother her. Mrs. Henderson's daughter then drove up. Rubin asked her if she had seen Chatfield and Neblett. She said she had, and that she also saw three men ~~parkedx~~ sitting in Dunaway's car in front of the West store. (When the car had passed Rubin, he could not see how many people were in it.)

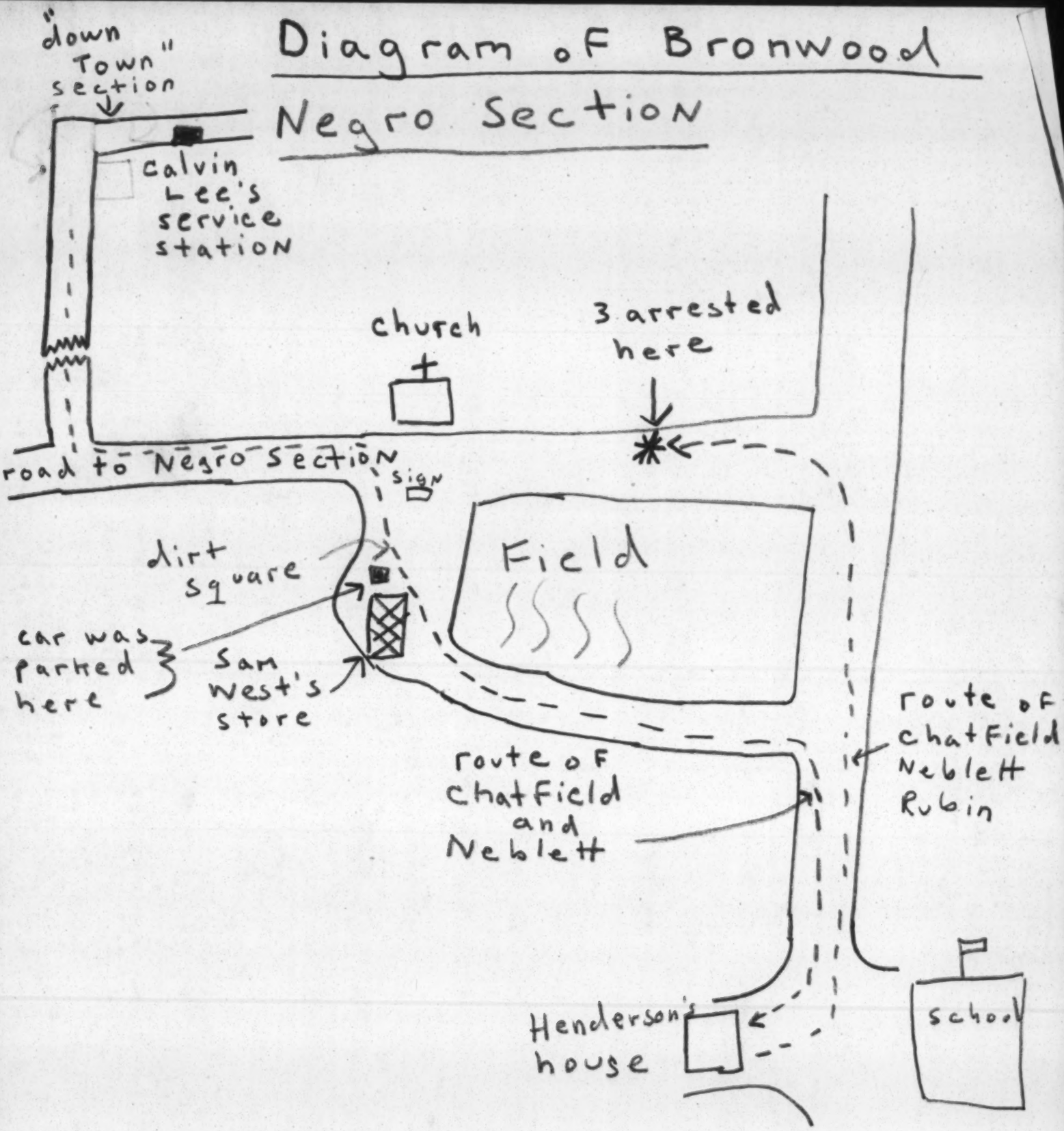
When Chatfield and Neblett left Rubin at the Henderson house, they headed towards down town Bronwood. They walked past Sam West's store, and saw Dunaway still parked in front of it. They walked past the car. It is most probable that Dunaway saw Chatfield and Neblett, and saw that there were only two boys walking toward town.

Chatfield and Neblett walked into town and into a store to buy aspirins. The clerk refused to serve them, telling them that she had a right to serve whom ever she please. They left and went into another store. The clerk was about to hand them the aspirins when Calvin Lee walked in. "You're not selling them anything, are you," he said. "Is that them?," the clerk asked. "Yes." "I'm not selling anything." Chatfield and Neblett went into a third store, and bought the aspirins. But they had been followed by Calvin Lee, who got to the store, and entered it, just as Chatfield and Neblett were leaving.

Chatfield and Neblettwalked toward the Negro section, and saw Deputy Dunaway's car parked in the service station owned or managed by Calvin Lee. As they walked toward the Negro neighborhood, the two were observed by many people in Bronwood. As they passed Sam West's store, they saw that Deputy Dunaway's car was again parked in front of the store. Calvin Lee and another man were in the car. They crossed the square in front of the store. The three men must have seen that there were only two boys there.

At about 3:15 Chatfield and Neblett met Rubin at the Henderson house. Three three left there car parked there, and began to canvass again.

Diagram of Bronwood Negro Section



At all times, Chatfield, Neblett and Rubin were walking on what they thought to be public roads. In the dirt square in front of the West store, however, there is no indication where the public roads ends and private property begins. In any case, Deputy Dunaway did not let Sam West finish telling us where his propert ended, so there is no way of our knowing when we "tresspassed" on his property.

As Chatfield, Neblett and Rubin were walking, Deputy Dunaway and Calvin Lee drove up in the Deputy car. Dunaway stopped, took out three warrants. He asked: "Which one of you is Chatfield, which one Neblett, and which one Rubin." Each of us responded as our names were read. Dunaway said: "I have warrants for your arrest, for tresspassing." He said they were signed by Mr. A.B. Henry, mayor of Bronwood and owner of the property rented by Sam West. Dunaway searched us, and handcuffed us. He put the handcuffs on quite tight, and tightened those of Rubin twice. We got in his car. Several times we said that the handcuffs were hurting Neblett, but Dunaway gave no response other than to say that the court house was not far away. Dunaway left Calvin Lee out at his service station in Bronwood. Dunaway said "Thanks, Calvin." Lee gave us an angry look and said, "Any time I can help you, just let me know."

When we arrived at the court house courtyard, Rubin asked to see his warrant. Dunaway showed it to him, but folded it so that all that was visible was the names of two officials who had signed it.

We were brought in to the jailhouse office, our handcuffs were taken off, and we were searched again. Dunaway yanked our hands back, practically to our shoulders, to take the handcuffs off. This caused extreme pain to Chico, who jumped and yelled. "Stop acting", Dunaway said.

Rubin requested to use the phone in order to call an attorney. Dunaway refused to let him do so, saying "You can call after bond has been set."

RUbin and Chatfield were taken to a cell on one side of the building, Neblett to a cell on the other.

About an hour after we were put in the cells, Deputy Dunaway was sent by Z. T. Mathews to ask if we wanted to post bond or have a hearing. We all chose to have a hearing.

At about 7:00 Rubin and Chatfield began yelling that they wanted to make a phone call to call their lawyer, and wanted to know where the sheriff was. Men outside the cell (presumeably deputies and policemen) gave snide retorts, and one was heard to say: "They jus' want to call the papers." Chatfield and Rubin were put in a cell which had no ventilation, except for the space between the bottom of the door and the floor. The window on the cell door was locked shut, and was not opened until three days later.

Z.T. Mathews spoke to Chico in his cell the first night we were put in. He told him not to sing or shout, because he and Mrs. Mathews live near the jail. Chico mentioned that his arm hurt where the handcuffs had been. Mathews immediately sent for Dr. Ward to examine Chico. Ward confirmed what Mathews had previosly told Chico: "There's no sign of brutality here."

At about 8:00 the next morning, Z.T. Mathews came in with Jim, the jail trustee, to serve us breakfast. He spoke to us at some length, explaining us his view of the Southern situation, and lying to us about several specific points. We kept mentioning to him that we wanted to make a phone call. He insisted that all our rights would be protected. He said that if we had chosen to post bond, we would have been out immediately. He said that he had arranged to have our hearing held at 10:30 Monday morning, and that we would be allowed to call our lawyer in plenty of time for him to prepare for the hearing. He said that both sides had to get witnesses. Rubin stressed that he had not even been with the other two when they "tresspassed", and Mathews kept repeating that he had nothing to do with proving us guilty or innocent - that was up to the courts. He said his only duty had been to arrest us since AB. Henry had taken out a warrant. He left, and came back about a half hour later, telling us that we could now make a phone call.

Rubin called his college, Chico a girl friend, and Chatfield tried to reach Albany

in order to contac the SNCC office, make clear to them to situation, and arrange to contact a lawyer. No one was at the office, so he called Mrs. Caroline Daniels in Dawson. Mrs. Daniels informed Jack that she had called the jail Saturday (the day of our arrest) and was told that we were not there. She also informed Jack that C.B. King was not in town. As soon as he heard that our lawyer was not available, Mathews volunteered the information that we could postpone the hearing until our lawyer returned. We agreed. We were brought back to our respective cells.

About a half an hour later, Z.T. Mathews came back to our cells. He told Chatfield and Rubin: "There's no reason for you to sit in jail until the hearing." He told us that if we wanted he could call the judge and see if we could get out on bond until the hearing. He explicitly stated that we could get out on bond and that our lawyer could then arrange a time for the hearing, and time which would have to be agreeable to the prosecution. He at no time told us that if we posted bond we would be forfieting our hearing. We had stated to him that we wanted a hearing, and he must of known that if we thought posting bond would negate that preference, we would not have posted it. He went out, and came back some time later telling us that the judge had agreed to ~~post~~ allow us to post bond, set at $200 for each of us.

We at no time spoke to our lawyer, but through two or three phone calls to the Albany office, and to Carolyn Daniels, we arranged that bond would be posted by the parents of Jack Chatfield and Larry Rubin. There were several problems in communication. For example, we heard that the Atlanta office of SNCC was trying to raise bond, by Mrs. Daniels. At the same time, Penny Patch told us that C.B. King would be back Monday and that the hearing would be set for Tuesday. Chatfield and Rubin finally made it clear to the Albany office that, since we could have our hearing anyway, there was no reason to stay in jail. (We based this on the information given to us by Z.T. Mathews.)

On ~~Tuesday~~ Wednesday, October 31, Chatfield and Rubin were photographed and finger-printed, although Neblett was not. Carolyn Daniels, Penny Patch, and Faith Holsaert came at about 1:00

News articles:

While in jail, we saw four newspaper accounts of our jailing. ~~THEM~~ Two were from the Atlanta Constitution. They quote Z.T. Mathews as saying that We had been asked to leave the store of Sam West. We left, says the account but came back on foot. These articles appeared Sun., Oct. 28, and Mon., Oct. 29.

The Albany Herald carried an account on Mon., Oct. 29th. The heading is "Officers Report: Dawson Integration Trio Jailed at Negro's Request." The account says that Z.T. Mathews told them that we had refused to leave when Sam West told us to do so. Was Mathews giving out wrong information, without even telling us that the papers had contacted him?

On Wednesday, October 31, an article appeared in the Columbus Enquirer, stating that we had been released on Tuesday. Actually, we had not. Was this information given by Z.T. Mathews?

file Ga Rights

Atla Con. 10-29-62 p. 12

2 Whites, Negro Arrested in Terrell

Constitution State News Service

DAWSON — Three members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, a Negro voter registration group, have been arrested here on trespassing charges.

Terrell County Sheriff Z. T. Matthews identified the men as John H. Chatfield and Larry W. Rubin, white, and Conner Neblett, Negro. He said ages and addresses of the men were not available but added they were about 18 or 19.

The men were arrested late Saturday on a warrant taken out by A. B. Henry, white, who owns a farm in Branwood community operated by Sam West, a Negro, the sheriff said.

Sheriff Matthews said the warrant was taken after West ordered the men to leave his property. The men left in their car but later came back on foot, the sheriff said.

Bond has been set at $200 each, but the men have been unable to make it, the sheriff said. He also said a hearing would be held whenever the men's attorney, C. B. King, Albany, requested it.

SNCC has been conducting voter registration drives in Terrell County where two Negro churches connected with the movement were burned to the ground early in September.

Attorney King was not available for comment Sunday.

Cuban Plane Stopped

GANDER, Nfld. (AP)—A Czechoslovakian airliner carrying 98 persons from Prague to Havana was delayed more than four hours at the airport here Sunday for what customs officials described as a routine check. The plane, with 86 passengers—mostly Cubans—and a crew of 12, was allowed to proceed.

File Ga. Ferrell

TO: STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FROM: CARVER (CHICO) NEBLETT TERRELL COUNTY

NOV 12 1962

Saturday October 27, 1962: At about 12:30pm John Chatfield, Larry Rubin, and Carver (Chico) Neblett arrived in Bronwood, Ga. We parked our car at negro Sam West's store. The three of us went in and bought cokes. I, Chico, played music on the juke box. A white man came in to supply Mr. West(Negro) with bread. Mr. West then asked us to leave. He said that the white people might cause him trouble. The three of us left. I, Chico, was refunded money that was put in the juke box at my request. We were then going downtown to purchase some asperin. On our way downtown we stopped to do some canvassing. When we were halfway to town Larry decidded that he could not face walking downtown with an integrated group. At than moment Deputy Sheriff Dunnaway drove up. The Deputy asked if the black Buick belonged to us. We said yes. The Deputy said that Mr. West didn't want the car on his property. The three of them went back to the store. Deputy Dunnaway was there when we arrived. Jack asked Mr. West where his property ended. The Deputy then cut in. The Deputy said that it was none of Jack's business where the property ended and told us to move the car or be arrested. Jack than turned to Deputy Dunnaway and said I just ~~[illegible]~~ wanted to know how far to move the car. ~~Mr. [illegible]~~ The three of got in the car. Larry got in from the driver's side and sat in the back, Jack got in from the opposite side and sat in front. I, Chico, got behind the wheel. We went to Mr. Henderson's home and parked the car.

Jack and I, Chico, walked toward town while Larry stayed at the Henderson's. Jack and I walked across a portion of Mr Henry's(white) property operated by Mr. West. Jack and I were singing "Ain't gonna let nobody turn me'round". When we got to town Deputy Dunnaway was at a service station owned by Mr. Calvin Lee(white). Calvin Lee also owns the Lee Farm Supply Co. in Bronwood. Jack and I, Chico, went into a Grocery store and requested a small box of asperin. The clerk refused to serve us. Jack and I went to another grocery store and Jack ~~and I~~ ordered a small box of asperin. At that moment Calvin Lee(white) walkedin and persuaded the proprietor to refuse service to us. The two of us went to another store and bought asperin. On our way out of the store we met Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee went into the store. Jack and I, Chico, started back to Mr. Henderson's(Negro) home. We were under Deputy Dunnaway's observation at all times.

Jack and I went back to Mr. Henderson's house to get Larry. Larry said that Deputy Dunnaway had passed the Henderson's home several times. Jack, Larry and I went back down in the Negro neighborhood to do some canvassing. We were about two blocks from the Henderson's when Deputy Dunnaway and Mr. Calvin Leedrove up. Dunnaway said, " which one of you is John Ch tfield", Jack said "me". Dunnaway said, " which on e is Larry Rubin," Larry said,"me." Dunnaway then said, " which one is Carver Neblett." I said, " I am Carver Neblett." Dunnaway then said that Mr. Henry(white), owner of the property that Mr. Sam West(Negro) operated, had issued a warrent for our arrest. Dunnaway then proceeded to put handcuffs on Jack Chatfield, Larry Rubin, and when he put the handcuffs on me, Chico, he put them on extra tight, so tight that I received severe pain. Jack said, " you sure won't get away." Dunnaway said," you wouldn't give me that pleasure." We proceeded to Dawson. When we got to downtown Bronwood, Dunnaway let Mr. Calvin Lee out at his service station. Lee said, "any time I can help you just let me know." I, Chico was in severe pain and I asked Deputy Dunnaway several times to stop and loosen

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

the handcuffs. He just said, " Stop putting on acts, we'll be in Dawson in a couple of minutes" When we arrived at Dawson, Terrell County Jail my right hand was completely numb. We got out of the squad car. Larry asked Deputy Dunaway if he could see the warrent. Deputy Dunaway showed Larry the warrent. Dunaway carried us to the Sheriff's office. He then proceded to take the cuffs off. Jack first, then Larry. When he got to me he seemed to be very reluctant; he unlocked the cuff from my left hand(left) and then pulled my right hand up and twisted the cuffs off and the pain became more severe. Dunaway said, "better be still or I can't get it off." He finally released the cuffs and made me stand up and be searched. He then called a guy named Jim to lock us up. That was the first time that I met Z.T. Mathews. Z.T. said, " This is my jail and as longas you treat me right I'll treat you right. Idont want no singing nor praying, I don't no hollering across the building 'cause me and my wife live here." Sheriff Mathews went on to tell me that his colored folks(at no time did he say "Niggers")were satisfied with the situation down here. He told me that they didn't need anybody coming down here trying to tell them what to do. The Sheriff told me," I've got to protect my colored folks. I'd be a poor law officer if I didn't."I explained that a law official here, was a symbol of fear instead of safety. The Sheriff said," Aw now the colored people do what they want here. It's just that they don't care. " I asked Sheriff Mathews was there any reason for police brutality, holding out my hand. The Sheriff immediately arranged an examination of my hand by a doctor.Dr. Ward examined my hand - he was there in about 10 minutes - and then said, " I don't see any signs of police brutality. I was returned to my cell to stay for four days. I was released on bond Wednesday October 31, 1962.

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Civil Rights And The FBI

afro-american 12/1/62

The Southern Regional Council has charged that the Department of Justice has done very little to protect the rights of colored residents of Albany, Georgia where more than 1,200 have been arrsted for protesting discrimination.

Specifically, the council also blasts Georgia agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for not vigorously investigating the overt violations of Constitutional rights of colored citizens.

Ths failure is, of course, supported by the failure of local federal prosecutors, judges and juries to punish tyrannial law officers and public officials.

That the FBI is remiss in carrying out its responsibilities was revealed in the 1961 report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

The report tells how the FBI in the South failed to follow-through in investigating complaints although such a follow-through is supposed to be the policy of the bureau.

This leaves colored citizens with no protection whatever. It presents segregationists with unlimited opportunity for terrorism, discrimination and flagrant denial of civil liberties.

What we need is a Department of Justice that does not wait for complaints.

We need an FBI that can and will take the offensive in bringing enemies of the Constitution to justice.

We need a Justice Department that will screen its agents carefully in the area of racial attitudes. There are far too many federal officials — in the Justice Department especially — that seem to have taken their oaths of office while holding crossed fingers behind their backs.

They will fight communism — it takes very little courage to be anti-communist in America. They will probe the Black Muslim —although Black Muslims are presently next to no threat at all to America.

* * *

THEY WILL NOT, however, take the bit in their teeth and vigorously search out and prosecute the enemies of the United States who, although they avidly wave the Stars and Stripes, are the most dangerous enemies of all.

Unquestionably they pose the greatest clear and present danger to our democratic way of life.

The Kennedy Administration is justly famed for its high intellectual caliber.

However, to make the most-needed contribution possible to American life, the President and the Attorney General must realize that until each colored American has his civil rights, no white person really has his.

We hope that another year will not pass with the same dismal indictment being made against the FBI that was made this year by the Southern Regional Council, concurred in by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and made last year by the Civil Rights Commission.

file
Ga. Resist.

Atl. Con. 12/7/62

FBI Probes Fire At Negro's Home

V+I - GA.

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State Editor

The FBI said it is investigating a report that the home of a Negro vote registration leader in Sumter County was burned to the ground Thursday by a white man.

An FBI spokesman in Atlanta said agents were investigating to determine if a federal law had been violated.

Trim Porter, 57, father of 14 children, said his home was destroyed by fire shortly after noon Thursday while he was away.

HOUSE 'COLLAPSED'

Porter said he found the house "collapsed" and two of his children sitting in a ditch nearby.

He said his 5-year-old child told him that a white man in a blue car had driven up to the house and told the children, "Get out and go down to the road."

Porter, the senior deacon at the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church where voter registration meetings are held, said only two of his children were at home at the time of the burning. He said his wife was away working in a cotton field.

NO INSURANCE

He announced at a registration meeting Thursday night that his house had been burned.

"I don't have any insurance," Porter said. "It's been a bad year and I had to drop the policy."

Porter said he phoned the FBI about the burning, but he said he was "too frightened" to report the fire to Sumter County Sheriff Fred D. Chappell.

He declined to say why he was frightened.

Sheriff Chappell said he hadn't "heard a thing about it—not even a rumor."

Porter, who owns 250 acres of land in Sumter County, said there "was not even a fire in the stove" when he left his home Thursday.

"I don't know what would make them want to do that," he said.

Porter said that about two weeks ago his mail box was wrecked by vandals. He said he put up a new box and two white men came by in a car and shot holes in it.

Porter has given the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee permission to use his church for voter registration meetings in Sumter. Porter said he is registered to vote and has been a leader in the registration drive.

SNCC began using the Pleasant Grove Church after their former meeting place, the Shady Grove Church, was burned.

file Ga. Resist.

Child's Mishap Caused Fire at Negro's Home

Atl Journal 12-8-62

Buff. Ga.

Special to the Atlanta Journal

AMERICUS, Ga., Dec. 8—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has concluded that a fire which leveled the home of a Negro voter registration worker was accidentally set by his young granddaughter.

The federal agency thus apparently closed its files on the matter. The home of Trim Porter burned Thursday while the 57-year-old Negro was away. Mr. Porter later said that his grandchild, Emma Jean, 5, told him a white man set the blaze.

In its Friday report, the FBI said Emma Jean inadvertently started the blaze when she attempted to build up the fire in a heater. James E. McMahon, special agent in charge of the Atlanta FBI bureau, made the report.

Mr. McMahon said the investigation was conducted by his office, the office of Sumter County Sheriff Fred D. Chappell, and agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Porter is a deacon in the Pleasant Grove Church, where voter registration meetings have been held. He is also personally active in the southwest Georgia voter registration campaign.

FRIENDS of the fire victim said at least eight children were made homeless by the blaze, plus Mr. Porter and his wife. Officials of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which is sponsoring the southwest voter drive, announced in Atlanta Saturday that they were sending clothing to the Porter family, which lost all its possessions in the blaze.

Mr. McMahon said this is what happened:

"Emma Jean, while attempting to add to the fire which was burning a heater in the Porter residence, put newspapers in the heater, and one of the pieces of burning paper fell on a bed. . . .

"This resulted in the total destruction of the house by fire. Emma Jean and her sister, Shirley Ann Holmes, were alone in the house at the time. Both ran to the road in front of the house and escaped injury."

Mr. McMahon said the results of his investigation have been turned over to authorities in Sumter County for "appropriate action."

Negro Child Set Blaze, FBI Finds

Continued From Page 1

residence, put newspapers in the heater, and one of the pieces of burning paper fell on a bed . . .," McMahon said.

"This resulted in the total destruction of the house by fire. Emma Jean and her sister, Shirley Ann Holmes, were alone in the house at the time." McMahon said. "Both ran to the road in front of the house and escaped injury."

Porter announced Thursday night at a Negro voter registration meeting that his house had been burned. Leaders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, a civil rights organization, immediately wired U.S. Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, demanding an investigation by the Justice Department.

Porter is a deacon in the Pleasant Grove Church where the voter registration meetings are held.

Porter also said that his mail box had been shot up by white men. The FBI said it had received no information about that.

Atl Const 12-8-62

Negro's Grandchild Set Fire to Home, FBI Finds

Buff. Ga.

By BILL SHIPP

Constitution State News Editor

A fire which destroyed the home of a Negro vote registration worker in Sumter County was unintentionally set by his 5-year-old granddaughter, the FBI said Friday.

Trim Porter, 57, reported Thursday that his grandchild, Emma Jean, told him the fire was set by a white man while Porter was away.

James E. McMahon, special agent in charge of the Atlanta FBI office, said investigation of the incident has been turned over to Sumter County officers "for appropriate action."

McMahon said the office of Sumter County Sheriff Fred D. Chappell, and agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the FBI determined that the child was responsible for the fire.

"Emma Jean, while attempting to add to a fire which was burning in a heater in the Porter

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

file Ga Rev.

atla const. 1-4-63 p.-8

U.S. Accuses Sasser Officer Of Harassing in Racial Case

AMERICUS (AP) — The federal government Thursday stepped into Negro voter registration troubles again in Terrell County, charging a Sasser, Ga., policeman with harassing and chasing out of town three persons who tried to help register Negroes.

Alleged discrimination against Negro voters in Terrell brought the first voting suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. A federal court enjoined registrars there in 1960 from denying registration to qualified Negroes.

In the latest action, the Justice department filed a criminal information against Denver Edgar Short Sr., Sasser officer. He was charged on six counts with depriving three workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of their constitutional rights and forcing them to leave Sasser. Short was released under $1,000 bond.

The complaint filed in federal court here included an affidavit by Willie Paul Berrien, 26, Negro, who is a student at Clark College in Atlanta.

Berrien, a field worker for the student committee, told of being arrested, along with Prathia Lauraann Hall and Ralph Waldo Allen on Aug. 30, 1962. Miss Hall, a Negro of Philadelphia, is a graduate of Temple University. Allen, a white youth of Melrose, Mass., is a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Berrien, Miss Hall and Allen worked during the summer on voter registration in Terrell County.

Berrien said Short took the three of them to jail after accusing the driver of their car of speeding. They were released after the driver was told he would have to pay a speeding fine or serve time.

The trio was jailed again the same day in nearby Dawson but Berrien said no charges were placed against him and he was released after being held three hours.

Five days later, Berrien charged, the same trio was talking to Negroes about registering to vote when Short drove up and questioned Allen about the license plates on his car. Berrien, Miss Hall and Allen were taken back to Sasser and, the affidavit said, Short ordered them to get out of town or go to jail. Berrien claimed Short shot a pistol into the ground in the direction of their car and ordered them to "git." The officer followed their car to the Negro section of Dawson, Berrien said.

Dawson is the county seat of Terrell County. Sheriff Z. T. Matthews of Terrell, and his deputies, visited a Negro church in Sasser last July where a voter registration meeting was in progress. Matthews said at that time that he had been asked by community officials to investigate a secret meeting of Negroes and white persons.

He termed two of the persons at the meeting "agitators from outside Georgia who are in our county and section to stir up trouble and create tension." Matthews said he advised the group he thought it would be to the best interest of both Negroes and white persons "to discontinue such secret meetings."

RTB file Ga. Resistance

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ATLANTA
DAILY WORLD
p. 1
Date JAN 25 1963

Appts

Senator Johnson Names Four

3 Negro Page Boys Work At Ga. Capitol

History was made on Georgia's Capitol Hill Thursday when Sen. Leroy Johnson, Georgia's first Negro senator in more than 50 years, appointed four page boys to serve as messengers during this legislative session.

In accordance with rules of the General Assembly, 38th District Senator Johnson named four of his slotted five pages.

Johnson's 12-year-old son, Michael, a white youth identified as Roy Gary, 15, and two other Negro youths listed as William Patterson, 17, and Gerald Yancey, 12, were picked to serve as messengers and receive the $3 per day salary.

Michael, a seventh grader at St. Paul of the Cross, said, "I'm enjoying my first day" as he sat at a table in the busy corridor across from the senate chambers.

Gary, a 10th grader at West Fulton, flashed a broad smile and stated: "There's not too much to do yet, but I like it." The Yancey youngster, son of Dr. and Mrs. P. Q. Yancey and classmate to Johnson at St. Paul, came forth proudly and said, "I've carried two messages so far today."

Patterson, who is a senior at Turner School, declared, "It's real nice. I have enjoyed my day at the senate."

Sen. Johnson introduced a bill this week that would junk the traditional ward courtesy method of filling vacancies on the Atlanta Board of Aldermen.

He indicated Thursday that he expects opposition to the bill, "but expects enough support to gain passage."

3 - Ga. Resist

1/26/63

U.S. Jury Frees Sasser Marshal In Rights Cases

Atl. Const.

Suff - Ga.

AMERICUS (AP) — A federal court jury Friday acquitted a south Georgia police officer of charges of violating the civil rights of three persons. It had been charged the officer forced the three to leave town during a drive to register Negro voters.

The jury of 12 white men returned the verdict after deliberating 20 minutes in the case of Denver Edgar Short Sr., a deputy marshal at Sasser in Terrell County.

The government specifically charged Short with depriving three workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of their constiutional rights and forcing them to leave Sasser. Short denied the charges.

3 - Ga Resist

TO: HONORABLE CARL SANDERS, GOVERNOR, STATE OF GEORGIA

FROM: SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, GEORGIA VOTERS LEAGUE - FEBRUARY 9, 1963

SUBJECT: PRESENTATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS AFFECTING ALL CITIZENS AND OF SPECIAL CONCER TO NEGROES

As bi-partisand representatives of the Georgia Voters League and three of the state's largest urban communities, we appreciate this opportunity of presenting our views. The excellent example of leadership you have shown in creating a healthy climate in our great state and in projecting a program to develop constructively our social and economic potential, has inspired all Georgians and aroused the interest of good citizens everywhere.

In order to form a basis for meeting the problems of social change, your attention is invited to the following areas of community life:

I Human Relations
II Employment
III Education
IV Housing
V Health
VI Welfare
VII Justice
VIII Economics
IX Political Action and Government
X State Owned Facilities

These suggestions are offered to implement present state and local activities in the respective fields:

I HUMAN RELATIONS - It is recommended that a commission be established to stud and make recommendations for the solution of problems, continuation and enhancement of mutual understanding, open communication and good will.

A. The Governor will appoint bi-racial representatives from each of the ten U. S. Congressional Districts:

1. Three white and two Negro, from Districts One, Two, Three, Five, Six, Eight and Ten.
2. One white and one Negro from Districts Four, Seven and Nine.
3. Nine from the state at large for balance.

B. An office, staff and budget will be provided to carry out the functions of the Commission.

C. Proper public relations is recognized as an essential function.

II EMPLOYMENT - Each state department should be requested to submit a plan and to co-operate with the extension of equal opportunity in government, business and industry, to all citizens, in line with merit employment and laws governing labor relations. Increased purchasing power is known to mean higher state income and more prosperity.

A. The State Department of Labor would be called upon to eliminate separate application, referral and up-grading procedures, to the end that any public or private employee will be eligible for and assigned to the job for whic he is qualified and promoted without regard to race, creed, color or religion, so that full manpower resources of the state may be utilized on a basis of efficiency.

III EDUCATION - We urge attention in these specific areas, to overcome deficiencies that retard our progress as citizens, limit the utilization of manpower contribute to juvenile delinquency, raise the level of crime and maintain a national disgrace:

A. Public Schools - Kindergarten, Elementary and High Schools-

1. Curriculum improvement and equalization, as well as, enforcement of the Compulsory Attendance Law.
2. Enrichment courses to raise the achievement levels of pupils.
3. Special training for teachers to improve and equalize standards of instruction.
4. Vocational guidance and recreation.
5. Recognition of the U. S. Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

4- Georgia - Resistance

B. Vocational Schools -

1. Leadership in determining economic consequencies of a dual educational system.
2. Equality of opportunity in vocational choices and courses.

C. Junior Colleges -

1. Encouragement of Education Departments to locate new schools where the dual system may not eventually become an economic burden.
2. Consultation between local leadership in both races to bring about equality of educational opportunity in the Junior College system.

D. Higher Education -

1. Raising the standard of all institutions to the state and national levels in equipment, facilities, teaching and learning, as rapidly as possible.
2. Opening all facilities to any citizens who wish to apply.
3. Providing graduate and professional study, as well as, internships, to all citizens on a basis of equality.

IV HOUSING - Traditional patterns of living have relegated most of our people to slum and sub-standard conditions, which produce relatively higher percentages of crime, juvenile delinquency and ill health.

A. The State Housing Authority should be activated, with representation from all segments of the population, to take leadership in finding ways and means of promoting, financing and developing decent, low-cost housing in all areas of the state, in co-operation with local governments and private capital.

B. Facilities of the Are Redevelopment, RAD and other Federal agencies should be investigated and used wherever possible.
C. The problems of land acquisition and expansion for housing should be solved in urban, as well as, rural areas of the state.

V HEALTH - There is a woeful lack of equality in facilities in every county, which keeps our people in the lower levels of health standards:

A. Leadership needed in making facilities available to all citizens.

B. Training doctors and dentists, as well as specialists, should be urged.

VI WELFARE - We have no facilities for investigating and recommending improvements in the field. Confirmed and unconfirmed reports, results of studies and complaints of public officials on such problems as that of unwed mothers, point up the need of an agency at the state level to search out and report the truth for appropriate action.

VII JUSTICE The administration of justice is conducted under an antiquated system, which is bogged down with prejudice, traditional discriminations and rural philosophy. The way out is long and tedious, but some immediate remedies are available:

A. The treatment accorded to Negroes by the State Highway Patrol all over the state is deplorable, unnecessary and uncalled for. They should be courteous and regulatory, rather than prejudicial and abusive.

B. Appointments of judges - Judiciousness and legal ability should outweigh political considerations.

C. Petit and grand jury lists should be open to all taxpayers in every county.

VIII ECONOMICS - Business and industry are fields in which state government gives little encouragement to Negroes. Those institutions which have been developed grew in spite of handicaps, under the most competitive economy in the world. Small business and no industry offer only meagre hopes to our youth.

IX POLITICAL ACTION AND GOVERNMENT - The wise and prudent use of the ballot has been encouraged, as our people have registered in larger numbers. Like other citizens, however, good government and recognition encourage them; bad government and discrimination discourage and frighten them. The new progressive state government can effective help by:

A. Appointing Negroes to policy-making positions in all state departments.

B. Equal employment opportunities in state government at all levels and thruout the state, with special emphasis on such jobs as:

1. Revenue Agents
2. Sales tax collectors
3. Tax accountants, investigators and auditors
4. Stenographers and office workers
5. Clerks
6. Fire marshalls
7. B uilding inspectors
8.
8. State patrolmen
9. GB I Agents
10. Physicians
11. Architects
12. Engineers
13. Highway foremen
14. Beauty and barber inspectors

D. Recruitment of Negroes in the National Guard.

E. Assistance with legislation and voter-registration procedures in all counties where Negroes are limited or not allowed to register.

F. Requirement that voting lists be equitably purged according to law.

G. State action on eliminating voting irregularities.

H. Elimination of separate tax records, voting lists and polling places thru state action.

X STATE OWNED FACILITIES - Freedom for all citizens can best be exemplified at the state level, action upon which may not always be controlled by the Executive Department. Influence from that office, however, will go a long way toward creating a climate in which citizens and voluntary agencies may seek to work out understandings and agreements for the common good, which will place the Georgia we love in the forefront of Democratic areas of the world. A few of these facilities are:

A. The University System

B. State Parks and Recreational Facilities

C. Roadside Parks and Tourist Welcoming Stations

D. The Capitol Cafeteria and Henry Grady Hotel

E. Tax, Auto Tag and Auto License Offices

F. State Hospitals

It is clearly understood that many suggestions offered would be long-term achievements. Some, however, could be followed immediately; others more progressively and the rest classified as goals toward which we would hope that proper officials and state agencies could initiate steps at the outset, thru adequate study, wise planning and prudent execution. Taking pride in our continued efforts in the long struggle which you and our best leadership has waged for good government, we wish to join the main stream of progress which all of us can see in the days ahead.

Respectfully submmitted: J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta
William Randall, Macon
Hosea Williams, Savannah

Memo from **WILEY A. BRANTON**

This was recently presented to Gov. Sanders in a personal interview. I do not know what his attitude was toward the proposals but will endeavor to find out.

WAB.

JM ✓
RB ✓
LWD ✓
PA ✓
ML ✓
SB - does Research have a copy?
Return to VEP

REGISTRARS' AUTHORITY IS ATTACKED

Voting registrars are given "too much discretion and authority," a League of Women Voters member said Friday.

The General Assembly should establish a "simple" voting requirement "which would not allow for such subjectivity" by registrars, Mrs. Neil Moran told the bill of rights subcommittee of the Constitutional Revision Commission.

MRS. MORAN—who said voting qualifications are the league's "chief concern" — recommended that "simple factual knowledge" should be sufficient to register an illiterate person. She indicated no requirement is needed for a literate person.

"What is 'good character' or a 'reasonable interpretation'?" she asked. "As the law stands there may be 159 different interpretations of these qualifications," she said.

The league representative also recommended that residency requirements for voting—1 year in the state and 6 months in the county—be reduced," to meet the competition of forward-looking states."

JACK WILLIAMS of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters asked the subcommittee to broaden constitutional protection of freedom of the press, to include radio and television. He said the broadcasting industry desires "protection" and "recognition" by such a constitutional status.

Recommendations to eliminate unnecessary or statutory provisions from the new constitution, being drawn up by the revision commission, were made by Mrs. Moran and by Trammel E. Vickery of the Georgia Bar Association.

MR. VICKERY SAID the constitutional section which reads "the power of the courts to punish for contempt shall be limited by legislative acts," is a "most serious question." involving the relationship between the legislative and judicial branches of government. He said a special bar committee on constitutional change would present the commission with a detailed study of this question.

The Atl. Journal
9-6-63 VEP

Ga. Assistance

file Georgia Resistance

driving these agitators in Selma and Dallas County, Ala. Such interference in local administration is unwarranted, highly inflammatory, and completely unjustified. Request you advise me as to legal authority such expenditures of taxpayers money. Your immediate order stopping this flagrant violation and illegal use of public funds should be forthcoming.

KENNETH A. ROBERTS,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the continued interference by Justice Department personnel in State and local matters and assisting agitators in provoking the people of Alabama, is totally and completely unwarranted and should be discontinued immediately. Such actions only tend to incite riot, bloodshed, and turmoil. Removal of such personnel and permitting the local law officers and officials to handle these matters is essential to the establishment of peace. The objectives of the Justice Department, which I highly question, cannot and will not be accomplished through support of agitators and outside interlopers. It should be and must be stopped immediately.

Civil Rights Demonstrations in Georgia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, October 22, 1963

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, on Thursday, October 17, the New York Times carried an editorial entitled "How Strong a Civil Rights Law?" The editorial points out that—

> Retreat before the battle is the worst way to block the campaign of southern Democrats to scuttle any meaningful civil rights legislation. There is no place for partisanship in the fight for a sound civil rights bill; but to seek unity through an approach based on the lowest common denominator of consensus arms the bill's enemies more than it does its friends.

The Times reiterated its stand in an editorial on Monday, October 21.

I am completely in accord with the position expressed in these editorials. We are fighting for the right. Let us not surrender before the battle is joined. Title III is vital to effective protection of civil rights.

The need for it is graphically demonstrated in the case of Donald Harris and those who have been imprisoned in Americus, Ga., since early August, held without bail, and facing a charge of inciting to insurrection, a charge that carries the death penalty. I have been in touch with the Department of Justice about the matter. As yet the Department has been unwilling to intervene in the case. I believe there are very strong legal and moral grounds for doing so, and I have so written to the Attorney General. This is a flagrant instance of the misuse of law to intimidate the exercise of constitutional rights. If it is allowed to proceed it will set a pattern of intimidation by law enforcement officers in many parts of the South. I believe it is outrageous that the Government should turn its back on the case, particularly at the very time that the Department of Justice argues that title III is neither needed nor wanted.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of my most recent letter to the Attorney General on this case, the full texts of the editorials, and a news article in today's Washington Post appear in today's Appendix.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 21, 1963]

THE TEST ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The central issue in the congressional battle over civil rights has been pointed up by the National Council of Churches of Christ in its appeal to the Kennedy administration and Republican leaders to back the strong rights bill approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee. "The basic issue of social justice must not be compromised," the council declares.

On at least three counts the subcommittee bill does a better job of insuring social justice than the administration's original proposals. It would authorize Federal suits to end denial of civil rights through police brutality; protect Negro voters in State, as well as Federal, elections and set up a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission. Whatever the bill's technical flaws, all of which can be eliminated through more precise language, it deserves bipartisan support. Its goal is not perfectionism; it is justice.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 17, 1963]

HOW STRONG A CIVIL RIGHTS LAW?

In submitting—at long last—his omnibus civil rights bill to Congress in June, President Kennedy said: "In this year of the emancipation centennial, justice requires us to insure the blessings of equality for all Americans and their posterity—not merely for reasons of economic efficiency, world diplomacy and domestic tranquility—but, above all, because it is right." Now the administration finds itself embarrassed because a House Judiciary Subcommittee has approved a civil rights bill the White House considers too strong to have any realistic chance of passage.

Attorney General Kennedy has gone before the full committee to urge that some of the strengthening provisions be knocked out in the interest of attracting more support from middle-of-the-road Republicans and Democrats. That any bill finally adopted will need the backing of Republicans, as well as of northern and western Democrats, is incontestable. But its concessions to political expediency contrast sharply to the administration's previous emphasis on the primacy of the moral issue in the national struggle for full equality for every American.

The Attorney General may be right in suggesting that "unclear" language in some sections of the revised bill would give the Federal Government authority to encroach on State powers in areas totally divorced from civil rights. If so, the language ought to be, and can be, made more explicit. A similar clarification of language may be in order in other sections but always with a concern for protecting Negro rights not restricting them.

The inclusion of State, as well as Federal, elections in the bill's provisions to safeguard voting rights is a significant improvement over the original administration bill. So is the provision for a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, with power over discrimination by employers and unions. Both deserve more forceful backing than the Attorney General gave them.

Retreat before the battle is the worst way to block the campaign of southern Democrats to scuttle any meaningful civil rights legislation. There is no place for partisanship in the fight for a sound civil rights bill; but to seek unity through an approach based on the lowest common denominator of consensus arms the bill's enemies more than it does its friends.

In the appeal to conscience he addressed to the Nation a few days before his civil rights message, the President declared that this country, for all its hopes and all its boasts, "will not be fully free until all its citizens are free." That is the yardstick that ought to guide Congress in the debate now nearing a climax in the House Judiciary Committee.

FOUR JAILED IN GEORGIA TO FACE INSURRECTION TRIAL

(By Robert E. Baker)

A Georgia prosecutor said yesterday that he has changed his mind and will prosecute four civil rights demonstrators being held in the Americus, Ga., jail on charges of "inciting an insurrection."

The charge carries a maximum death penalty upon conviction.

The prosecutor, Solicitor General Stephen Pace, Jr., of Sumter County, thus set the stage for a showdown in a case that has caught the attention of Congressmen, the Kennedy administration and the civil rights movement as a whole.

The four demonstrators—John Perdew, 21, a Harvard University student from Denver; Zev Aelony, 25, a fieldworker for CORE from Minneapolis; Ralph Allen, 22, Trinity University student from Melrose, Mass., and Don Harris, 24, a fieldworker from New York for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—were arrested during antisegregation demonstrations in Americus last August 8 and 9. Perdew and Allen are white.

In an exhaustive story of the case, the October 13 issue of the Denver Post stated that Prosecutor Pace pored through the law books to find a strong law to keep the young men out of circulation.

Pace came up with the insurrection law enacted in 1871. It permits no bond. Pace said he was unaware that it carried the death penalty until after he had decided on the charge.

Last month, three members of the Colorado congressional delegation—Republican Senators GORDON ALLOTT and PETER H. DOMINICK and Democratic Representative BYRON G. ROGERS—urged the Justice Department to use its power to get the jailed men released until their trials.

The case spurred demands for inclusion of title III in the proposed civil rights bill—giving the Justice Department specific power to bring legal action in such cases.

Morris B. Abram, Atlanta attorney now with a New York law firm investigated the case for the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, a top-drawer legal group that has the blessing of President Kennedy.

Abram was retained by Aelony's parents. He promptly filed suit in Federal court challenging the constitutionality of the insurrection statute and asking for an injunction to stop Americus officials from using it.

Jack Greenberg, chief counsel of the NAACP legal defense fund, filed similar suits for the other three men.

But 10 days ago, Pace taped a radio interview for an Atlanta station in which he said he had serious doubts that he would ever call the insurrection cases up for trial.

"The basic reason for bringing these charges was to deny the defendants bond," Pace said in the interview, which was broadcast on Sunday. "We were in hopes that by holding these men we would be able to talk to their lawyers and talk to their people and convince them that this type of activity is not the right way to go about it."

But yesterday Pace changed his mind. He said he probably would go ahead with the prosecution on the insurrection charges and indicated he had been unable to negotiate a settlement with lawyers for the men.

A three-judge Federal court will hear arguments challenging the legality of the law in Americus on October 31.

OCTOBER 17, 1963.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: You will recall that early in September I wrote you concerning the imprisonment since early August of Donald Harris, a recent Rutgers graduate, and three others in Americus, Ga. They were arrested, as you know, in the course of demonstrations and charged with "inciting to insurrection," a capital offense under Georgia law.

I was frankly appalled by Mr. Marshall's reply of September 20 in which he stated that "our investigations relating to any of these persons would be limited to a possible violation of 18 U.S.C. 242, sometimes referred to as the 'police brutality' statute." It seems to me unconscionable that the Federal Government should feel unable to intervene in what is patently an outrageous misuse of law to intimidate the exercise of constitutional rights. Further, I believe there is a statutory basis on which the Government can and should act.

Surely the U.S. Government need not continue to stand by helplessly while four young men remain incarcerated—in flagrant violation of the most elementary principles of law. The Georgia constitution declares that, "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; nor shall any person be abused in being arrested, while under arrest, or in prison." The 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution provides, "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

How do these square with the facts in this case?

Donald Harris and his coworkers were engaged in a voters' registration campaign when they were arrested during a demonstration. In addition to insurrection charges, a number of peace bonds have been issued against them, amounting to $40,000 in each case. In any case, since inciting to insurrection is a capital offense, no bail is permitted. A writ of habeas corpus has been denied by the Georgia courts, I am informed. The grand jury to which the charges will be presented for indictment will not meet until late November. While I assume that ultimately these young men will escape the death penalty, it could well take several years of torturous litigation to free them.

Why does not the Federal Government proceed under section 1941, title 42, of the United States Code, as it did in the case of *U.S.* v. *Wood*, 295 Fed Rep. 2d 772, to enjoin the unlawful conduct of the prosecutor, the police chief and other officials in conspiring to interfere with the right of other persons to vote?

For myself, I believe the facts in the case provide ample ground for proceeding against law enforcement officials who would, under color of law, subvert the clear intent of the Constitution and the general statutes. I am particularly concerned by the failure of the Justice Department to show greater interest in this case because of your own suggestion that title III of the civil rights bill be dropped. The position of the Department has so far taken in the Harris case is difficult to understand in any event, but it is completely incomprehensible in view of the Department's position before the House Judiciary Committee that a title III provision in the pending civil rights bill is in part unneeded, in part unwarranted. I cannot reconcile this with the statement that the Department is unable to act, beyond investigating charges of police brutality, in the Harris case, which like the Wood case is essentially a voting rights case.

I urge that the U.S. Department of Justice reconsider its position, for the injustice being done to Americans in Americus cries out for remedy.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD P. CASE.

Aberdeen and the H-Bomb

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1963

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an article on the importance of the special nuclear reactor at Aberdeen to our national defense. This article was written by a distinguished and veteran science reporter, William J. Perkinson, for the Baltimore Sun of October 13, 1963.

Mr. Perkinson, in his article, outlines the reason why I, and the rest of the Maryland delegation have fought so vigorously for this atomic pulse reactor. I am delighted to add that authorization for this reactor was approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday. I ask the support of the House for the retaining authorization for the reactor in the military construction bill when it goes to conference.

ABERDEEN AND THE H-BOMB

The political cat-and-dog fight that New York Congressman are waging, successfully at present, to prevent the Department of Defense from building a special nuclear reactor at Aberdeen Proving Ground illustrates why many military commanders were reluctant to give all-out, unqualified support to the nuclear test ban treaty unless certain safeguards were met.

The military men were afraid that "a sense of euphoria," or false feeling of well-being, would sit in.

The Aberdeen fiasco indicates the fears were justified.

MAIN PURPOSE

The reactor that the Department of Defense wants to build at Aberdeen for use at present rather than some 2, 3, or more years from now is designed to help overcome some of the biggest advantages Russia has as a result of the Soviet's development of superhydrogen bombs in the 100 or more megaton class.

In the words of Dr. Ed Minor, of the Ballistics Research Laboratory of the Aberdeen Proving Ground:

"The principal purpose of this (proposed) reactor is to simulate a nuclear burst as close as we can. The second purpose of the reactor is that by repetition of the reactor pulsing you can get a nuclear radiation source at minimum cost at a given location without expensive field setups as in major nuclear tests with actual weapons."

Other military witnesses also stated that the reactor would be used to see how both chemical and bacteriological weapons, particularly certain viruses, are affected by nuclear explosions under field conditions.

Col. Barton O. Baker, of the Army's Research and Development Section, put it this way, "The major reason for this reactor is to find out with the systems in being today what will or will not withstand a nuclear environment (the effects created by the explosions of hydrogen bombs), and if the system will not withstand it then it will bring about a redesign or a proper shielding to permit it to withstand this nuclear environment. . . .

"The other purpose for it would be for testing bacteriological warfare agents which we know are susceptible to nuclear radiation."

BLACKOUT EFFECTS

Colonel Baker also said that the special-type pulse reactor—far in advance of anything in existence or known to have been planned elsewhere—would be used to study the "blackout effects known to be associated with super H-bombs tests."

The blackout effect—and in some cases the actually freezing of switches on some types of guided missile equipment—is thought to be due to what is called "an electromagnetic pulse" that results when large H-bombs are exploded above the earth.

According to the Army testimony, there is also good reason to believe that the "E.M.P." could literally "defuse" antiballistic missile missiles causing them to fly harmlessly through the air.

The importance of finding out whether such things actually occur or whether they are just "a theoretical probability" is the reason the Army is pressing to get started as soon as possible on a nuclear reactor that would simulate the "E.M.P." effects of an H-bomb.

President's Foreign Investment Tax Proposal Does More Harm Than Good

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 22, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee has been discussing the President's proposal for a tax on foreign investments. I criticized the plan as "the wrong solution to a problem improperly identified."

As a part of this statement I would like to include further criticism of the program as seen by Henry Hazlitt in the current issue of Newsweek. Mr. Hazlitt's column follows:

A SHORTSIGHTED TARIFF

(By Henry Hazlitt)

The mere proposal by the President on July 18 of a retroactive tax on American purchases of foreign securities has already done great harm. It has brought about paralysis in such investment, created world uncertainty, and undermined confidence in the dollar. If the administration does not withdraw the proposal, Congress should reject it promptly.

The proposal has now received impressive criticism from many quarters, but the most thorough analysis I have seen was in the congressional testimony on August 21 on behalf of the Investment Bankers Association of America by Amyas Ames, its president, and by Andrew N. Overby, chairman of its foreign-investment committee and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and

To: Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee file Ga, Reint
~~[illegible]~~
6 Raymond Street NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia

NOV 12 1962

From: Southwest Georgia Voter Registration Project
504 South Madison Street
Albany, Georgia
Submitted by: Jack Chatfield

Terrell Report, November 2

We moved into Bronwood, six miles from Dawson, on about the 22 of October. Four of us went in — Nathaniel Beach, Joe Pitts (Albany men) and Chico Neblett and myself. The first day in Bronwood was peaceful and we spent our time making sure we were seen. We walked past the elementary school during recess and walked through the streets. Talked to one lady who told us she and another lady had attempted to apply for voting prvilege once in 1957 or 1958 but had been told that the registar was "out to lunch". The second lady, who we contacted the same day, is now on welfare and rellls us she is not about to try it again. We are still workingof course, but we failed to find the leader that I expected we might find. The first lady, a Mrs. ilas, talks sensibly and bitterly and fluently about Terrell County and Bronwood, tolld us that xxxbx the mayor of Bronwood, a Mr. AB Henry, murdered a Negro man 17 years ago and neverserved for it, was elected mayor as a finale. Mrs. Silas tells us that if we can get someone to go with her to the registration office she will go. Sounds serious We are pushing Wednesday night meetings hard with her, as with everyone. There has not g been a new face in a meeting since I have been here — two months. Part of this was due to lack of car and lack of man, especially for a couple of weeks during September. Anyway: that seems to be the problem; non one comes to the meetings.

Feeling our way around Bronwood we got the name of who is apparently the leader of the colored folk in Bronwood — a Mr. Wilbert Henderson. Mr. Wilbert Henderson is a frightened old man. More of that.

On our second day in Bronwood, which was sometine during the week of October 21-27, deputy sheriff Dunaway stopped us and asked us if we had business. This was after two trucks, each with two white men inside, had passed us a few times as we were walking or on Peoples' porches. I believe that one of these men, a Mr. Calvin Lee, who was driving a truck lettered on the side "Lee's Farm Service", called Dunaway. I told Dunaway that we did have vusines, that we were working on voter registration. He asked for our identification, write down our three names, and drove off without a word. There was a second man in the car, an old man, who I believe might have been Mr. Essey (spelling?), the town cop. I don't know.

On the day that Dunaway stopped us, Larry Rubin, white, and Chico were with me. Nathaniel Beach and Joe Pitts had not turned out well together so we decided not to take them back in, or something. They had complained the day before because it was turning out to be such a long day.

We finished canvassing without incident, save that Calvin Lee et friend stopped in front of a house where the three of us were talking with a lady (Mrs. Collier) and called the lady to the truck. Mrs. Collier told us that Mr. Lee had asked who we were and I believe he had told her not to talk with us. We left the house then because Mrs. Collier turned to her washing with such vigor that we decided we had better move on, with a smile, of course.

Chatfield continued

On that same afternoon the three of us walked into Bronwood proper, or improper, to go to the rest room and to raise hell by going to the rest room. We went to a gas station in the middle of town and out came Calvin Lee and told us to get off his property and not come back. We went to a second gas station where we were told there was no rest room. We had previously, the day before, bought bread and sandwich meat at a grocery store without incident. As we were walking back down the sidewalk out came Calvin Lee and a second man.

As we walked past the second man said, "low grade sons of bitches."

But we got back to the colored section without further incident.

On talking to Mr Henderson we found out the names of ministers, et al in Bronwood. Mr Henderson's instruction to us were consistently, "Go and see him. But dont tell him who sent you." His granddaughter is registered but he and his wife are, he tells me, too old and too fragile and too illiterate. We explained things, but it takes a state of mind. We are working on Mr Hendereon's state of mind, Strategy is this: get him so deep that the white men won't believe his lies. Mr Henderson's mind at this time is pablum with a dash of window putty.

On the third day in Bronwood, Saturday October 27, we parked in the dirt square that sits in front of the store run by Sam West, who is a person known, among Negroes and whites, all over Terrell County. We walked in and ordered cokes and a girl served us. Mr West then appeared and told us to leave. "The white folks dont like having you around," he said. "They might get me in trouble."

We left the store and began walking into Bronwood. We stopped at a house on the way and continued in. We were about half way there when Dunaway drove up from the direction of West's store and told us that we would have to move our car off his property, at the request of Mr West. We started back up to West's store. When we got there we walked directly up to Mr West. We asked him where his property ended. He was in the middle of his definition when Dunaway walked up. He had parked in his old spot beside Sam West's store. He told Sam West, "You dont have to tell me a thing, Sam". I told Dunaway that we were trying to find out where the property ended.(Ourchcme was to move the car just barely off the property.) Dunaway did not answer me; he turned to Sam West and said, "It's up to you, Sam, whether you want me around or not." Sam said, "No suh. I dont want me around." We left without further words.

We drove the car to Mr Henderson's house and parked it on his property. Larry stayed with the car while Chico and I started into Bronwood again. We walked down the road and cut off to the left, following the road that ran through what I know now to be West's property. Dunaway's car was parked there as we walked past.

We continued into Bronwood and walked into a grocery store and asked for aspirin. The white lady told us, when we asked that she would not serve us. We left. We walked into another store and the man was about to give us the aspirin that we wanted when in popped Calvin Lee, the omnipresent wonder, and asked the man, holding his arm, "What you sellin'?" The man said to Calvin Lee, "Is that them." Calvin Lee said it was. The man told us he could not sell us anything. We left and went to a third store where the senile old man behind the counter gave us the aspirin before Calvin Lee could get there. Calvin Lee met us coming out. He entered and we began walking back to the colored section.

Deputy Dunaway's car was parked at the gas station during this entire time. (Calvin Leef's gas station)

When we got back to Sam West's store Dunaway's car was parked there again. There were two

Chatfield, Continued

other men in the car with him. One of the men was the Omnipresent Presence, Calvin Lee. I dont who the other one. I suspect that it might have been A B Henry, the mayor and owner of the property.

We walked close to the car again. We continued up to the Henderson's and picked up ~~Ink~~ Larry and began walking back down to canvass. Dunaway stopped us as we were walking back toward West's place (intending actually to stop before we got to it and go into Mrs Silas' house) and told us we werem under arrest. Calvin Lee, alas, was in the car.

Dunaway slapped the handcuffs on and Chico's were bit tight. Mine were tight too, and when he had finished with all three of us he went back and tightened Larry's. But Chico has the wrists. We got into the car and on the way to Dawson I told Dunaway three times that Chico's handcuffs were tight. He shrugged it off with, "We'll be there in a minute."

(report continued on another sheet)

When we arrived at the jailhouse Dunaway took of Larry's and my handcuffs. When he took off Chico's cuffs, Chico hit the ceiling. Dunaway had yanked Chico's hand back over his houlder to get at one of the handcuffs. I don't believe Dunaway intended to hurt Chico badly but I don't think Dunaway intended to be polite.

He put us in the cells. Chico wade taken to the colored side and Larry and I were placed alone with each other in another cell. Before he had taken us to the cell both Larry and I had requested that we be allowed phone calls. Dunaway told us that we would be allowed phone calls after bond was posted. We were put in the cells at approximately 4:00 or thereabouts.

Some time passed. Then Dunaway came and opened the small batted window and asked me if I preferred to post bond immediately or schedule a committment hearing. I said that I preferred a committment hearing.

At one point I thought I heard Sheriff Mathews outside. I called for him and he answered briefly. I said we wanted a phone call immediatly. This was about 7:00. Larry said he heard someone outside say, "they just want to call newspapers."

At eight o'clock the next morning we were served food by ZT Mathews, who then lamented for hours about the plight of the South — i.e., without Southern press, without justice. We asked ZT that we be allowed immediately to make a phone call. ZT said he had 72 hours but never really said what he had 72 hours to do. I mentioned the phone call many times and after we had finished eating and after ZT had finished talking about the Southern press he took us out to make a phone call. I called Mrs. Carolyn Daniels.

Our call was thus: three walls, including the wall to the outside, none of which had window; mere brick. The door had a small recrangular door in it that opened up and left bats as an impediment to a dog's even crawling through. This small window was not opened however, for three days. It was finally left open a little self-consciously, I thought, by Dunaway on Tuesday morning. We were thus Saturday to Tuesday without air circulation or ventilation. ZT came to our cell twice on Sunday to bring us meals and to talk about the Southern press but he never made a move to open the little window. We pretended there was no little window to open, thinking that if we di so we'd stump ZT further. Which I think we did.

When I telephoned Mrs. Daniels' I found that CB King was not in town. ZT had scheduled the hearing for Monday morning, so we told ZT that we wanted the hearing postponed. ZT came back to our cell later on and told Larry and I that we could post bond right now and get out until the hearing. We said fine, that he should post bond. ZT was careful to close the little window.

On Monday Larry took a shower and steamed up the place. ZT came in and asked who had taken a shower. Larry said he had. ZT couldn't believe it; I couldn't either. ZT then began the old conversation again and told us that we were dealing, in our work, with only one small segment of the population and that we should try to reach the whole population. He said we should not dress the way we did. It made for lack of what he called "prestij" . We told him we didn't get paid enough to wear clean clothes each day. We said we only got ten dollars a week. ZT couldn't believe that either.

Poor ZT

On Tuesday morning we were fingerprinted by Dunaway and another deputy whom I don't know. After I was fingerprinted Dunawayasked me if I had any identifying marks or scars. I said that I had four identifying marks or scars onmy left arm. The deputy, in a businesslike manner, pulled up my sleeve and asked me what kind of identifying marks or scars I had. I said they were bullet wound marks or scars. When Mr. Dunaway took me back to the cell, where Larry was, he left the little window open part way after making the motion of shutting it. Poor Mr. Dunaway. The little window was open from Tuesday morning until Wednesday morning, when we got out.

When we left, we offered ZT Mathews the fruit cake that the people from Koinonia, who had visited us the night before, had left expressly for him. He refused it, saying that he did not take bribes, He said it could be construed as a bribe.

When we got outside we me Penny and Faith and we all (including Chico) hugged them. A crowd of faces watched us from the courthouse door. We went to Mrs. Daniels' and from there to Bronwood to pick up belongings that Mr. Henderson had removed from our car when it was parked in his yard. Dunaway had driven the car from Bronwood to Dawson, I believe at Chico's request.

When we got Mr. Henderson's house Mr. Henderson said he wanted tospeak with us. We went inside. He expressed great fear of the repercussions that might emanate from his participating with us. He told us that a White man, a Mr. Lloyd Spear, from Bronwood, had asked that Mr. Henderson publish a statement in the Dawson News stating that he had nothing to do with us or our activities. He also told us that Calvin Lee, who owns Lee's Farm Service, refused to weigh a load of corn for Mr. Henderson. He told us that Calvinlee and, he thought, another man had been going from house to house in the colored section telling people not to associate with us. I do not know how many houses he went in. I do know, for certain, one house. Mr. Henderson also told us that a Mr. Jesse Lane fro Sasser had instructed him not to associate with us.

We left Mr. Henderson to return to Albany.

On Thursday, November 1, we (Chicoz Neblett, Larry Rubin, Prince Turner, Joe Pitts and myself) returned to Bronwood to canvass. We parked our car at the Henderson's house again. Mr. Henderson, who was outside when we arrived, called all of us in. The main point of his conversation was that there are some bad White folks in this county. We told him we knew that there were. He said that he was an old man, that could not stand the strain xf that might stem from the voter registration drive. He talked on and on and tole us that he was one hundred per cent for us, that he would give us half a dollar out of each dollar if we so requested. He did not so request. He told us again about the incidents with the corn weighing et al. We told him again and again that we were not unaware of how uncomfortable life might get for him. In fact we were as aware if not more aware than he himself was. We still insisted that he bare his soul and stand up. He said that he would give us fifty cents out of every dollar. Souls are descending in market value.

He told us again the name of a minister in Bronwood, a Reverend Motley, and told us that we should go to his house and park our car right in front. We said that we would do that when we went to Reverend Motley's house. When we left Henderson's house we didn't take our car.

We broke up into two groups after a short argument about how to break up. Larry did not want to go with Joe Pitts, who needles him constantly. Chico and Larry went together and Prince and Joe and I went in the other group. The three of us went straight to Mrs. Silas' house. She came onto the porch to talk to us. I say this because I feel she knew very well what she was doing: talking to the three of us, unmistakably freedom riders even from a distance because of the integrated group, in full view of the street. We sat and talked for about a half hour or a little less. Mrs. Silas told us that AB Henry killed a man 17 years ago, or had helped kill a man. She told us that Sam West was scared. She said that Calvin Lee had gone into the Richardson's house next door. She said she had seen him go in. She could not name any more houses he had been in.

The Richardson's, to my understandint, denied this to Joe Pitts and Prince Turner. Or Mrs. Richardson denied it. While we webe at the Silas' house I saw Mrs. Richardson come out onto her porch. She glanced to her left and saw us. Gangbusters. Back inside the house.

We did not canvass many houses. One lady would not let us in, even after we had had a short conversation with her through the door. We went to the Dyke's house. Mrs. Dykes

is the one who tried to register a few years ago. She and her family are now on county welfare. We watched TV for a half hour or so and left. The door was open the entire time, apparently at the will of the Dykes.

During the entire afternoon we did not see one White man in the colored section. None of us went into Bronwood proper, which we will do when we go back.

I think we really have begun in Bronwood. In three day we have raised hell with Henderson. When I went back to get the car and pick up the other boys, Mr. Henderson requested that I not park the car on his property. He told us before that a White man had told him to issure a warrant for our arrest, if we came back there and bothered him. Mr. Henderson's house is in full view of the elementary school. We have passed the school a few times at recess.

I feel that the resurgence of Dunaway's activity, the arrest, are excellent signs. Henderson, poor man, has been harrassed in three days more than he has been his entire life, defining harrassment here as having his unhappy black man's peace disturbed beyond repair. Hopefeully, it will be only a matter of a week before we get a new man at the meetings. The episodes in Bronwood have probably begun the tongues wagging again after a long lull.

I think that strategy in canvassing should not only have its basis in the hammer effect, but in the prairie fire effect; meaning that there should be a frenzy of action not only in one town but perhaps in two orthree towns during the period of one week. When you only have two men, you have a lot of things to do. I thik that an appearance shall we say twodays, in, for instance, Parrot, followed by two day in Bronwood, followed by two days in Sasser, and then back to Parrot or Bronwood, and perhaps in the midst of this, a day in Dawson, is effective. Naturally strategy likewise bids that a twon be hit constantly and hard -- the hammer effect. But our appearance in Bronwood, six miles from Dawson, raised virtual hell, whereas we had spent a great deal of time in Dawson and Sasser. I anticipate the same kind of action when we appear in Parrot, about eight miles west of Dawson. Of course, with the avsence of cars and men we have no strict schedule; or whenever we formulate one, we have to break it within a matter of days. If we did have a schedule for, shall we say, a month, I think it should go something like this: Bronwood from (for example) Nov 1 - 3. Sasser from 4-6. Parrot from 7-9 Etc. Possibly repeat this twice before settling down to real hammer methods. Our walking through town raises warts on the good White people. It gets us xxxxx incidents. Money. On and on.

Everyone in Terrell County knew what Dunaway called "Relph Ellen." Everyone in Terrell County should see Chico and I at least once as a point of strategy, or, if Larry works with us regularly, Chico, Larry and I. Always, when possible, together, or not far from each other. Build your case.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Tuesday, January 28, 1964

7 Terrell Officials Enjoined Over Bias

Court Orders No Interference With Voting or Registration

Constitution State News Service

AMERICUS, Ga.—Federal District Judge J. Robert Elliott Monday permanently enjoined 15 Terrell County men, including seven public officials, from interfering with voting and voter registration in the southwest Georgia county.

The Justice department sought the injunction in 1962 after more than a dozen white men disrupted a Negro voter registration meeting at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in the Sasser Community of Terrell County. The church subsequently burned.

The injunction handed down by Elliott was not contested. Judge Elliott ordered Sheriff Fred Chappell of Sumter County dismissed as a defendant.

OFFICIAL ENJOINED

Among those enjoined Monday were Terrell Sheriff Zeke T. Matthews, Deputy Sheriff Mansfield E. Matthews, who also is the county's chief voter registrar; Deputy Sheriff Royce M. Dunaway, Dawson Police Chief Waymon Cherry, Sasser Mayor John H. Brim, Sasser Councilmen William Callis Jr. and Shelby Alton Marks, and eight other Terrell County men.

The court permanently enjoined 15 "from engaging in any act or acts for the purpose of interfering with the right of any person to register or to vote for candidates to public office" and from punishing any person for exervising the right to register and vote.

It specifically enjoined the defendants "from disrupting or interfering with any lawful meeting held to encourage, assist or bring about the registration of voters in Terrell County, Georgia."

ACTION DEFINED

Matthews, both his deputies and Chief Cherry were permanently enjoined from failing to furnish reasonable police protection for persons registering to vote and from "threatening" or "prosecuting" anyone who votes or registers to vote.

The writ enjoined the defendants from committing any act of violence against persons voting or registering to vote and from encouraging others to intimidate prospective voters.

Besides the public officials, others named in the injunction were Jene Dennis Brim, Jack Hamby Jr., Clyde H. Hayes, Thomas E. Jones, Winton Wallace Jordan, Marvin Wilson Pace, Liston B. Sears, and Denver Edgar Short.

REGISTRARS CITED

Terrell County voter registrars, including Deputy Matthews, were enjoined in 1960 from denying voter registration to qualified Negroes under the provisions of the 1957 civil rights act.

Figures compiled in April 1963 showed Terrell County had had a white population of 4,600 and a Negro population of 8,300. There were 2,935 registered white voters in the county then, and about 100 Negro voters.

Ga. Resistance

Ga. Resistance

Dr. Anderson To Plead Today In Obstructing Case

Atl. Daily World 4-4-69, p. 1

ALBANY, Ga. — (UPI) — Dr. W. G. Anderson, former president of the Albany Movement, will be allowed to plead guilty or no contest in a Michigan court to federal charges of obstructing justice, a U. S. attorney said Friday.

Anderson, who is interning in surgery at a Detroit hospital, was tried here last October but the trial resulted in a deadlocked jury. The case had been scheduled for retrial in the term of Albany federal court opening next week.

But U. S. Attorney Floyd D. Buford said he had been told by Anderson's attorneys in Detroit that the Negro osteopath wished permission to enter a plea in the U. S. District Court at Detroit.

Buford said he wiuld grant the request. Under federal court rules a defendant arrested in a district other than that in which the indictment is pending may request transfer of the case to the district in which he lives for the purpose of entering a plea and being sentenced.

The presiding judge then decides whether he will accept a plea of guilty or nolo contendere no contest. The government attorney said the procedure would not involved any question of acquittal.

Anderson was one of three members of the militant civil rights movement indicted for conspiring to obstruct justice by pushing a boycott against the store of a white Albany grocer, Carl Smith, and forcing him out of business.

The government contended the movement pushed thte boycott because Smith, as a juror in a civil right suit, voted against a Negro who sought damages from a white sheriff he contended shot him after he was arrested.

The cases against the other two defendants were disposed of last fall.

Georgia Resistance

Sheriff Invades Negro Rally At Sasser, Says He's Fed Up

Voter Reason Ga

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

SASSER — "I tell you, Cap'n, we are a little fed up with this voter registration business . . . we want our colored people to live like they've been living for the last hundred years—peaceful and happy."

That's what Terrell County Sheriff Z. T. Mathews announced to newsmen when he, his two deputies and about 15 "disturbed white citizens" walked in on a Negro voter registration rally in a church in this Terrell County town. The sheriff and his deputies, M. E. Mathews and R. M. Dunaway, entered the meeting at Mt. Olive Church unannounced. They advised a white leader of the group to leave the county and called for an end to outside agitation.

Charles Sherrod, field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, opened the Wednesday night meeting with a prayer. At the end of the prayer the white men walked into the church —some of them wearing hats and smoking cigarets. As Sherrod started to explain vote registration procedures to some 40 Negroes present, Sheriff Mathews raced in from the rear of the church.

"Just a minute. As sheriff of this county I'd like to say my people are getting disturbed. I'm down here in behalf of my people —colored and white," the sheriff said as he walked to the front of the church. "I don't want to interfere with your meeting, but my people don't like these secret meetings."

(The Georgia Secretary of State's office reported in 1960 that there were 2,894 white registered voters in Terrell County and 51 Negro registered voters. The 1960 census shows that there are 4,533 white persons in Terrell County and 8,209 Negroes.)

While the sheriff got the identity of newsmen, deputy Mathews shouted to a Negro across the church, "What do you know about

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Continued From Page 1

Georgia laws on vote registration? Go ahead and tell me the law. What are you trying to do here?"

The Negro replied that he was trying to get "people registered."

"People. What people? What do you mean by that?" deputy Mathews demanded.

ADVISED TO GET OUT

Sheriff Mathews and deputy Dunaway turned to a white youth, Ralph Allen of Melrose, Mass. They advised Allen, who is helping in the voter registration, to get out of the county "for your own good."

"These people are getting disturbed," Sheriff Mathews said, pointing toward a group of white men attired in work clothes and overalls who jammed into the front door of the church.

Among them was Sheriff Fred D. Chappell of nearby Sumter County.

Deputy Dunaway announced that he was going to take the names and addresses of all the Negroes in the church.

"But you don't have to give it to me if you are ashamed of it," Dunaway said. Sheriff Mathews then called on everyone from Terrell County to stand. All the Negroes except five stood. Then he asked for all those outside Terrell County to stand. When a few stood the sheriff said, "I know there are more outsiders here than that."

TIES IT TO ALBANY

Sheriff Mathews said he believed the voter registration drive was related to the racial troubles in Albany, about 20 miles away.

"I'm down here in your interest. I've worked hard to keep down violence," the 70-year-old sheriff said as he advised the Negroes and "outside agitators to stop holding secret meetings."

"We don't need no outside agitators in here. We want our colored people to stay just like they have been for the last 100 years —peaceful and happy," Sheriff Mathews declared. "If they want to register to vote and they cannot qualify, that's their tough luck."

While the gun-toting deputies paraded around inside the church, Sheriff Mathews said, "These niggers don't know anything about voting. Why, they'd just as soon vote for Castro or Khrushchev as not."

Mathews has been Terrell sheriff 20 years and has never had any opposition.

The lawmen and a man who said he was a Sasser produce dealer continued talking to the Negroes about their freedoms and demanding to know "if you feel one bit disturbed or dissatisfied."

The visiting white group took the floor of the meeting for about 25 minutes. They then went to the back of the church and listened to the vote registration reports.

Allen told the group that he had been beaten and threatened with death while trying to gather Negro voter registrations.

"We're getting mighty fed up, Cap'n, with this voter registration business," the sheriff explained to newsmen. "I just want to keep down violence."

While the lawmen and "disturbed citizens" looked on, the Negroes and two white youths joined hands and began singing "We Shall Overcome."

WALLS TELL STORY

The plain, small church was decorated with a photograph of a Negro minister, a portrait of Jesus Christ and a calendar featuring a picture of President John F. Kennedy and the guarantees of freedom of speech, religion and assembly under the Constitution.

The sheriff said he had been called to the scene to keep violence from growing out of the meeting. "People in Terrell County are losing faith in this nonviolent stuff," he told the group.

At the end of the meeting the Negroes filed out between two rows of white men at the church door.

A deputy told a Negro youth, "These people will be gone in a week, but you're going to have to keep on living here."

JERSEY GIRL SPOTLIGHTED

Outside in the darkness, flashlights were shined in the faces of Negroes and two deputies stood at a distance and flashed a light in the face of Penelope Patch, 18, of Englewood, N.J., a white girl who appeared with the Negroes at the meeting.

Sheriff Mathews said this was the second meeting within two weeks which he and "the disturbed citizens" had walked in on. He said he hoped there would be no further meetings.

Newsmen found that the air had been let out on a tire of their automobile and sand poured in the gas tank. A car with six white men followed a carload of Negroes through Terrell and Lee counties and into Dougherty.

The license plate of the white men's car was bent upward so that the number could not be read.

The Negroes say that they hope to hold further voter registration rallies in Terrell and Lee counties.

The Terrell County Board of Registrars is under federal court order prohibiting discrimination against Negro voter applicants.

GA Review

FBI Probes New Fires In Terrell

Agent Slugged, Assailant Jailed

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

SASSER—Night-riding arsonists early Sunday burned to the ground two Negro churches connected with the desegregation drive in Southwest Georgia.

And a white man in this Terrell County hamlet was charged with assaulting two FBI agents who were investigating the burnings.

Leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee wired President John F. Kennedy and the Justice Department asking for help "to stop the Nazi-like reign of terror in southwest Georgia."

The two churches destroyed in the fires were the Mount Olive Baptist Church, just east of Sasser, and the Mount Mary Baptist Church south of Sasser in the Chickasawhatchee community.

REGISTRATION SESSIONS

SNCC has been holding Negro voter registration meetings in the Mount Olive Church. The Rev. William Boyd, pastor of the Mount Mary church, has been active in the desegregation work of the Albany Movement.

Destruction of the two Negro churches were the latest incidents in a wave of violence which has been sweeping across this area since Aug. 15.

A total of three Negro churches have been burned down, five Negro homes have been fired on, and a white youth working with the desegregationsts has been shot and wounded.

The Shady Grove Baptist Church at Leesburg about 10 miles from Sasser, was destroyed Aug. 15.

Voter registration meetings had been held there. Local officials said that fire may have been started by "a lightning bolt."

SILENT ON ORIGIN

Officers declined to speculate how the latest fires were started. However, Terrell Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews said, "People here are disturbed because some of these white boys are living with Negroes. I think that has more to do with these fires than this voter registration business.

"People here know that the Ne-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Continued From Page 1

groes just don't care anything about voting."

Mrs. Lucy B. Mallory, 52, who lives next to the Mount Olive Church, said she saw the fire from her bedroom window about 2 a.m. and awakened her husband.

She said her husband got a bucket of water and threw it on the blaze which apparently had started on a front corner of the clapboard building.

"When he threw the water on the fire, it just seemed to spread all over," she said. She said her husband saw that it was futile to fight the church blaze and he began throwing water on the Mallory home instead.

"I didn't sleep a wink after that," Mrs. Mallory said. "I am scared to death. Cars kept going by all night. And some white people came and looked at the fire but they didn't try to put it out."

D. E. Short Sr., Sasser policeman and volunteer fireman, said the Sasser Fire Department's 500-gallon pumper truck arrived at the Mount Olive Church about 2:30 a.m., but firemen saw that it was no use to fight the church blaze.

Instead they turned hoses on Mallory's house to keep the church fire from spreading. While firemen were at Mount Olive Church, Short said, they received word that the Mount Mary Church also was burning. The firemen did not go to Mount Mary's, Short said.

"This sure did disturb my sleep," Short told newsmen.

Former Negro baseball star Jackie Robinson, in Albany to aid the integration efforts of the Albany Movement, visited the fire scene at Mount Olive Sunday afternoon. Robinson was accompanied by Dr. W. G. Anderson, Albany Movement president, and the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Robinson donated $100 to rebuild the church and said he was going North to try to raise more money.

"It really makes you want to cry, deep down inside your heart," Robinson said as he looked at the still-burning remains of the Mount Olive Church at 4 p.m. Sunday.

Later in Albany, about 13 miles away, Robinson addressed a mass meeting of about 4,000 Negroes.

He said that every time a church is burned, every time a Negro is beaten up, it paints an image of America . . . Sasser, Georgia, is next to our representative in the U.N."

Turning to Georgia politics, Robinson said it is "a shame that men like (former governor Marvin Griffin) can run for governor."

He called on the Negroes to turn out in mass and vote against Griffin.

Robinson said he expected to contact heavyweight boxing champion Floyd Patterson and light heavyweight champion Archie Moore to get them to help also in raising funds for the destroyed churches.

Negro leaders have said they will intensify their voter registration drives as a result of the church burnings and will see to it that both churches are rebuilt immediately.

Justice Department representatives began an immediate investigation of the fires, and Sheriff Mathews said a federal fire marshal was expected Monday to try to determine how the blazes were set.

James Forman, executive secretary of SNCC, said that "SNCC pledges itself to restore all churches burned in Southwest Georgia. We will have work camps to rebuild the churches and more students to work on voter registration. . . . We know the current reign of terror is the result of our voter registration activity and the desire of the segregated political power structure to keep its dominant position."

Sunday morning two FBI agents assigned to the Albany office were investigating the fire at the Mt. Mary Church when both of them were threatened and one of them was struck in the face by a Terrell County white man, police said.

The man, identified as Virgil E. Puckett, 58, was subdued by the agents and jailed in Albany on a charge of assaulting federal officers. The FBI agents, Paul Moore and Joseph O'Rourke, were not injured and returned to Sasser to continue the investigation. Puckett will be arraigned before U.S. Commissioner David C. Campbell in Albany at 9 a.m. Monday.

Officers said Puckett hit one of the FBI men on the nose, knocking off his glasses. It took both federal agents to put the man inside his pickup truck and handcuff him.

"Old Virgil Puckett is a pretty nice fellow. He'd do anything in the world for you . . .," Sheriff Mathews said. The incident occurred while FBI agents were interviewing members at the Mt. Mary Church.

Ga. Herald.

Prayer Vigils Held At Smoking Ruins

SASSER—As a blazing sun sank behind an anvil-shaped black cloud, 50 Negroes linked arms, hummed and prayed to God that "our children won't have to grow up with their heads bowed."

Twenty five feet away lay the still smouldering ruins of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, one of two Negro churches burned to the ground early Sunday.

On the highway carloads of curious whites drove slowly past and stared at the circle of Negro men, women and children.

Little Negro girls dabbled in the debris of the church while their mothers sang and hummed "We Shall Overcome" and prayed.

Two white youths joined hands with the Negroes and sang.

The Mount Olive church, scene of dozens of Negro voter registration meetings, was leveled by the fire. The charred church bell which had once summoned members to services lay broken and slightly melted in the middle of the ruins.

Fragments of clapboard were scattered around and everywhere there was shattered glass. Only the six concrete steps leading up the front of the church remained intact, but they were steps to nowhere.

Everything else was in ashes. The picture of Christ which had hung inside the church had disappeared in the flames and fire still licked at the picture frame which had held it.

An "All American" calendar which carried a picture of President John F. Kennedy and the guarantees of Freedom of Assembly also had disappeared in the fire.

It was at the Mount Olive church that white men disrupted a voter registration rally in July and warned that there would be trouble if the meetings continued.

A few hundred yards away a machine was busy picking cotton. And several white men wearing broad brimed hats stood on the edge of the cotton field and watched the "prayer vigil."

Prathia Hall, 22, a Negro vote registration leader, led the prayer.

PRAYER FOR CHURCH

She prayed for God to help the Negroes raise from the ashes the walls of the Mount Olive church, Mount Mary's church and Shady Grove Baptist Church, which also was destroyed recently by fire.

She prayed for God to help the Negroes be free.

"We may not be free in our lifetime. But Oh God, Lord in Heaven we're going to be free.

She prayed for God to help the white man understand the Negro's problem.

She turned her face toward the

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

Vigils Conducted At Smoking Ruins of Church

Continued From Page 1

sky and cried out in an emotion-filled voice:

We want it so that our children won't have to grow up with their heads bowed."

The Negroes also sang "Black and White Together."

A few miles away at the Mount Mary's church nothing stood except a rusty church bell atop a charred 15-foot wooden pole. The tin roofs of both churches, curled by the heat, covered much of the ruins.

Fires still flickered amid the debris more than 18 hours after the blaze was reported.

The Rev. F. S. Swaggott looked at the ruins of Mount Olive church and shook his head.

"I was preacher here for 29 years," he said. He was to have preached at a funeral for a lifetime member of the church Sunday afternoon but last-minute arrangements had to be made to transfer the funeral to another church.

The Negroes have called for another prayer vigil at the ruins Monday night. They say residents of many Southwest Georgia counties have been invited—**Bill Shipp.**

Ga. Kent.

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THE VOTE*

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Continued From Page 1

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GA Const

NEGRO HOME INCIDENT JAILS SEVEN

'Klan Nightriders' Given Blame; 2nd Man Wounded

By RALEIGH BRYANS and WALTER RUGABER
Atlanta Journal Staff Writers

DALLAS, Ga., Sept. 6—A young white man, described by an investigator as being among seven whites on a "politicking" mission at a Negro residence, was killed in an exchange of gunfire northeast of Dallas in Paulding County Wednesday night.

Some, and possibly all, of the white men had nylon stockings over their faces, officials said.

When asked who the men were politicking for, Sheriff Jerome Clay replied: "They had Griffin stickers on their car."

One of the men was quoted as saying they wanted to "leave a (political) card." One Negro in the house was registered to vote.

J. T. Perren, assistant solicitor of the Tallapoosa Judicial Circuit, described the group's mission as a "Klan-type operation."

"I'm not in favor of nightriders or vigilantes. I would rather look to processes of the law," Mr. Perren commented.

Mr. Perren said seven persons—six whites ranging from 18 to 40 and a Negro woman—have been jailed on open charges pending further investigation.

"One of the whites also had a gunshot wound in his arm. He claims he was shot by his wife accidentally."

The assistant solicitor identified the dead man as Leroy Parks, in his 20s, of near Dallas.

Married and the father of one child, Mr. Parks was an employe of an automobile firm at Dallas He died of a gunshot wound in the heart area.

* * *

THE VIOLENCE occurred Wednesday night at a Negro residence some three miles northeast of Dallas. It is just off the Rockmart highway. The same residence has been shot into before and crosses burned nearby.

Mr. Perren said the investigation so far turned up these details:

A group of seven whites drove to the Negro residence about 10:30 p.m. Wednesday. At that time the home was occupied by two Negro women and several children. No males were present in the house.

When one of the group knocked on the front door, a Negro woman inside asked who they were and what they wanted. "We've come politicking," one of the group was quoted.

The Negro woman cracked the door, which had a chain on it, and someone stuck a pistol barrel inside. "I was told that the group tried to force their way inside the house," Mr. Perren said.

Mr. Perren said:

"There was a lot of shooting. How much, I don't know. But the

Turn to Page 19, Column 1

PAULDING

Continued From Page 1

door was shot with a shotgun. None of the women or children was believed hurt by the gunfire.

"Later, two youths showed up at the hospital in Dallas with Mr. Parks. They stated that he drove to their house for help. It was determined, however, that Mr. Parks had been shot in the heart and wouldn't have been able to operate a car."

* * *

THE SHERIFF says the incident fits into a pattern of events over the past several months. During this time two Negro houses and two or three white houses were burned by night marauders and a Negro cafe was bombed.

Sheriff Clay said there is no certain knowledge of who was involved in the several incidents but that the Ku Klux Klan is suspected. He said he had no knowledge whether seven men involved in Wednesday night's visit were involved in other incidents. Sheriff Clay said that until recently racial relations in Paulding County have been the best.

"We don't have many Negroes and we have never had any trouble out of them. We have got along fine."

But he said the county has a very tense political situation at the moment and he believes the political situation is involved.

* * *

SUPPORTERS of Sen. Carl Sanders and ex-Gov. Marvin Griffin are fairly evenly split in the county. The Griffin campaign is being headed up by Billy Joe Jones, an automobile dealer and himself a candidate for state representative. Leroy Parks was an employe of Billy Joe Jones.

* * *

RECORDS AT the jail show the following were arrested in connection with the incident:

M. A. Nichols, Gene Ables (treated for bullet wound, left forearm), Billy Gamel, Franklin Parker, Jimmy Humphries, and Hoyt Prather.

Mrs. Abels is about 30; Mr. Gamel is 18; Mr. Humphries is 19. The ages of the others were not immediately determined.

They are all of Paulding County. A Negro woman is also in jail. She was identified as Rebecca Wilson, 21.

file V-R Desist.

Negroes Meet Uninterrupted At Sasser

p. 35

Special to The Atlanta Journal

SASSER, Ga., Aug. 2—Negroes held another voter registration rally at a Negro church near this small Terrell County community without incident Wednesday night.

The meeting went off without interruption, although sheriff's deputies sat in their car in front of the church during most of the meeting while carloads of whites drove back and forth along the road.

Last week, a number of officers and some "disturbed" white citizens marched into a Negro meeting and said, "We're a little fed up with this registration business."

* * *

A CROWD of about the same size that gathered last week returned to the Mt. Olive Baptist Church here. They were accompanied by a battery of newspaper and television reporters.

James Bevel, an official of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told the Negroes that "in spite of hell, the Negroes are going to have political power to protect themselves."

Two workers for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee—Charles Sherrod, 25, and Ralph Allen, 22—remained in jail on a charge of vagrancy after they were arrested in the lobby of the Terrell County Courthouse Tuesday. BOND 500 - ARTHE

To W.B. 8-2

FUNERAL NOTICES

Dawsonites Push Fund For Church

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution State News Editor

The mayor of Dawson spearheaded a drive Tuesday to pay for rebuilding the High Hope Negro Baptist Church near Dawson. Fire, set by four confessed arsonists, leveled the church before dawn Monday.

Mayor Carl Rountree, who also is editor and publisher of the Dawson News, said white citizens of Terrell are "deeply shocked" at the destruction of the church.

OFFER LABOR

Rountree, chairman of a drive to rebuild the High Hope Church, said he already has received a "considerable number" of pledges of money to rebuild the structure.

"And some people who can't give money have promised to contribute labor," Rountree said.

The High Hope Church was the third Negro church destroyed by fire in Terrell County within eight days. However, Rountree said he is convinced that the destruction of High Hope has "absolutely no connection" with the leveling of the Mount Olive Baptist Church in Sasser and the Mount Mary Baptist Church in Chickasawhatchee.

$500 REWARD

Meanwhile, the Georgia Sheriff's Association posted a standing $500 reward for information leading to the conviction of anyone responsible for burning any church in Georgia.

old boy, all from Terrell County, have admitted taking part in the arson of High Hope Church, Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews said.

The adults are being held in the Terrell jail on a charge of arson. Their bond has been set at $2,500.

The youth, whose name was withheld in accordance with Georgia juvenile laws, has been released to the custody of his mother.

THREE IDENTIFIED

Sheriff Mathews identified the men as Marvin Allen Milner, 31, Glenn Roland, 55, and his son, Melvin Earl Roland, 21.

Editor Rountree said he interviewed the three in the Terrell jail Tuesday.

He said one of the men told him they went to the church after drinking some beer. He quoted the man as saying they did not plan to burn the church until they arrived there.

The arrested man said the three started talking about possible school desegregation and decided to set fire to the church.

LEADER AT ALBANY

The Rev. H. C. McClain, pastor of the High Hope Church, has been a leader in the desegregation activity of the Negro Albany Movement.

Rountree said the people of Terrell feel that the destruction of High Hope Church is solely their responsibility.

"We are not asking, and we do not need outside help in getting this church rebuilt—we feel it's our job," Rountree said.

"We're glad to do it—to show people throughout the nation that we deeply resent and deplore this shameful act."

Rountree emphasized several times that the High Hope fire was not related to the blaze at Mount Olive and Mount Mary.

Both the Mount Olive and Mount Mary churches were connected with desegregation activities in southwest Georgia.

In a front page editorial commenting on the destruction of Mount Olive and Mount Mary, Rountree wrote Thursday:

". . . Who had the most to profit—to gain—by the burning of these churches?

"When we have the answer to that question, we will have the answer to many others.

LARGER AND BETTER

"The negroes know their churches were old. They know that they are going to be rebuilt larger and better.

"Let us hope that these new churches will be used for the purpose for which they are intended —the worship and glorification of God—not the villification of man."

Nearly $5,000 had been donated Tuesday to The Atlanta Constitution's "Church Fund" to rebuild the Mount Mary and Mount Olive churches.

Ga Resist.

The Atlanta Journal

Covers Dixie Like the Dew

Third Terrell Church Burns

Gov. Vandiver Orders 'All Forces' Into Action

By WILLIAM OSBORNE

Another Negro church in Terrell County was destroyed by flames Monday, and Gov. Ernest Vandiver announced he is ordering all available state investigation forces into the search for the arsonists.

The church, four miles north of Dawson, was burned in a predawn blaze. Some people said the church's name is the High Hope Baptist Church; others said it is the I Hope Baptist Church.

Terrell Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews said the church, a 75-year-old frame building just off Georgia 49, apparently was set afire about 2 a.m. by "an amateur arsonist."

* * *

THE CHURCH-BURNING, the fourth in the area in the last two months, occurred after Lowndes County authorities said arsonists tried to burn two Negro churches near the Florida line.

Sheriff Mathews said the church, which had not been used for voter registration meetings, reeked of kerosene when J. C. Wheeler of the state fire commissioner's office arrived on the scene. He said Mr. Wheeler reported fumes and traces of kerosene oil around the church steps.

Asked who might have set the fire, the sheriff said, "Hoodlums of some description." He said the burning wouldn't have been justified if the church had been used for voter meetings.

The sheriff said the church — which he said is named the I Hope Baptist Church—is located about 12 miles from Sasser, scene of two earlier Terrell church burnings.

Gov. Vandiver, moving swiftly, said, "I am getting in touch with the director of the Department of Public Safety immediately and ordering all available forces to the area to determine who might have destroyed this house of worship."

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Monday sent a telegram to President Kennedy, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew said. The wire said that another church "burned this morning. Four churches burned in past month, reminiscent of the Nazi burning of synagogues. Imperative you investigate and apprehend arsonists. Halt outrageous terror of peaceful American citizens. This national shame must be ended."

The governor declared, "To destroy a house of worship is indicative of a demented mind."

Sheriff Mathews said, "We've got to catch these people who are burning the churches. I don't care who it turns out to be or what reason they have for burning these churches. It must be stopped immediately. We are doing everything in our power to catch them."

Lowndes Sheriff Jewell Futch said he hopes to smoke out those responsible for the burning attempts and prosecute them to the fullest. A $250 reward has been offered for information leading to the conviction of the arsonists.

Two burned-out "Molotov cocktails" were found in the Church of Christ when a deacon opened the building Sunday morning, Sheriff Futch said. A number of the same type bottles were found Saturday in the Peyton African Methodist Episcopal Church near Clyattville, in the piney woods near the Florida line.

Sheriff Futch said white and Negro citizens in Lowndes "are perturbed" over the incidents.

Meanwhile, in north Georgia, a Negro church in Walton County burned early Sunday. Walton Sheriff Jim Haralson said whites and Negroes are convinced "faulty wiring" caused the fire at the Good Hope Baptist Church.

A search of the area Sunday failed to turn up any arson clues in the smoldering ruins, Sheriff Haralson said. He declared: "We're not finished with our in-

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RED FACES GETTING TO BE A HABIT

WILMINGTON, Calif., Sept. 17 (UPI)—The tugboat Retriever, manned by a blushing crew, is out retrieving.

The tug lost a huge crane barge somewhere between California and Hawaii last month when a cable snapped. After a fruitless search the tug returned to Honolulu, picked up a second barge—and lost that one, too.

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16 Rioters at Jail Held in Solitary

Tear Gas Quells Fulton Prisoners In Hour-Long Disturbance About Food

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

Third Terrell Church Burns

Gov. Vandiver Orders 'All Forces' Into Action

By WILLIAM OSBORNE

Another Negro church in Terrell County was destroyed by flames Monday, and Gov. Ernest Vandiver announced he is ordering all available state investigation forces into the search for the arsonists.

The church, four miles north of Dawson, was burned in a predawn blaze. Some people said the church's name is the High Hope Baptist Church; others said it is the I Hope Baptist Church.

Terrell Sheriff Zeke T. Mathews said the church, a 75-year-old frame building just off Georgia 49, apparently was set afire about 2 a.m. by "an amateur arsonist."

* * *

THE CHURCH-BURNING, the fourth in the area in the last two months, occurred after Lowndes County authorities said arsonists tried to burn two Negro churches near the Florida line.

Sheriff Mathews said the church, which had not been used for voter registration meetings, reeked of kerosene when J. C. Wheeler of the state fire commissioner's office arrived on the scene. He said Mr. Wheeler reported fumes and traces of kerosene oil around the church steps.

Asked who might have set the fire, the sheriff said, "Hoodlums of some description." He said the burning wouldn't have been justified if the church had been used for voter meetings.

The sheriff said the church — which he said is named the I Hope Baptist Church—is located about 12 miles from Sasser, scene of two earlier Terrell church burnings.

Gov. Vandiver, moving swiftly, said, "I am getting in touch with the director of the Department of Public Safety immediately and ordering all available forces to the area to determine who might have destroyed this house of worship."

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Monday sent a telegram to President Kennedy, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew said. The wire said that another church "burned this morning. Four churches burned in past month, reminiscent of the Nazi burning of synagogues. Imperative you investigate and apprehend arsonists. Halt outrageous terror of peaceful American citizens. This national shame must be ended."

The governor declared, "To destroy a house of worship is indicative of a demented mind."

Sheriff Mathews said, "We've got to catch these people who are burning the churches. I don't care who it turns out to be or what reason they have for burning these churches. It must be stopped immediately. We are doing everything in our power to catch them."

Lowndes Sheriff Jewell Futch said he hopes to smoke out those responsible for the burning attempts and prosecute them to the fullest. A $250 reward has been offered for information leading to the conviction of the arsonists.

Two burned-out "Molotov cocktails" were found in the Church of Christ when a deacon opened the building Sunday morning, Sheriff Futch said. A number of the same type bottles were found Saturday in the Peyton African Methodist Episcopal Church near Clyattville, in the piney woods near the Florida line.

Sheriff Futch said white and Negro citizens in Lowndes "are perturbed" over the incidents.

Meanwhile, in north Georgia, a Negro church in Walton County burned early Sunday. Walton Sheriff Jim Haralson said whites and Negroes are convinced "faulty wiring" caused the fire at the Good Hope Baptist Church.

A search of the area Sunday failed to turn up any arson clues in the smoldering ruins, Sheriff Haralson said. He declared: "We're not finished with our investigation yet, but we're sure the fire was not set."

Sheriff Haralson said he received a report of the fire at 12:50 a.m. Sunday and arrived there quickly, but the old wooden structure burned rapidly. Good Hope is about six miles east of Monroe.

* * *

INVESTIGATORS have not uncovered any clues in the Lowndes County burning attempts, Sheriff Futch said.

The incidents brought to five the number of church burning attempts in south Georgia in the past two months. Three Negro churches near Albany, 100 miles northwest of Valdosta, were recently destroyed by flames.

Sheriff Futch said authorities can't be certain of the time the arson tries were made. The church members usually use the buildings only on Sunday, he said.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which has spearheaded Negro voter registration drives in some south Georgia counties, said no work has been going on in Lowndes County.

The bombs burned out with only minor damage to the building, Sheriff Futch said.

A $250 reward offered by Sheriff Futch was supplimented Monday with a $100 reward from The Valdosta Daily Times. Urging speedy arrest of the guilty parties, the newspaper said in an editorial:

"Now one crackpot tries to undo the fine relations that exist between the races here. He must be caught before he tears down all the good that has been done."

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16 Rioters at Jail Held in Solitary

Tear Gas Quells Fulton Prisoners In Hour-Long Disturbance About Food

By WILLIAM O. SMITH

Sixteen prisoners at the Fulton County Jail were in solitary confinement Monday for their roles in a riot that was dispelled with tear gas early Sunday.

Chief Jailer Carl W. Smithwick said he doesn't know how long the prisoners—12 white and four Negro — will remain in solitary confinement.

"They'll stay there long enough to know they can't do this again," he said.

The disturbance broke out in cells on the second floor of the north wing after breakfast was served about 7:30 a.m. Sunday and was quelled about an hour later.

* * *

MR. SMITHWICK said the prisoners wrecked eight commodes, five wash basins and five light fixtures. They spilled their breakfast food into the corridor, tossed plastic cups and aluminum pans around and whooped and hollered.

Mr. Smithwick said he appealed to the prisoners to cease the disturbance, but they kept yelling louder and refused to stop. To keep it from spreading to other sections of the jail, he ordered tear gas used.

Prisoners responsible for the outbreak were immediately dispatched to solitary confinement. No more disturbances have occurred, Mr. Smithwick said.

Emmett R. McCarthy, who is serving 10 years for robbery and has holds from DeKalb and Bibb counties, was identified by the chief jailer as the ringleader of the outbreak.

* * *

ALSO IN solitary is Herman Edward Peppers, who is under death sentence for murdering his girl friend. Most of the other prisoners involved are awaiting trial. at the jail to teach a woman's Sunday school class.

An investigation showed outbreaks occurred only in cells where the 16 prisoners who had protested the food Saturday night were placed. Four of the prisoners could not be linked with the trouble and were not placed in solitary, he said.

Mr. Smithwick said he doesn't think the food was the real cause of the trouble. "They just wanted to pull something," he said. "If the food had been the trouble, they would have eaten the sandwiches."

* * *

HE POINTED out that the county doctor checks the food periodically and that he has found it is sufficient for the prisoners.

Sheriff T. Ralph Grimes was out of town Sunday, so Mr. Smithwick said he called in Chief Deputy Sheriff LeRoy N. Stynchcombe and about 20 off-duty deputies in case the disturbance had spread throughout the jail.

Besides McCarthy and Peppers, white prisoners placed in solitary confinement were identified as William L. Burke, Hamilton Ward, Amos Wade, Frank Elijah Jones, Charles Luther Shore, James N. Smith, Harry Adams, James H. Haney, James R. Wilkerson, and Dale Hampton Brabson.

Nego prisoners were identified as David Smith, Melvin H. Arnold, Clifford Junior Horton, and Gary Louis Googer.

ATLANTA NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - SEPTEMBER 7, 1961

CHAIRMAN	A. T. Walden	26 Butler St., N. E.	Ja. 3-0551
	Rev. Wm. M. Jackson	438 Frazier St., S.E.	Mu. 8-2639
VICE-CHAIRMAN	Rev. H. I. Bearden	220 Auburn Ave., N.E.	Ja. 2-5523
	W. H. Aiken (Youth Advisor)	239 West Lake Dr., N. W.	Sy. 4-2431
SECRETARIES	W. R. Cochrane	22 Butler St., N. E.	Ja. 4-0246
	W. J. Shaw	250 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 1-1891
ASST. SECRETARY	J. H. Calhoun	243 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Mu. 8-6063
	Leroy Johnson (Youth Advisor)	372 Larchmont Dr., N. W.	Sy. 4-5609
TREASURER	C. R. Yates	228 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 1-1401
PARLIMENTARIAN	J. C. Dougherty	15 Chestnut St., S. W.	Ja. 5-1836
CHAPLAIN	Rev. A. S. Dickerson	250 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 5-1362
YOUTH ADVISOR	Mrs. Johnnie Yancey	1740 Simpson Rd., N. W.	Sy. 4-2149
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:			
Registration	Jesse Hill, Jr.	148 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 1-0513
Organization	J. H. Calhoun	243 Auburn Ave., N.E.	Mu. 8-6063
Program	J. R. Henderson	1691 Simpson Rd., N. W.	Sy. 4-1591
Objectives	R. A. Thompson	239 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 2-2355
Publicity	Wm. R. Fowlkes	210 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 1-1059
Finance	T. M. Alexander	197 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 2-7239
WARD I LEADER	Dr. I. L. Chamberlain	236 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 1-0986
Member at Large	J. Y. Ingram	1107 Capitol Ave., S. W.	Ja. 3-6606
A Precinct Ldr.	Mrs. Luella Terrell	491 Beard St., S. W.	Ja. 2-9148
B "	Mrs. Edith Price	461 Frazier St., S. E.	Mu. 8-7889
C "	Rev. A. K. Williams	342 Richardson St., S. W.	Mu. 8-1482
D "	Rev. J. A. Warren	57 Selman St., S. E.	Ja. 5-7857
F "	Cater Hill	209 Inman Ave., N. E.	Tr. 2-6052
H "	Mrs. Martha Weems	116 Vanira St., S. E.	Ma. 7-4211
WARD II LEADER	Charles Turner	1532 Foote St., N. E.	Mu. 8-4943
Member at Large	R. W. Smith, Jr.	99 Flora Ave., N. E.	Ja. 4-0704
A Precinct Ldr.	William Jackson	1611 Foote St., N. E.	Mu. 8-3371
WARD III LEADER	Q. V. Williamson	855 Hunter St., N. W.	Ja. 2-5895
Member at Large	Rev. M. L. King, Sr.	413 Auburn Ave., N. E.	Mu. 8-7263
H Precinct Ldr.	Dr. Lionel Newsome	855 Fair St., S. W.	344-3372
B "	George Rice	1012 De Soto St., N. W.	Ja. 3-0892
E "	Mrs. Ruth Hunt	616 Paynes Ave., N. W.	Ja. 2-9219
A "	Mrs. Narvel Williams	649 Greensferry Ave., S. W.	Ja. 3-8781
J "	Otelius Shellman	1818 Hollywood Rd., N. W.	Sy. 4-2772
K "	James Gardner	151 Sunset Ave., N. W.	524-1268
L "	B. F. Dullock	613 Hightower Rd., N. W.	Sy. 4-5495
M "	Rev. S. Randolph	10 Culpepper St., N. W.	Tr. 4-2319
N "	Rev. J. F. Jacob	1071 Ave., D, N. W.	Sy. 4-5086
WARD IV LEADER	R. L. Andrews, Sr.	1443 Jonesboro Rd., S. W.	Ja. 3-9596
Member at Large	Mrs. Elizabeth Martin	140 Bowen Cir., S. W. #2	Ma. 2-3645
B Precinct Ldr.	Bishop J. J. Hansley	596 Rockwell St., S. W.	Pl. 5-2045
C "	Rev. C. Starr	26 Meldon Ave., S. E.	Ja. 3-6139
F "	Thomas Goolsby, Jr.	159 McDonough Blvd., S. W.	Ja. 3-0128
I "	Ernest Brown	143 Davage St., S. W. #7	Ma. 2-3845
H "	Rev. C. D. Colbert	*160 Gilbert Way, S. E.	622-9469
J "	Robert Norwood	2105 Forrest Pk. Rd., S. E.	Ma. 7-8765
WARD VI LEADER	Samuel A. Sheats	243 Forrest Ave., N. E.	Ja. 3-9867
Member at Large	Rev. J. D. Grier	596 Glen Iris Dr., N. E.	Tr. 4-1405
H Precinct Ldr.	E. J. Shepherd	289 Tanner St., S. W.	Ja. 4-7743
I "	Mrs. Lena Billingslea	528 Winter Ter., N. E.	872-7418
WARD VII LEADER	C. Clayton Powell	864½ Hunter St., S. W.	Ja. 2-5027
Member at Large	C. A. Scott	145½ Auburn Ave., N. E.	Ja. 1-1459
A Precinct Ldr.	Machion Garrison, Sr.	237 West Lake Dr., N. W.	Sy. 4-8343
B "	Rev. Calvin Williams	364 Betsy Ave., S. W.	Pl. 5-9300
D "	Rev. J. E. Garnett	92 Morris Brown Dr., S. W.	Pl. 5-1058
E "	Mrs. Gladys Powell	1525 Mozely Pl., S. W.	Pl. 3-4691
H "	Mrs. Della Reynolds	2330 Herring Rd., S. W.	Pl. 3-6431

*Hapeville, Ga.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 15, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
119 East Barraque Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed is a letter received today from J. H. Calhoun of the Statewide Registration Committee in Georgia. I earlier gave you a copy of their campaign plan which had been delivered to me. Please note the January 20 date.

I certainly would doubt that you could make any kind of definite commitment to Mr. Calhoun but I would be grateful if you could get in touch with him before January 20.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc.

Do. Statewide Regis. Com

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

243 AUBURN AVE., N. E. ATLANTA, GA.

(237 - Real Estate)

January 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

(Attention - Mr. L. Dunbar)

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the proposal for 1962 voter-registration in the state of Georgia, which was submitted to you several months ago.

You will find enclosed a revised copy of this proposal and your attention is invited to page 3 of the Campaign Plan which sets for the time schedule. If we are to be effective in preparing for the 1962 State Primary Elections, new names must be added before May 1.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statewide Registration Committee has been called for Saturday, January 20 at 1:00 P. M. in the Clubroom of the Masonic Temple, 330 Auburn Avenue, N. E. It is our hope that our proposal can receive some consideration in time that we may have a report on the possibilities of financial assistance before that time.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. CALHOUN, Chairman
Statewide Registration Committee

GEORGIA

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AS A BASIS FOR A GEORGIA VOTER-REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

The Statewide Registration Committee was organized by the Georgia Voters League in 1957 for several reasons and with certain fundamental objectives:

1. To permit citizens and organizations to participate, who would not work with the political, though non-partisan, Georgia Voters League.

2. To achieve a non-partisan, tax exempt status for soliciting contributions.

3. For support of all religious, political, fraternal and civic organizations.

4. To appeal especially to youth, young adults and public school officials.

5. To conduct year-round voter-registration, as well as special campaigns.

To overcome a basic difficulty, a one-day citizenship clinic was held in Macon, in June, 1958, with special appeal to high school and college students, for the purpose of having groups to study and learn fundamentals of organizing, details of the Georgia Registration Law and to inspire county groups to organize instate of working as individuals as they had been doing. With the help of the NAACP and other organizations, a citizenship manual was prepared, which has been amended from time to time as new problems arise and additional questions are raised. This clinic was so successful that a series of seven such workshops were carried out in 1959:

Date	Location	Congressional District	No. Counties
Feb. 7	Griffin	Fourth	7
14	Americus	Third	7
21	Savannah	First	9
28	Macon	Sixth and Tenth	9
Mar. 7	Waycross	Eighth	8
14	Atlanta	Fifth, Seventh and Ninth	9
21	Albany	Second	6 Total 55

Due to the lack of funds, only one clinic was held during 1960, in Macon, at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Georgia Voters League. In 1961, we had three: Oct. 14, Waycross; Oct. 21, Atlanta and Oct. 28, Macon. There have never been sufficient funds to follow up these clinics with paid staff and expenses, so necessary in organizing. Nevertheless, it is estimated that the number of registered voters among Negroes in Georgia, has increased from 154,000 in 1957 to nearly 200,000 at the present time. Furthermore, the entire state is alerted to the need for increased registration, especially to combat the County-Unit System. What we need is facilities for training and organizing. This committee is the only statewidegroup working, except the NAACP, which has conducted campaigns in Savannah, Macon and Decatur. Our statewide membership is:

S. L. Betcher, Monticello
B. Bracewell, Waycross
O. S. Bexley, Bowdon
B. R. Brazeal, Atlanta*
H. E. Bryant, Ft. Valley*
W. R. Burleigh, Americus
H. S. Dixon, Bainbridge*
M. E. Grant, Macon
Rod. B. Harris, Atlanta*
Thomas Harris, Atlanta
Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Atlanta*
John T. Reeves, Hogansville
Mrs. Della Reynolds, Atlanta
G. F. Rivers, Columbus*
Geo. M. Robeson, Savannah
Dr. Sam Salad, Waycross
John Sanders, Augusta*
Ben Strobridge, Swainsboro
Cleveland Sutton, Waycross
Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta*
T. B. Hooper, Macon*
Leroy Wilson, Savannah*
Bis. W. R. Wilkes, Atlanta*
Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Atlanta*
Bis. M. L. Harris, Atlanta*
LeRoy Johnson, Atlanta*
Rev. J. F. Mann, Brunswick*
Edward Brooks, Atlanta*
Clarence Richardson, Ft. Valley*
Miss Gwen Shuman, Atlanta*

V. W. Hodges, Atlanta*
J. W. Howard, Midville
C. H. Hunt, Calhoun
E. G. Jenkins, Columbus*
W. W. Law, Savannah*
W. C. Lee, Macon
Miss Cleo Love, Macon*
Aaron Mayrick, Waycross
Mrs. Ozzie B. McKay, Macon
P. B. McCoy, Waycross*
George Morris, Augusta*
Joseph Phinazee, Atlanta*
J. M. Atkinson, Brunswick*
W. M. Thompson, Hogansville
A. C. Touchstone, Griffin*
Mrs. Ruby Wade, McDonough*
Rev. G. D. Walker, Savannah
Robert O. Warren, Augusta
Daniel W. Young, Monroe
William P. Randall, Macon*
J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta*
C. R. Yates, Atlanta, *
Rev. Wm. H. Borders, Atlanta*
Clem Davanport, Atlanta*
E. E. Moore, Sr., Waycross*
Hosea Williams, Savannah*
Bis. P. R. Shy, Atlanta
Rev. L. M. Terrill, Atlanta*
C. A. Scott, Atlanta*
C. B. Marshall, Columbus*
Rev. V. J. Malone, Macon*
J. C. Daugherty, Atlanta*
Rev. J. A. Holman, Macon*
C. Brooks, Milledgeville*
Rev. T. J. Flanagan, Atlanta*
Rev. J. E. Freeman, Augusta*
O. C. Leary, Marshallville*
B. J. Shipman, Alapaha*
A. T. Walden, Atlanta*

Persons checked (*) are members of the executive committee. Eighteen additional names, including Dr. B. E. Mays, M. L. King, Jr. and Dr. X. L. Neal, were recommended for membership and must be contacted for acceptance. The ten district chairmen have not been elected this year, although several have been nominated. At present, the registration books will close May 1, 1962 for 1962 primaries and the General Election, which means that the statewide program must go forward at once if it is to be successful.

January 6, 1962

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman
Statewide Registration Committee of Georgia

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE OF GEORGIA

PROPOSAL FOR A STATEWIDE REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN - JAN. 15 - MAY 1, 1962

I Organization

A. Statewide Registration Committee - Voluntary

1. J. H. Calhoun, Chairman, 243 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
2. Thos. B. Hooper, 1st Vice-Chairman, 827 Forsyth St., Macon, Ga.
3. Rev. J. F. Mann, 2nd Vice-Chairman, P. O. Box 1, Brunswick, Ga.
4. Atty. Leroy Johnson, 372 Larchmont Drive, N. W., Atlanta, Ga., Secretary
5. E. G. Jenkins, 1513 23rd St., Columbus, Ga., Assistant Secretary
6. C. R. Yates, 226 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., Treasurer
7. Ten District Chairmen
8. Remainming Members of the Committee - Statewide
9. Youth Division

   a. Chairman, Edward Brooks, 1043 Harwell St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
   b. Vice-Chairman, Clarence Richardson, Fort Valley, Ga.
   c. Secretary, Miss Gwendolyn Shuman, 428 Hightower Road, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

B. Proposed Paid Staff

1. One Campaign Director
2. Three Assistant Campaign Directors
   a. 1st, 2nd and 8th Congressional Districts - South Georgia
   b. 3rd, 6th and 10th Congressional Districts - Middle Georgia
   c. 4th, 5th, 7th and 9th Dongressional Districts - North Georgia

3. Field Workers
   a. District I - Two Workers
   b. II - Two Workers
   c. III - Two Workers
   d. IV - One Worker
   e. V - One Worker
   f. VI - Two Workers
   g. VII - One Worker
   h. VIII - Two Workers
   i. IX - One Worker
   j. X - Two Workers

4. Office - One stenographer, plus necessary clerical part time workers

II Acitivities

A. Citizenship Clinics

1. One in each Congressional District, except the 5th, beginning Feb. 9, 1962
2. Campaign Directors and Field Workers will recruit participants for clinics

   a. Use mailing lists and make visits to as many counties as possible
   b. Solicit participants by groups, in high schools, etc., especially youth and young adults.
   c. Arrange each clinic with a co-ordinator and necessary discussion leaders

3. Facilities Needed

   a. Meeting Place - Church, School or Public Building
   b. One Large Meeting Room and at Least Three Small Discussion Rooms
   c. Adjacent Cooking and Dining Facilities

Statewide Campaign Plan 2

4. Borrowed or Rented:

a. One or More Typewriters
B. One Long Table or Two Smaller Tables or Desks
c. Four Straight Chairs

5. Statewide Committee to Furnish:

a. Travel expense for car bringing 3 or more persons - 5¢ permile
b. Free dinners to all registered participants
c. Overnight lodging and meals for out of town discussion leaders
d. Clinic Manual at 25¢ each - To be used as texts
e. All other materials free:

(1) Schedule of assemblies and discussions
(2) Bulletins, as needed
(3) Badges, tickets, etc.
(4) Samples of registration materials

f. Voluntary discussion leaders

B. Post Clinic Activities

1. Field workers, undersupervision of campaign directors to:

a. Follow up clinic participants as soon as sessions are over to help them to organize in their respective communities, using clinic participants as "interested citizens"
b. Organize county wide committee, as well as, associated working groups

(1) Community wide group composed of all interested local civic, political, fraternal, religious and social-club groups.
(2) Block organization to make census and contact non registered citizens
(3) Church participation groups
(4) Youth group
(5) Other committees

2. Furnish free material for distribution

3. Directors and field workers to make weekly reports as requisite for payment of expense vouchers

III Expense Budget

A. Campaign Director

1. Salary - Ten Weeks	$ 1,000.00
2. Office Expenses	
a. Stenographer - 10 weeks @ $60.00	600.00
b. Part time clerical workers as needed - Estimate	500.00
c. Office supplies	
(1) Paper and stencils	150.00
(2) Carbon paper	10.00
(3) Onion skin paper	12.00
(4) Mimeograph Supplies	25.00
(5) Telephone and Telegraph	500.00
(6) Printing - Including free materials	1,000.00

Statewide Campaign Plan 3

d. Travel Expense, Including Speakers	1,000.00	
e. Publicity, Cits Mats, etc.	500.00	$ 5,462.00
B. Assistant Campaign Directors (3) Salary $75, Expense $25, 10 weeks		3,000.00
C. Field Workers (16) Salary and expense - 10 weeks		8,000.00
D. Honorariums for speakers		500.00
E. District Chairmen - Average expense $50 per week - 10 weeks		5,000.00
F. County Committees - Average $25 per week - 100 for 10 weeks		25,000.00
G. Cost of 9 clinics @ $200 each		1,800.00
H. Miscellaneous		1,000.00
Total		$50,762.00

IV Time Schedule

A. January 20, 1962 - Meeting of the Executive Committee - Atlanta, Ga.

B. Prpparation of materials - Organization of staff - January 22 February 3, 1962

C. 1. Employment of Field Directors and workers
2. Training
3. Preparation of forms and materials - Establishment of headquarters

C. Recruiting of participants for citizenship clinics - Feb. 4 - Apr. 1

D. Clinic Schedule

1. 1 - February 17
2. 2 - February 24
3. 2 - March 3
4. 2 - March 10
5. 2 - March 17

E. Beginning February 19, after first clinic

1. Establishing county organizations as follow-up to clinics
2. Organizing youth groups
3. Establishing relationships with churches, organizations, etc.
4. Getting people to registration office thru organized county groups

V Year-round voluntary work activities

1. Weekly or monthly mailing, encouraging continued registration
2. Public meetings, sponsored and financed locally
3. Quarterly meetings of the committee for planning, reports, etc.

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman
Statewide Registration Committee of Georgia

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE GEORGIA VOTER REGISTRATION DIRECTOR - J. H. CALHOUN - MAY 15, 1962

The 1960 U. S. Census gives Georgia a population of 3,943,116, of which there were 2,817,223 white and 1,125,893 non-white citizens. Margaret Shannon reported in the March 25,1962 issue of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution that there were approximately 165,335 Negroes registered to vote in the state. Her figures were compiled from Registrars' reports of 88 counties to the Secretary of State, direct reports from other counties and 1958 figures from the remainder.

Voter-registration activities since 1960 probably added 10,000 more; so that at the beginning of 1962 there should have been at least 175,000 registrations in the state. When it is observed that the 1960 Census also shows 612,950 Negroes 18 years of age or over, who are elegible to register under Georgia law, the 26.6% of the potential registered voters is far below what it should be, especially when there is not little opposition to Negro registration in most counties of the state. In fact, many county registrars urge and make it easy for them to register.

The basis for our 1962 drive, which closed, Saturday, May 5, was laid first in the program of the Statewide Registration Committee, organized in 1957 by the Georgia Voters League, of which the late Prince Hall Masonic Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs, was president. This program consisted of series of Citizenship Clinics in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961, together with communication with 1,200 to 1,400 adult and youth leaders thruout the state. A "crash" program was conducted in October, 1961, with clinics in Waycross, Atlanta and Macon, to which the Southern Christian Leadership Conference contributed roughly one-third of the $1,800.00 expenses. The NAACP had contributed $2,500.00 in 1958 and $1,500.00 in 1959.

In February, 1962, upon recommendation of Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, our Executive Director, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., approved a proposal with the Statewide Registration Committee, which resulted in my coming onto the staff of SCLC as Georgia Director of Voter Registration March 1, since I had succeeded Mr. Dobbs as chairman of the Committee. Rev. Fred C. Bennett has ably served as Field Secretary. Nine Citizenship Clinics were conducted, with the assistance of Rev. Bennett, Rev. Bernard Lee, Edw. R. Brooks, State and Hilliard Lee 5th District Youth Chairmen:

Date	Location	Counties	Date	Location	Counties
Feb. 17	Albany - II	3	Mar. 10	Savannah - I	9
24	Augusta - X	3		Rome - VII	4
	Gainesville - VII	1	Mar. 17	Columbus - III	3
Mar. 3	Griffin - IV	6	24	Macon - VI	22
	Waycross - VIII	8	No. of Different Counties		52

The basic guide for the clinic discussions is the Citizenship Manual, supplemented by three special bulletins. Youth assemble mostly in separate sessions, and District voluntary leadership is elected by each group, youth and adult, separately.

On April 1, we set out on a campaign of organizing co-ordinated local programs in larger towns and rural counties with 40% to 75% Negro population (some 34 have 50% or more Negro population), as well as, others requesting assistance. Four basic piecies of material were used in this drive: the Volunteer Cards, the Voter-Registration Plan, the Block Party Outline and the Canvass Sheet. SCLC program material, including Citizenship Schools, is distributed and explained at every meeting. Atty. Leroy Johnson, Secretary and District Committee Chairman Dr. C. C. Powell, Atlanta, P. B. McCoy, Waycross, Hosea Williams , Savannah and Toombs McLendon, Washington, as well as, District Youth Chairman, Andrew Reid, Albany, helped with organization.

The first contact is a telephone call or visit to county leaders to set up a small "Interested Citizens" meeting, with youth in attendance, if possible, to work out a county-wide voter-registration program, followed by a mass meeting to perfect organization and inspire volunteer workers to act. Volunteer Cards are used at meetings. The attached summary indicates results achieved. Registration figures are, of course, estimates, but it is believed that at least 35,000 new Georgia Negro voters have been added this year, which should carry us past the 200,000 mark.

It is firmly believed that "Getting Out the Vote" is an essential part of voter education because new voters will not necessarily vote automatically and lists are purged every three years, of non-voters. Because Georgia has a year-round voter registration law, modified by various county registrars, we recommend a three-phase program, to be "kicked off" with a statewide Citizenship Rally at Macon in June:

1. A "Get Out the Vote" campaign - Non-partisan and non-political.
2. A pilot church contest program for five to ten counties.
3. A continuous Honor Roll of 100% Registered Voters in each organized county.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

REPORT ON VOTER-REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES - JAN. 1 - MAY 5, 1962

CONG. DIST	COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAT	ORGANIZED VOTER-REGISTRATION ACTIVITY	VOTER EDUCATION CLINICS	INCREASE IN V. R. TO DATE TO DATE	NO. OF WORKERS	STATUS OF PROGRAM IN COUNTY
I	**Burke-Waynesboro		X			
	**McIntosh-Darien					
	**Liberty-Hinesville	X	X	1000	110	Good
	**Screven-Sylvania	X	X			Fair
	*Tatnall-Reidsville	X	X	150	5	Fair
	**Bullock-Statesboro	X	X			Good
	**Emanuel-Swainsboro	X	X	250	15	Good
	*Chatham-Savannah-Coordinate	X	X	1700	400	Excellent
	**Long-Ludowici	X	X			Good
	**Treutlen-Soperton	X	X			Fair
	**Bryan-Pembroke	X	X			Fair
II	Early-Blakely		X			
	*Dougherty-Albany (Church)	X	X			Contacted
	Worth		X			
	Tift-Tifton	X	X			
	Mitchell-Camilla	X	X	575	25	Excellent
	Decatur-Bainbridge	X	X	36	1	Poor
III	*Macon-Oglethorpe	X	X	330	50	Good
	*Crisp-Cordele	X				Fair
	Randolph-Cuthbert	X	X			Fair
	*Sumter-Americus	X	X	100	4	Poor
	*Peach-Fort Valley	X		146	46	Fair
	*Terrell-Dawson-Coordinate	X	X			Poor
	*Muskogee	X	X	3041	600	Excellent
	Dodge-Eastman	X	X			Fair
	*Houston-Perry	X	X	200	35	Good
IV	*Henry-McDonough	X	X	250	1	Poor
	Lamar-Barnesville		X			
	Pike-Zebulon		X			
	Troup-LaGrange (Hogansville)	X	X	34	12	Poor
	*Spalding-Griffin	X	X	150	10	Fair
	Upson-Thomaston		X			
V	*DeKalb-Decatur	X		2000	200	Excellent
	*Fulton-Atlanta (Special)	X	X	6000	300	Good
	*Rockdale-Conyers	X	X			Good
VI	*Crawford-Roberta	X	X			Poor
	Jones-Gray	X	X	6	3	Poor
	*Jasper-Monticello (Youth)	X	X	100	10	Good
	*Jefferson-Louisville	X	X	300	25	Good
	*Hancock-Sparta	X	X	100	20	Poor
	*Baldwin-Milledgeville		X			Contacted
	*Bibb-Macon	X	X	6000	25	Excellent
	*Laurens-Dublin		X			Contacted
	Wilkinson-Irwinton		X			
VII	Whitfield-Dalton	X	X			Good
	Gordon-Calhoun	X	X	41	4	Fair
	*Floyd-Rome	X	X	225	85	Fair
	Bartow-Cartersville		X			
VIII	Glynn-Brunswick		X			
	*Ware-Waycross	X	X	[illegible]	15	Good
	Cook-Adel	X	X	17	1	Poor
	Appling-Baxley		X			
	Berrien-Nashville		X			
	Clinch-Homerville	X	X	300	30	Good
	*Telfair-McRae	X	X	500	12	Excellent
IX	*Hall-Gainesville	X	X	175	8	Fair
X	*Greene-Greensboro	X	X	300	76	Good
	*Morgan-Madison	X	X			Good
	*Wilkes-Washington	X	X	[illegible]	[illegible]	Good
	*Richmond-Augusta	X	X	[illegible]		Good
	Clarke-Athens		X	[illegible]		
VII	*Cobb-Marietta	X	X			Good
	Polk-Cedartown	X	X			Good

No. of Counties Reported Organized 46
No. Represented at Citizenship Clinics 59
*Total Contacted by Paid Staff Workers 31
**Contacted by Volunteer Staff Only 9

A number of other counties are said to be organized but have not reported officially. Complete reports also not received from organized counties.

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

243 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia MU 8-6062

November 28, 1962

Dear Fellow-Citizen:

As a leader in your community, you must be aware of the fact that the Negro vote played an outstanding part in the election of the new state administration. The election of the first Democrat Negro Senator, Atty. Leroy Johnson, as well as, the emergence of the Republican Party in several areas, emphasizes at least two things:

1. Negroes must now be recognized as important political factors in the state of Georgia.

2. The need for increasing the number of registered voters is essential to the welfare of the state.

Under authority of the full committee, approved at Macon on Oct. 28, 1962 and in order to plan an effective program for 1963, there will be an important meeting of the Executive Committee, Saturday, December 15, 1962, in B. B. Beamon's Restaurant, 235 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. Transportation expenses by auto at 5¢ per mile, round trip travel by bus or train, whichever is cheapest or most convenient as to time and distance, as well as, cost of lunch will be paid.

The assistance of the Voter-Education Project, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Georgia Voters League and the Georgia Funeral Directors Association are bein g made available to us. We must, however, arrange to do our part and help to coordinate the program.

Please fill out and return the blank below, indicating your interest in and support of, a state-wide voter-registration program.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Calhoun

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman
Statewide Registration Committee

To: Statewide Registration Committee:

____I am willing to serve on the Executive Committee.
____I regret that I will not be able to serve on the committee.
____I will attend the meeting on Dec. 15, 1962.
____I will not be able to attend the meeting.
____(1) ____(2) or ____(3): date choices for Clinic at _____, Ga.

Signed: _____ Telephone _____

Address: _____ City _____

P. S. Please use the enclosed list to suggest 1st, 2nd and 3rd choices of dates for your District Citizenship Clinic, as well as, the place or city your recommend.

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE - BULLETIN NO. 3
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

PLANNING A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN
(For Campaign Steering Committee or First Meeting of "a Few Interested Persons")

Site - County, City or Section Telfair County (Jacksonville, Georgia)

Size of Negro Population 500

Number of Registered Voters (Approximate) 60

Potential Negro Registered Voters 300

Increase Goal 150

Period of Time -- Target Dates From March 8 to May 5, 1962

Boundaries of Concentration Area (Outline Streets or Designate Rural Areas)

Grina Town

Graham Town

Jacksonville

Rural

Towns

Number of Volunteers Needed 9

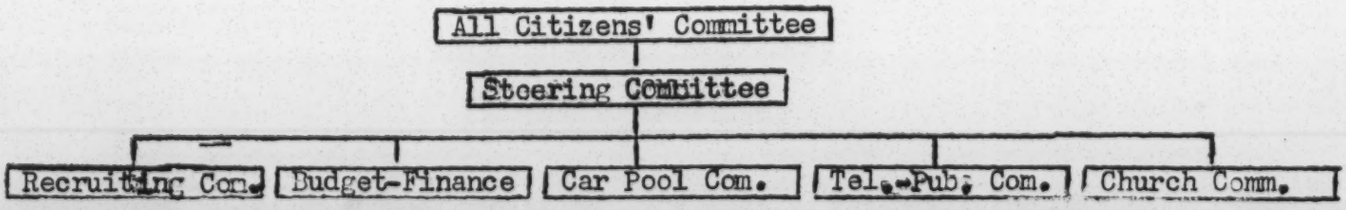
Organizations to Participate: (Churches, Voters Leagues, Youth Groups, etc.)

1 Pilgrim
2 Masonic Lodge
3 Good Samaritian
4 Eastern Star
5 Salem Baptist Church
6 Mt. Dalloway AME
7 Church of God in Christ
8 Rock Hill CME
9 Wesley Temple CME
10 Temple Chapel CME
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

SUMMARY

I Secure Basic Information
II Set Registration Goals
III Set Target Date for Beginning and for Ending Registration Drive
IV Outline Boundaries of Concentration Areas
V Set Number of Volunteers Needed and List Organizations which Will Support Drive
VI Set up Basic Committees (As Outlined in Organizational Chart)

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN



STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE - BULLETIN NO. 3

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

PLANNING A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

(For Campaign Steering committee)

Site - Richmond, Georgia - (Augusta)

Size of Negro Population 47,000

Number of Registered Voters (approximate) 4,500

Potential Negro Registered Voters 24,000

Increase Goal 5,000

Period of time - February 23 - April 7, 1962

Boundaries of concentration area (outline)

Number of Volunteers needed

Organizations to participate
(See otherside)

		WORKERS
Ward	1	10
	2	30
	3	25
	4	40
	7	10
	8	5
District	123 #1	15
	123 #2	8
	119	8
		151
		14
		165

SUMMARY

I Secure Basic Information
II Set Registration Goals
III Set target date for beginning and for ending Registration Drive
IV Outline Boundaries of concentration Areas
V Set number of volunteers needed and list organization which will support Drive
VI Set up basic committee (as outlined in organizational chart)

FOOTNOTE: Selective recruiment of volunteers with emphasis on women and students - Senior high and college students

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

1. Citizen Voters League
2. Augusta - Richmond County Voters League
3. Augusta Branch NAACP
4. Augusta Council for Freedom
5. Richmond County Teachers Association
6. Elks Lodge
7. Prince Hall Masons
8. York Rite Masons
9. Eastern Star (Lucy Laney Chapter)
10. New Era
11. Baptist Ministers Council
12. Baptist Ministers Fellowship
13. Lebanan Consistory Ministerial Association
14. Interdenominational Ministerial Association
15. Hiran Chapter No. 15 Royal Arch Masons
16. Knights of the Mystic Shrine
17. Omega Psi Phi
18. Kappa Alpha Psi
19. Alpha Kappa Alpa
20. Delta Sigma Theta
21. Alpha Phi Alpha
22. Phi Beta Sigma
23. Zeta Phi Beta
24. V. F. W.
25. American Legion
26. Amvets
27. World War I #947
28. Postal Albanic
29. Nurses Association
30. Beauticians
31. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Poters
32. Daddy Grace House of Prayer
33. Meat Packers
34. Brick Layers Intenational of Georgia #2
35. Voguettas
36. 13 Gentlemen
37. Ambassodors Bridge Club
38. Y. M. C. A.
39. Y. W. C. A.
40. Budgettes
41. Association of University Women
42. Stovey Medical & Pharmacy Society
43. Women Auxiliary
44. Augusta Wome Civic Club
45. Antioch Benevolent Society
46. Lewis Hall Society
47. Branch of Love #2 Society
48. Sportsman's Boating Club
49. T. V. News and Craftmens Club

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

SUGGESTED DISCUSSION OUTLINE FOR 1963 CITIZENSHIP CLINICS

9:00 A. M. - 9:30 A. M. - Registration

9:30 A. M. - 9:45 A. M. - Devotions - John Wesley Dobbs Memorial Service
- A. Song
- B. Remarks
- C. Prayer
- D. Song

9:45 A. M. -10:45 A. M. - Citizenship Training for Voter-Registration
- A. Monthly Schools at Dorchester Academy
- B. Local Citizenship Schools
- C. Demonstration - Citizenship Training for Voter-Registration

10:45 A. M. -11:45 A. M. - Organization for Registration - Bulletin No. 2
- A. Duties of all Americans (Pages 1-3)
- B. Getting People to Register - (Pages 5-14) (25-27)
- C. Seven Steps in Organizing
- D. Activating the Program

11:45 A. M. -12:15 P. M. - Youth and Adults - Assembled by Counties- Planning a Voter-Registration Campaign - Bulletin No. 3

12:15 P. M. - 1:00 P. M. - Adult Assembly
- A. Discussion Outline - Bulletin No. 1
- B. References to pages noted, in the manual
- C. Demonstrations - Role-Playing in Teaching Block Canvassing

12:15 P. M. - 1:00 P. M. - Youth Assembly
- A. Registration Procedures - Bulletin No. 1
- B. "Pep Session"

1:00 P. M. - 2:00 P. M. - Recess - A. Photograph
- B. Dinner
- C. Caucuses for Nominating Officers

2:00 P. M. - 3:30 P. M. - Adult Assembly
- A. Church Participation - Church Contest
- B. Bond Elections - Constitutional Amendments
- C. How to Get Out the Vote
- D. Questions and Discussions
- E. Election of Officers - Chairman
  - Vice-Chairman
  - Secretary
  - Assistant Secretary
  - Youth Advisor

2:00 P. M. - 3:30 P. M. - Youth Assembly

- A. Registration and Voting Procedures
  1. Demonstrations - Role Playing in Block Canvassing
  2. Seven Steps in Organizing
  3. Bond Elections
  4. Constitutional Amendments
  5. How to Get Out the Vote
- B. Election of Officers - Chairman
  - Vice-Chairman
  - Secretary
  - Assistant Secretary

3:30 P. M. - 4:00 P. M. - Adult and Youth Reassembly
- A. Reports
- B. Confirmation of Elections

4:00 P. M. Adjournment - Mizpah

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

SUGGESTED 1963 CITIZENSHIP CLINICS - THOMASVILLE, JAN. 19; VALDOSTA, JAN. 26; COLUMBUS, FEB. 2; LaGRANGE, FEB. 9; ATLANTA, FEB. 16; ATHENS, FEB. 23; GAINESVILLE, MAR. 2; ROME, MAR. 9; SAVANNAH, MAR 16; MACON, MAR. 23

BULLETIN NO. 1 - PROGRAM - REGISTRATION (INSTRUCTIONS)

9:00 A. M. - 9:30 A. M. - Registration
9:30 A. M. - 9:45 A. M. - Devotions - John Wesley Dobbs Memorial Service
9:45 A. M. -10:45 A. M. - Citizenship Training for Registration - Demonstration
10:45 A. M. -11:45 A. M. - Organization for Registration - (Bulletin No. 2)
11:45 A. M. -12:15 P. M. - Youth and Adults by Counties - Planning a Voter Registration Campaign (Bulletin No. 3)
12:15 P. M. - 1:00 P. M. - Adults - Registration (Bulletin No. 1) - Demonstrations
Youth - A Program for Youth (Page 28)
1:00 P. M. - 2:00 P. M. - Photograph-Dinner-Caucuses for Nominatine Officers
2:00 P. M. - 3:30 P. M. - Adult Assembly-Church Participation (Page 24)
Bond Elections-Constitutional Amendments
Get out the vote (Pages 29-30)
Reports, Questions and Discussion
Election of District Adult Officers
Youth Assembly-Registration Procedures "Pep Session"
Election of District Youth Officers
3:30 P. M. - 4:00 P. M. - Joint Assembly-Reports - Confirmation of Elections
4:00 P. M. - Adjournment - Benediction

The object of these Clinics is to train leadership, especially youth, in community organization for registration and voting. The formal discussions are to be confined to the outlines in Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2 and pages noted for the Clinic Manual. Time permits only brief technical questions until the discussion session. Make notes of and hold other questions and comments for that session.

I. Importance of Registration and Voting (Pages 19-23)

A. There is power in the ballot. It gives us the power to put people into office who will see that everyone has his rights.
B. The right man in office will serve all citizens; vote for him.
C. The wrong man should be voted out at the first opportunity.

II. Who may register - Anyone 18 years of age or over, living in Georgia 12 months and in the county six months (Page 23).

III. Where to register - At City Hall, Courthouse, and in Fulton County, at any City Hall except the one in Atlanta.

IV. How to register - Give the Registrar your name, address and family information; read and write a paragraph of the Constitution. If you cannot read, ask for 30 questions to study; attend a citizenship school. (Pages 19-23)

V. When to register - Whenever the books are open - Find out when they close for each election, from the City or County Registrar. (Pages 19-23)

VI. Vote as you please, but vote. Learn about the candidates from those who know, then make up your mind. Help to get out the vote. (Pages 29-30)

VII. MAKE EVERY ELECTION IMPORTANT! Set up a Calendar of Elections. Contact the City Clerk, County Ordinary and County Registrar for dates of: primaries, bond elections, special, city, county, state and national elections. There is a General Election after every primary. CAMPAIGN EVERY TIME!

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STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Dates and Suggested Meeting Places for 1963 Citizenship Clinics

Dates

Saturday, January 19 - Thomasville -

Saturday, January 26 - Valdosta or Waycross

Saturday, February 2 - Columbus or Americus

Saturday, February 9 - La Grange or Newnan

Saturday, February 16 - Atlanta or Decatur

Saturday, February 23 - Athens or Augusta

Saturday, March 2 - Gainesville -

Saturday, March 9 - Rome or Cedartown -

Saturday, March 16 - Savannah - (Rally) -

Saturday, March 23 - Macon (Georgia Voters League Semi-Annual Meeting)

Suggested Meeting Places or Cities

District I - Savannah, Swainsboro, McIntosh

District II - Albany, Thomasville, Bainbridge

District III - Columbus, Fort Valley, Americus

District IV - Griffin, Lagrange, Newnan

District V - Atlanta, Decatur

District VI - Macon Only - March 23

District VII - Rome, Mariett, Cedartown

District VIII - Waycross, Valdosta, Brunswick

District IX - Gainesville

District X - Athens, Augusta

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
CITIZENSHIP CLINIC DISCUSSION ON GOOD CITIZENSHIP
BULLETIN NO. 2 - TEXT - CITIZENSHIP CLINIC MANUAL

IN THE UNITED STATES, "A CITIZEN IS A PERSON WHO HAS THE PRIVILEGE OF VOTING AND EXERCISES THIS RIGHT OR PRIVILEGE." Webster, according to this definition, is saying that a person is not a citizen until he registers and votes.

I. Duties of all Americans (Pages 1-3):

A. To Register and Vote in every election.

B. To obey all laws of his city, state and country.

C. To protect his home and those of others:

1. Cleanliness in the home is a protection against disease and ill health. The yard and sidewalks should be kept clean and attractive. You and I know so many of our people have dirty yards. This is a first step toward good citizenship.

a. Certainly the inside of the home should be clean and comfortable. Clean up, paint up: Spring Cleaning - Clean Up Week.

b. Any good citizen will seek the best for his children. Join and work with the PTA; work in Sunday School and Church.

2. Service to one's country is a prime duty - Modern warfare requires advance training of young men and women, special service from their elders. Enlist in Civilian Defense - Serve well if drafted

D. Community Goals - Better roads, streets, sidewalks, schools, hospital clinics, playgrounds, street lights, traffic, police protection, etc.

1. Find out who is the responsible local official and seek his aid.

2. Organize and send committees, not individuals, to him for action.

GETTING PEOPLE TO REGISTER - A GOOD CITIZEN'S OBLIGATION (Pages 5-14) (25-27)

I. Work with your local Voter-Registration Committee, or help to organize one. Steps in Organizing (Pages 5-14).

II. Each person should have every one in his family eighteen years of age and over, to register and vote.

III. You should help to get everyone in your block to register and vote.

IV. Always recheck to see if the people have registered or voted.

V. Youth under eighteen can go from house to house to do this. (Pages 25-27)

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Address communications to: J. H. Calhoun, Chairman, 41 Exchange Pl., SE, Atlanta

The Statewide Registration Committee of Georgia and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference announce a Church Voter-Registration Contest to be conducted by a local "Sponsoring Committee" in any community. Reports shall be submitted thru the local "Sponsoring Committee," who secure contestants, maintain records, furnish all supplies, "Verification of Registration" cards, as well as a representative of the committee at the courthouse all during registration hours, to certify registration by churches or their respective auxiliaries who enter the contest.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. A church entering as a whole, or with 3 or more auxiliaries, will receive an honor roll to be posted in the lobby, as soon as it enters the contest for:

   a. Names of members already registered.
   b. Names of new registered voters, as they become registered.

2. A pastor may choose one of two plans for his church:

   a. Each church auxiliary entered in the contest by the pastor will be awarded a bonus of $5.00 after its workers have taken citizenship training and have registered at least 10 persons. Proof may be furnished by the Sponsoring Committee by having a "Verification of Registration" card signed by the "Sponsoring Committee's" representative, stationed at the courthouse, or

   b. The pastorate may enter as a whole and receive a bonus of $25.00 after the workers have taken a citizenship training and registered at least 50 per-persons, as shown by "Verification of Registration" cards.

3. The auxiliary of a particular church entering the contest, which registers the highest number of persons above 25 will receive a prize of $20.00.

4. Three community-wide prizes will be awarded to contesting churches in a county where three or more churches enter. Names of all contestants go on an Honor Roll

	Number of Voters Registered in the Contest	Acount of Award Offered	City-Wide Honor Roll
a. First Prize	100 or Less	$10.00	The names of all churches and their pastors participating in the contest will be placed on a county-wide Honor Roll, which will be posted in various sections of the community on a year-round basis, taking into consideration future church voter-registratior
	100 to 500	25.00	
	Over 500	50.00	
b. Second Prize	100 or Less	$ 5.00	
	100 to 500	15.00	
	Over 500	25.00	
c. Third Prize	100 or Less	$ 3.00	
	100 to 500	10.00	
	Over 500	15.00	

5. Church workers of each pastorate entered in the contest will be given a special three-hour citizenship training course, to be given at designated times and places, which will be announced by the local Sponsoring Committee.

ATLANTA NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE

A SHORT SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF THE ORGANIZATION

The League was organized in 1949 after Negroes in Atlanta were hopelessly divided along party lines, Democrat and Republican, in the 1948 Primary Elections. A bi-Partizan organization was established, with co-officers from each party and certain chairmen making up the executive committee. Later, in 1951 a constitution was adopted and the executive committee was expanded to include ward leaders who had been elected and a member-at-large from each ward, in all 27 members. In response to a demand for more representatives, in 1957, the constitution was again amended to include precinct leaders and a member-at-large from each precinct with 2,000 or more registered voters in the last previous election.

The League is composed of members who pay the annual fee of $1.00 and meets annually in January, at which time officers and committee chairmen are elected. In the various wards and precincts elections are held by voters in those respectiveareas, in meetings to which civic, religious and political club members as well as citizens at large are invited. These persons become members of the executive committee, which now includes 58 persons from 31 precincts in 6 wards. The committee meets monthly, or on call to consider community problems having to do with public officials and departments of city and county government.

Improved street, traffic, health and recreation facilities and the recent employment and up-grading of city employees are due in part to the work of the League and its committees. Such city-wide projects as Urban Renewal, Plan of Improvement, Public Housing and Zoning have received special consideration and promotion by the organization. Better public officials have been elected as a result of its political action program and the number of registered voters has been increased from 5,000 in 1945 to 40,000 in 1961, in spite of purging of the lists from time to ime mainly through the League's support of the All-Citizens Registration Committee.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNING Because of community cooperation, the League has been able to make recommendations to the voters in some ten or twelve elections. Our recommendations have been 95% correst and we have helped to gained for the Negroes of Atlanta, respect throughout the community, the country, and the world. An atmosphere of racial good will is being maintained and we intend to continue this program with the co-operation of the best leadership. In an election we:

1. Establish an office, engage a director and organize the wards and precincts containing a reasonable number of registerd voters.

2. Immediately after the entries close, we hold interviews with candidates, to which civic, religious and political leaders are invited. These persons are also asked to send in their suggestions. This has been done.

3. A screening committee reviews records of the interviews along with suggestions and other material that come in, then makes recommendations to the executive committee.

4. Public meetings are held in various sections of the city to give voters opportunities to hear the candidates, but no questions or demonstrations are allowed in these meetings.

5. The executive committee will meet in time to consider the report on the screening committee and decide the question of recommendations. Such recommendations, if made, will be communicated to every Negro voter thru our ward and precinct organization. Voters are advised to VOTE AS THEY PLEASE, BUT VOTE!! He will appreciate your continued co-operation.

Gr. State Wide

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
A REPORT ON VOTER-REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES - JAN. 1 - NOV. 28, 1962

CONG. DIST.	COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAT	ORGANIZED ACTIVITY	ATTENDED CLINICS	INCREASE IN VOTERS	NO. OF WORKERS	STATUS OF PROGRAM
I	**Burke-Waynesboro		x			
	**McIntosh-Darien					
	*Liberty-Hinesville	x	x	1,000		Good
	**Screven-Sylvania	x	x			Fair
	*Tatnall-Reidsville	x	x	150	5	Fair
	**Bulloch-Statesboro	x	x			Good
	**Emmanuel-Swainsboro	x	x	250	15	Good
	*Chatham-Savannah-Coordinated	x	xx	1,000	400	Excellent
	**Long-Ludowici	x	x			Good
	**Truetlen-Soperton	x	x			Fair
	**Bryan-Pembroke	x	x			Fair
II	Early-Blakely		x			
	*Dougherty-Albany (Special)	x	xx	2,000	300	Excellent
	Worth		x			
	Tift-Tifton	x	x			
	**Mitchell-Camilla	x	x	575	25	Excellent
	Decatur-Bainbridge	x	x	36	1	Poor
III	*Macon-Oglethorpe	x	x	330	50	Good
	*Crisp-Cordele	x		158	12	Fair
	Randolph-Cuthbert	x	x	32	17	Fair
	*Sumpter-Americus	x	x	100	4	Poor
	*Peach-Fort Valley	x		146	46	Fair
	*Terrell-Dawson-Coordinated	x	x			Fair
	*Muskogee-Columbus	x	xx	3,640	650	Excellent
	Dodge-Eastman	x	x			Fair
	*Houston-Perry	x	x	200	35	Good
IV	*Henry-McDonough	x	x	250	1	Poor
	Lamar-Barnesville		x			
	Pike-Zebulon		x			
	Upson-Thomaston		x			
	Troup-Lagrange (Hogansville)	x	x			
	*Spalding-Griffin	x	xx	150	10	Fair
V	*DeKalb-Decatur	x		2,000	200	Excellent
	*Fulton-Atlanta (Special)	x	x	6,000	300	Good
	*Rockdale-Conyers	x	x	75		Good
VI	*Crawford-Roberta	x	x			Poor
	Jones-Gray	x	x	6	3	Poor
	Jasper-Monticello (Youth)	x	x	100	10	Good
	*Jefferson-Louisville	x	x	350	25	Good
	*Hancock-Sparta	x	x	100	20	Poor
	*Baldwin-Milledgeville		x			Contacted
	*Bibb-Macon (Special)	x	xx	6,000	25	Excellent
	*Laurens-Dublin		x			Contacted
	Wilkinson-Irwinton					
VII	Whitfield-Dalton	x	x			Good
	*Cobb-Marietta	x	x			Good
	Gordon-Calhoun	x	x	41	4	Fair
	Polk-Cedartown	x	x			Good
	*Floyd-Rome	x	xx	225	85	Fair
	Bartow-Cartersville		x		12	Poor
VIII	Glynn-Brunswick		x			
	*Ware-Waycross	x	xx	300	15	Good
	Cook-Adel	x	x	17		Poor
	Appling-Bzxley		x			
	Berrien-Nashville		x			
	Clinch-Homerville	x	x	300	30	Good
	*Telfair-McRae (Jacksonville)	x	x	500	12	Excellent
IX	*Hall-Gainewville	x	x	175	8	Fair
X	*Greene-Greensboro	x	x	300	76	Good
	*Morgan-Madison	x	x			Good
	*Wilkes-Washington	x	x			Good
	*Richmond-Augusta	x	xx	3,500	25	Good
	Clarke-Athems		x	150	35	Poor
				30,175	2,456	

No. of Counties Reported Organized 48
xxRepresented at Citizenship Clinics 59
*No. Visited by Paid Staff Workers 31
**Contacted by Volunteer Staff Only 10
xxNo. Citizenship Clinics Held 8

A number of other counties were said to be organized, but did not report it officially. Complete reports also were not received from some organized counties. Figures represent official reports

Co-ordinated programs were conducted jointly with SNCC or NAACP.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

PROPOSED GEORGIA VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM FOR 1962-63 - DECEMBER 15, 1962

I. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statewide Registration Committee December 15, 1962 - Luncheon and Travel - SCLC $ 200.00

A. To formally affiliate with SCLC
B. To adopt the 1963 Program

II. Voter-Registration Program - Goal: 100,000 new registrations

A. A series of ten Congressional District Citizenship Clinics beginning January 19 - Meals, Travel and Expenses - VEP 2,000.00

1. Voter registration activities
2. Citizenship training
3. Get out the Vote techniques
4. Bond elections and constitutional amendments

B. Voter Education Project

1. Selected counties according to formula of VEP
2. Cooperation with coordinated county programs

a. Direct grants to districts, sections or counties
b. Organizational participation grants

C. Administration and travel

1. State Director salary and travel - SCLC	9,200.00	
2. Office Secretary salary and travel - SCLC	2,700.00	
3. Field Secretary and travel - VEP	6,000.00	
4. Office Maintenance - Supplies and Expenses -SCLC-	1,200.00	
		19,100.00

III. Procedure: Contact counties on Clinics and Program.

1. Explain the Program; send blanks for participation
2. Secure proposed budget, without committment
3. Determine type of cooperation and assistance

IV. Types of cooperation and assistance

A. Large counties - Bibb, Chatham, Fulton, Muskagee, Richmond

1. Direct Supervision, or
2. Coordinated programs with organizational participation grants from SCLC, or
3. Coordinated programs with direct grants from VEP - Bibb, Chatham, Fulton

B. For other counties or sections selected by VEP - Work out reporting procedures 30,000.00

C. Counties with only SCLC cooperation and assistance 3,000.00

V. Total Estimated Budget - SCLC - $16,300.00-VEP - $38,000.00 $54,300.00

VI. Cooperation with Citizenship Schools - McIntosh and Local

SCLC
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Newsletter

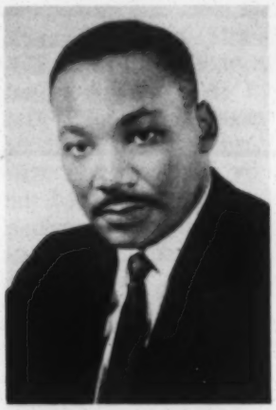
Volume 1 December, 1962 Number 8

OXFORD MISSISSIPPI, 1962

By MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Mississippi crisis has seared the conscience of our entire nation. It has been difficult to believe what our television sets have hurled at our eyes. Is this really happening in 1962?

Consider the stark tragedy of Mississippi: Governor Barnett, with interposition dripping from his lips, personally goading the racist element of the state and the university into a frenzy of hatred and prejudice; the acquiescence of the Board of Trustees to political demagoguery; the caricature-like move of the Governor appointing himself "registrar" to block the Air Force veteran's enrollment; the loss of two lives; the scores injured, and the yet uncalculated pain and agony the people of Mississippi and this nation must bear.


Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

It is indeed stark tragedy, for it has all really happened *here in America in 1962*.

It must be acknowledged that the entire nation must bear some of the blame. We can never deny that the compromises made following the Civil War and during Reconstruction have at least come home to roost. The whole system of segregation and discrimination for the last hundred years has had either the consent of law and/or custom both South and North. The nation is partly to blame, for America, *to her dishonor,* learned to live with the system in its glaring and blatant forms in the South, and its cunning, mad, subtle forms in the North.

But let us turn again to Mississippi, for it is the locus of our immediate concern. Mississippi, according to statistical data on educational standards, is at the bottom of the list. This is not to say that all Mississippians are ignorant and unlettered. There are many, many intelligent and lettered people in the State of Mississippi, but there is such a great dearth of educational achievement among the economically suppressed Negroes and whites, that the average for the State is made miserably low.

The fading agrarian economy and inflexible sectionalism have expected this in Tallahatchie County if there were a wholesale attempt to integrate the county schools. However, the sound and fury vented its spleen at Oxford-site of the University of Mississippi. The young people who attend classes in the Lyceum, and who walk the shaded paths of "Ole Miss" are the aristocracy of Mississippi. The Board of Trustees is not composed of backwoods, cotton farmers! In the aura of that which could be adjudged the highest and best of Mississippi, law and order did break down *completely*. If this is the *best* of Mississippi, *God save us from the worst!*

There can be no gain in saying that the academic and educational leadership

(*Continued on Page 2*)

"WE'RE READY TO BUILD"

By Jackie Robinson

I am happy to say to the supporters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and our many friends around the nation that we have to date received $35,000.00 for the rebuilding of the burned churches in South Georgia. In about ten days, I will be meeting with the pastors of the churches, Dr. King, the architects and a few other people who represent funds that have been gathered in addition to reports that the Atlanta Constitution's fund is nearly $10,000.00 and there is possibly another $10,000.00 available through the National Council of Churches. We propose to coordinate our efforts early in December in order that these churches will be ready for use as soon as possible.

We are grateful to the thousands of people who have contributed in any denomination. Especially do we appreciate the generosity of Mr. Bill Black, my boss, who made the first $5,000.00 contribution, Governor Rockefeller who made a gift of $10,000.00 available and Mr. Frank Schiffman (shown chatting with me above) who started his gifts with $1,000.00.

I never realized when I accepted the chairmanship of the SCLC Na-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

SCLC *Newsletter*

Publisher, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
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SRC PUBLISHES REPORT ON U.S. LAXITY IN ALBANY

Howard Zinn, professor of history and social science at Spelman College, specifically charged the Federal Bureau of Investigation with laxness, and he says President Kennedy has failed to play "a key role in crisis such as Albany."

He states that Albany Negroes tend to distrust local members of the FBI.

"With all the clear violations by local police of constitutional rights," said Zinn, " . . . the FBI has not made a single arrest on behalf of Negro citizens."

Zinn's study, called "Albany, A Study in National Responsibility," was published by the Southern Regional Council, an interracial group formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI, 1962

(*Continued from Page 1*)

of Mississippi failed her when she needed it most.

One of the reasons Mississippi did not weather the rigors of the most severe social transition which the South has seen since the Civil War, is that, she suffered the complete abdication of responsibility by her political leadership. Not a single cry of caution or moderation resounded from the walls of any governing body—from the State Capitol to the smallest county seat. The verse, chorus and refrain that echoed around the State was always the same—*"never!"*.

How different might the picture be in Mississippi today if only the political leadership of the State had had the courage to face the problem instead of throwing up their hands and delivering harangues against Federal intervention. They, whom the people elected to be the guardians of the commonwealth of the citizens, in Mississippi's most critical hour since secession, abdicated their responsibility and allowed the campus of "Ole Miss" to literally become a battlefield for a cause that was lost a hundred years ago.

And where was the cry of the Lord's prophets? The most serious indictment is not to be made against the screaming mob, for they were propelled by bottled-up venom and hatred that was tragically having its ultimate catharsis. Surely the abysmal silence of the church and clergy cannot pass without its due reckoning. Where are they who shout, "Lord, Lord!"? The New Testament admonishes us that the people cannot hear if the trumpet makes an uncertain sound. What is their hope if the trumpet makes no sound at all?

I have traveled much the length and breadth of Mississippi. On lazy summer afternoons and crisp autumn mornings I've seen tall church spires and sprawling brick monuments dedicated to the glory of God. Often did I wonder, "What kind of people worship there? Who is their God?" When I review that painful memory of the last week at Oxford, and cannot recall a single voice "crying in the wilderness," the questions are still the same—*"What kind of people worship there? Who is their God?"*

What are we to say to the world? Oxford, Mississippi, has placed democracy on trial as never before. The cry of the Negro for equality and justice in our nation has been muffled, at best. But the Little Rock's, the Montgomery's, the Albany's, and the Oxford's place the questioning of our world leadership on the lips of the emerging African and Asian nations. We cannot stand before the judgment bar of world opinion so long as there erupts an Oxford, Mississippi. What we are doing speaks so loud, they cannot hear what we say.

DIS 'N DATA

Have You Read . . . *The Desegregated Heart!* by Sarah Patton Boyle?

This book is a *must* for any one who wishes to understand clearly the dilemma of the "white" liberal who sincerely wants to help desegregate the South and the nation. Warmly and honestly written. Sarah Patton Boyle's marvelous life shines right through.

Sarah P. Boyle

Did You Know . . . that Sammy Davis, Jr. and Peter Lawford are doing a gala benefit December 11th for SCLC? Entitled "Westchester Salute to Dr. King," star-studded show will be held at 4000 seat County Center. Lotte Kunstler, wife of famous civil rights lawyer and author, is general chairman.

Have You Heard . . . that L. Francis Griffin, the "prophet" of Prince Edward County (Va.) was honored at a $11 a plate testimonial last month? The Virginia State Unit of SCLC, headed by hard-working Milton Reid of Petersburg, sponsored the affair honoring Griffin for unselfish devotion during 11 years of school segregation controversy. Note: After four school-less years, Federal courts say Prince Edward schools must open or ALL Virginia schools must close!

NOW AVAILABLE! A hi-fidelity recording, *The American Dream* by Martin Luther King, Jr. This record can only be secured through the home office. Only $3.50. Special prices to schools and churches. Only a limited number left. Address orders: The American Dream, SCLC Newsletter, Auburn Avenue, N. E. This record of a major MLK speech at Syracuse University will soon be a collector's item.

GIVE the **UNITED WAY**
. . . SUPPORT your
LOCAL UNITED
FUND APPEAL!

NEGRO MINISTERS UNFOLD "OPERATION BREADBASKET" IN ATLANTA

October signalled the launching of a brand new program into orbit at the local and national level. Among the real concerns of SCLC that were discussed in strategy sessions during the annual convention in Birmingham, was the alarming rate of unemployment in the Negro community, South and North. National statistics reveal that though the Negro only comprises 10% of the nation's population, the ratio of unemployment is 2 to 1, Negro to white. This means that, proportionately, there is 20 times the unemployment among Negroes as there is among whites.

Through the Atlanta SCLC headed by the Rev. John Middleton, and its chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment, Dr. Gerald Reed, a research project was begun to determine which industry producing consumer goods was the most flagrant violator of equal opportunity in employment. All indications point to the baking industry.

The project has been named "Operation Breadbasket" because it represents the creation of jobs and income for the Negro community. At press time, the Rev. Leon Sullivan, architect of the Philadelphia "selective patronage" campaign that resulted in more than 1000 "white collar" and sensitive jobs for Negroes, was brought to Atlanta for a public meeting and round of meetings with ministers and lay leaders. Dr. Sullivan disclosed that in a year and a half, the buying power of the Negro was increased $4,000,000.00. Inspired by the logicality of the Philadelphia approach (Sullivan said they got the idea from King) Atlanta has gone to work and it appears that before long there will be some new jobs for the Negro in the baking (or some other) industry. SCLC's Treasurer, Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, has been tapped as the "Call Man" (chairman) of the Priority Committee (Steering Committee). Rotating committees will attempt to negotiate the differences with a particular industry. If this fails, the "word" is passed on to the Negro community through the pulpits of the Negro clergy with instructions as to what product is taboo. In the event it is necessary, storeowners who distribute offensive

(*Continued on Page 4*)

"WE'RE READY TO BUILD"

(*From P. 1*)

tional Fund to Rebuild the Burned Churches how much work would be involved. More than that, I can honestly say, that with all the causes with which I've been associated never have I felt the great sense of satisfaction that this has given me. When these churches are rebuilt, they will be symbols for all the world to know that burning the churches of the Negro community that seeks its full citizenship through the ballot, will not in any way deter their efforts. The segregationists might as well understand that every time they burn a church, we'll build it back five times better!

(If any of our readers missed the opportunity to give to the Fund for the churches, checks or money orders can be forwarded to Mr. Robinson, 425 Lexington Avenue, New York City, made payable to "Mount Olive Baptist Church Rebuilding Fund." All churches will share equally and gifts ARE tax deductible.)

SOUTHERN LAWYERS CONFERENCE SET FOR ATLANTA

Atlanta will be the site of "A WORKSHOP SEMINAR for lawyers on CIVIL RIGHTS and NEGLIGENCE LAW," November 30th and December 1st. The seminar is sponsored by the National Lawyer's Guild, and the National Bar Association in cooperation with SCLC.

The seminars are planned to achieve two objectives: First, make it possible for more attorneys to accept civil rights cases by making their practice in other areas of the law more lucrative. It is believed that if the attorneys' proficiency in this area is improved his income will be improved and he will be more willing to accept civil rights cases. Second, to provide the attorney with an intensive review of the latest developments in civil rights law, with particular attention to the discovery of new techniques for the protection of civil rights.

Donald Hollowell, noted Atlanta civil rights attorney, is General Conference Chairman, George W. Crockett of Detroit is Co-Chairman in charge of the Conference program and Isabel Webster is serving as Conference Secretary. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive assistant to Dr. King, is Co-Chairman in charge of Conference facilities. All sessions will be held at the Waluhaje. A closing banquet that will be open to the public is scheduled for the Boy's Building of the Butler Street YMCA. Judge Wade McCree, of the two Negro Federal Judges in America will be the principal speaker.

Some of the areas to be covered in the Negligence Seminar include "Settlement Negotiations" and "Discovery Proceedings." The Civil Rights Seminar will embrace "Discrimination in Criminal Law," "Civil Remedies to Enforce Civil Rights" and "Federal Practice and Procedure."

SCLC PROFILE OF THE MONTH

The city of Atlanta claims many mountain-peaks of leadership. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Williams is one of them. As pastor of the historic Friendship Baptish Church, professor of philosophy and religion at renowned Morehouse College and president of the Atlanta branch NAACP, "Dr. Sam's" influence for good is difficult to calculate. He provides his church congregation with his stimulating and provocative religious bent; his students from Morehouse, in their later days, thank him for being such a demanding taskmaster; and the most significant NAACP victories in public accommodation and education have been achieved during the tenure of his presidency.

Dr. Samuel Williams

"Dr. Sam," as he is affectionately called, moves without haste in the performance of his community tasks. He is known for his incisive mind that explores every problem thoroughly, be it religious, philosophical or social. He has little concern, if any, with standing alone on an issue (in many instances he has). Everyone will agree that "Sam does his own thinking."

As president of the Atlanta NAACP, the most notable achievement under his leadership was the desegregation of the University of Georgia. There followed swiftly, the desegregation of public schools of Atlanta. These two notable accomplishments had been preceded by his participation as a plaintiff in the bus desegregation case in Atlanta and the ruling won against the Georgia State College in 1959. Dr. Samuel Williams was the chief witness.

"Dr. Sam" is also third vice-president of SCLC and has served his present post since 1954. Academically, he is a graduate of Morehouse College, Howard University (double graduate) and has done extensive postgraduate study at the University of Chicago in Philosophy. We salute Atlanta's "Dr. Sam."

Miss Mahalia Jackson, internationally known singer, is shown with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rev. Richard Battles after having received a special citation during the Festival of Faith and Freedom which was held in Hartford, Connecticut on October 28 at the Bushnell Auditorium. More than 2000 people attended. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive assistant to Dr. King, presented the citation to Miss Jackson. The full text of the citation is as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS

I wish to contribute to the work of SCLC and the social struggle in the South.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....
(street)

.....
(city & state)

Amount of Contribution.....

Send to: SCLC
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SPECIAL CITATION TO MISS MAHALIA JACKSON

Festival of Faith and Freedom 1962

Bushnell Auditorium
October 28, 1962
Hartford, Conn.

Miss Mahalia Jackson is internationally known for her perceptive presentation of the words and music of faith.

She excells in her chosen profession because her artistry reflects her own deep personal spirituality. We affectionately salute her as "the Queen of Gospel Music."

Miss Jackson has traveled throughout the world making command performances before the kings and queens of the world. Her interpretation of Negro music especially, has built new bridges of understanding to many of our friends in foreign lands. She is one of America's foremost ambassadors of goodwill.

It is significant that Miss Jackson is one of the pioneers for the Negro community in the broad maze of the television industry. She has warmed the hearts of millions with her fervent renderings of the "songs of the Lord."

Beyond all this, Miss Jackson has been for years a close, personal friend of Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. She is a devotee of the struggle he represents and has joined with him on many occasions such as this to raise the needed funds for the struggle in the Deep South. This is still another facet of her remarkable talent and personality.

Tonight, the citizens of the Hartford community salute you and Dr. King for the inaugural "Festival of Faith and Freedom." God bless you and may he ever keep you in the hollow of his Hand.

"OPERATION BREADBASKET"

(*From P. 3*)

consumer items is also prone to picketing and boycotting.

Meanwhile, the home office lodged two formal complaints with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity against Kraft Foods, a division of National Dairies; and the Blue Plate Division of Hunts Foods & Company, Inc. Employees of the respective companies sought the aid of SCLC officials to correct discriminatory practices in merit advancement and hiring policies in these two companies that hold sizable government contracts through the office of Defense Supply. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive assistant to Dr. King, was advised by John Feild of the President's Committee within a week that formal investigations would begin November 5th at both companies. Hunts Foods flew in their Industrial Relations Manager from the home office in Fullerton, California to negotiate a settlement for voluntary compliance.

Within two days, Blue Plate acceded amiably to complaints of employees and agreed to the immediate desegregation of rest rooms and dining facilities, the institution of a fair employment policy by January 5, 1963 (opening all job categories to Negro personnel with first option to present employees) and an iron-clad agreement against reprisal to workers who filed complaints. The negotiations with Kraft Foods are still pending final settlement. Note: Special plaudits are due the President's Committee and Office of Defense Supply who provided swift responses with personal on-the-scene investigation.

SCLC *Newsletter*
334 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RETURN REQUESTED

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN - 1962

I Continued contact with counties associated through citizenship clinics or organizational activities.

A. Work out affiliation program with SCLC.

1. With Statewide Registration Committee.

2. With organized county groups.

B. Start them on year-round program of activities.

II Get out the Vote Campaign-Non-Partisan, Non-Political.

A. Contact counties not organized first.

B. Keep organized counties moving.

a. Have them secure voters lists.

b. Set up 3 - Phase program - See Citizenship Manual, Pages 29-30

c. Follow-up with such contact as is possible

III Start Church Contests-County-Wide

A. Make contacts with pastors through county organization

B. Follow printed rules and distribute handbills in churches

IV Continuous County-Wide Honor Rolls

A. Establish an Honor Roll of 100% registered organizations

B. Post copies of Honor Roll in prominent places

C. Add Churches participating in contest

V Statewide Freedom Rally-Ft. Valley, Georgia

VI Budget:

A.	Travel Expense - 32 weeks	$8,800.00
B.	Office Expense - Secretary	2,400.00
	Supplies, etc.	800.00
C.	Get out the Vote - Printing, etc.	1,600.00
D.	Church Contest - 5	2,500.00
E.	Honor Rolls	500.00
F.	Freedom Rally	1,500.00
		$17,900.00

"GET OUT THE VOTE"

The Voters Registration Program in your area will be as dead as a doornail if the Qualified Voter STAY AT HOME on election day. Don't take it for granted that people are going to vote. Act Now!! After election day will be too late.

Don't use the shotgun technique, find out who is qualified to vote and aim all of your efforts straight at the qualified VOTER.

A. Secure a list of registered voters from the registrar's office; Look up telephone numbers.

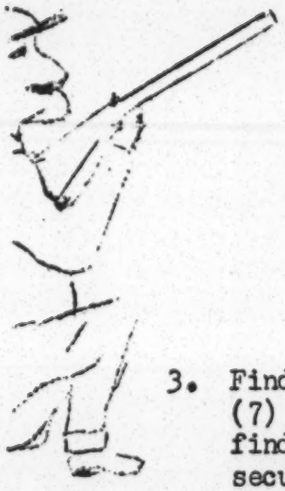
1. Prepare a personal contact card and a poll watcher's card for each qualified voter. By use of carbon paper they can be prepared at one time from Voter's List.

a. The contact card is the card used by volunteer block leaders to make personal contact with each voter.

b. On this card, in the following order, put the voter's address, name and phone number.

CONTACT CARD
201 Smith St.
John Doe
PL 3-9184

3" X 5"



Here are the groups at which you should take special aim.

2. Now divide these cards according to addresses into units of no more than eight (8) each. (ex. if eight (8) voters live in the 200 block of Smith Street, take these persons' cards and wrap a rubber band around them. Now you have a unit of cards).

3. Find a volunteer voter in this unit who will contact the other seven (7) voters in the 200 block Smith St. (You will be surprised to find out that a simple phone call is all that is needed sometimes to secure a good volunteer.)

B. Select enough poll watchers to cover every voting place all day. The poll watcher's card is used by the poll watchers at each voting place.

1. This card should contain, in the following order, name (last name first), address and phone number. 3" X 5"

POLL WATCHER'S CARD
201 Smith St.
John Doe
PL 3-9184

2. These cards should be filed in alphabetical order according to precinct or voting districts (A shoe box makes a good file).

3. These cards will be used at the polls by the poll watchers. They will pull the voters' cards as they come to the polls and notify their headquarters about tardy voters.

C. Divide the voters list into groups of 25 to 50 voters, assign one list to each telephone worker to call twice, once the week before election, and a second time the day before election.

ORGANIZATION

I. VOTING DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS AND CHAIRMAN

Each voting district should have a headquarters (someone's home will do) and a Precinct or District Chairman.

1. Headquarters -- a base for the "get out the vote project."

2. Headquarters Chairman -- it is the duty of the Headquarters Chairman to direct the operation.

II. WORKERS NEEDED ON ELECTION DAY

1. Cars for transportation (2 cars on call at the Voting District Headquarters).

2. Baby sitters (2 each on call at the Baby Sitters Headquarters).

3. Poll watchers (2 watchers each on two hour shifts). It will be the duty of these workers to report to headquarters the names of tardy voters. Headquarters in turn will contact these voters and get them to the polls. (Use your block workers).

4. Telephone workers, one for every 25 numbers, to call mostly in the evening.

5. Refreshment Committee -- this committee will furnish hot coffee, donuts, etc., to the workers.

III. Time is short, adapt this information to fit your needs, but above all, it is important that you GET STARTED. No alibis after election, put ACTION into your Voter Registration Program.

IV. When candidates for office learn that you are organized and have a representative number of registered voters, they will seek to contact you. If they don't, let them know about your organization and wait until they seek your support.

1. Meet with them in Committee and assure them of your interest in electing qualified officials.

2. Make no definite promises, but adopt a procedure for screening and hearing the platforms of all candidates.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Be sure to notify all voters as to the opening and closing hours of the polls. Urge voters to cast their ballots before going to work. TOO EARLY is better than TOO LATE!

Yes. State Wide

Mr. Wiley Brandon:

Here are those papers that Mr. J. H. Calhoun promised you.

Rev. Fred C. Bennette

File Bo. Statements
Atl Daily World 3/4/63

A Quarter Century Of Political Action In Ga.

By J. H. CALHOUN

Co-Chairman, Georgia Voters League

Prior to World War II, except in isolated instances, the voting of Negroes in Georgia was mostly in national elections and generally Republican. As late as 1936, leaders like A. T. Walden, B. J. Davis, L. D. Milton, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Yates, W. J. Shaw, and J. B. Blayton, of Atlanta, as well as their counterparts in Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Columbus, or other cities, were all Republicans.

The White Democratic Primary and poll tax lay heavily upon the Negro citizens, and although the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, inspired by Dr. C. A. Bacote, and later Rod Harris, was sponsoring citizenship schools, the matter of registering to vote was mostly in preachments.

The late Prince Hall Grand Master, John Wesley Dobbs, then a retiring clerk-in-charge of the U. S. Railway Mail Service, who pledged to fight for the right of the ballot; C. A. Scott, new, young editor-manager of the Atlanta World, who began attacking the white primary, and A. T. Walden, who, disillusioned with the Republican Party, organized the Georgia Citizens Democratic Clubs, blazed a new trail of political action for Georgia Negroes.

During the latter part of 1944 and through 1945, the Atlanta Daily World was in the forefront of a mammoth campaign to set Negroes on the voters rolls.

These pioneers were assisted by the leaders mentioned above and such persons as: Rev. H. I. Bearden, Rev. Primus King and Dr. C. B. Brewer, J. F. Rivers, Vernon Mitchell and C. B. Marshall, Columbus; C. B. King, and Dr. W. J. Reese, Albany; T. B. Hooper and Walter Harris, Macon; Joe Atkinson and Rev. J. F. Mann, Brunswick; W. G. Wigfall, W. C. Ervin and L. B Wallace, Augusta; E. E. Moore and P. B. McCoy, Waycross; W. W. Law, Leroy Wilson and later Hosea Williams, Savannah; Ray Ware and Rod Harris, Athens; the late Dr. E. E Butler and the late W. W. Chamblee and Maynard Brown, Gainesville; "Banty" Jones and Sol Mann, Rome; Robert Parks Cedartown; John Shanks and Miss Rosetta Williams, Decatur; A. C Touchstone, Griffin; Sam Weston, Americus; Charlie Darien, Rockdale; Ben Shorter, Cuthbert; Davis Brothers, Ocilla; Thomas Allen, Swainsboro Dan Young, Monroe; H. E. Bryant, Ft. Valley; W. F. Ragan, Perry; W C. Smith, Sandersville; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Warren R. Cochrane, W. H Aiken, J. H. Calhoun, and lately Jesse Hill, Q. V. Williamson, Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Leroy Johnson [illegible] Yancey all o[illegible]

number whites 3 to 1 in population, they have less than one-half the number of registered voters. There, Negroes take little interest in state or congressional elections, but their votes are sought in local elections.

This is true in a number of counties, where sheriffs, judges and city officials encourage Negro registration for their own benefit, notably Laurens County (Dublin) and for a long time, Dougherty County (Albany), until Negroes became divided by the white office-holders. In these counties, such public officials encourage Negroes to register.

THE GEORGIA VOTERS LEAGUE

Encouraged by his success in organizing the Atlanta Civic and Political League, which sponsored the increase in Negro voters in Fulton County from 500 to 5,000 by 1945 and serving as co - chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League, in 1950, John Wesley Dobbs initiated the organization of the Georgia Voters League, with Atty. A. T. Walden and himself as co-chairmen.

The bi-partisan pattern had been established by these two men, with advice and counsel of Democrat and Republican leaders of Fulton County in setting up the Atlanta organization, after Negroes were hopelessly divided in the 1948 state election over the campaign for Solicitor General of Fulton County.

The Atlanta Negro Voters League which, supplanted the old Atlanta Civic and Political League, has become the strongest single political figure in the state because of its "grass roots" type of organization and continuous unity. City, as well as county, candidates seek its support. The Atlanta World has been the champion of local and state efforts.

The Georgia Voters League functioned with two co-chairmen, Republican and Democrat until 1955 when a constitution was written, giving it a single set of officers. For the sake of unity the constitution was changed back to bi-partisan in 1961 and since Mr. Dobbs' death, J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta has served with Atty. Walden as co chairman.

In 1957 the League organized the Statewide Registration Committee to conduct voter-registration over

ban and especially the Negro vote.

A moderate governor Carl Sanders, was elected; the elected lieutenant governor Peter Zack Geer, changed from a rank segregationist between the Primary and runoff; every larger city sent at least one moderate senator to the state capitol; the race issue was overcome in state politics for the first time since Reconstruction; the first Negro senator since Reconstruction, Leroy Johnson, was elected; the State House and senate galleries, as well as, the Governor's Inaugural Ball were desegregated; four Republican senators and two House members were elected to the Legislature; moderate U. S. Congressmen were elected in the 5th and 8th Districts where staunch segregationists had served for years; Dougherty County (Albany) surprisingly voted against the segregationist candidate for governor, Marvin Griffin, the lone southwest county to do so. Having already elected two Republicans to Atlanta's Board of Aldermen in 1961 and conducted its first state senatorial primary, that party claimed now the establishment of the two-party system in Georgia.

Another effect produced by increased registration is that desegregation of faciilties, such as libraries, schools, eating places, etc., has been accomplished, without incidents in counties where there is a reasonable proportion of Negro voters. Savannah, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Thomasville, Brunswick, Waycross and many smaller cities have all experienced this change, as well as, other significant advances in employment, justice, recreation, health and race relations.

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A NEW DAY DAWNS

The Primus King Decision, outlawing the White Democrat Primary and the abolition of the Georgia poll tax under Gov. Ellis Arnall ,really opened the door to Negro registration in 1946 and in two short years the total ran up to more than 100,000. The county unit system made the Negro vote lacking in effectiveness in statewide elections, but in local elections great results were achieved where the leadership could be kept united.

Race was still the greatest political issue, even in Fulton County (Atlanta) where the Negro vote increased to 24,000 in 1949, 37,000 in 1960 and 47,000 in 1962. Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield was re-elected in 1949, 1953 and 1957 by the margin of the Negro vote.

In 1961, it was the Negro vote that gave Mayor Ivan Allen a landslide victory over Lester Maddox the segregationist, in a run-off where three other strong vote- getting candidates were eliminated: State Senator Charlie Brown, State Representative "Muggsy" Smith and County Commissioner James Aldrich. All except Maddox sought the Negro vote.

Atlanta University President Rufus E. Clement was elected to the Atlanta Board of Education in 1957 and Q. V. Williamson ran a good race for the Atlanta Board of Aldermen in 1961. In addition, A. T. Walden and Dr. Myles Amos were elected to City Executive Committee posts, while Dr. C. A. Bacote and J. C. Daugherty have been elected to Fulton County Democrat Committee positions.

On a party basis, the Negroes in Georgia have, in general, voted Democrat since the advent of the New Deal, but there have been several instances, when the trend has been Republican. President Eisenhower got a majority of their vote in 1952 and 1956 and in 1960 Nixon carried 57 percent of the Negro vote in spite of the influence of Dr. M. L. King, Jr., for President Kennedy. C. A. Scott, the Atlanta World and Mr. Dobbs supported Franklin Roosevelt in 1944, but all three were with Eisenhower in 1952.

Hall County (Gainesville) was the first to give recognition to Negroes, where three, including the late Dr. E. E. Butler, were appointed to the Board of Education. W. C. Ervin was elected to the Richmond County Board of Education in 1950 and served one term. In Liberty County (McIntosh), the number of Negro registered voters has exceeded white for a number of years. In Hancock County (Sparta), however, where Negroes out-

in state or congressional elections, but their votes are sought in local elections.

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In 1957 the League organized the Statewide Registration Committee to conduct voter-registration over the state on a co-ordinated, non-partisan, non - political basis. This committee, formerly headed by Mr Dobbs and now by Mr. Calhoun has sponsored citizenship clinic series in the 10 U. S. Congressional Districts.

Beginning in 1962 the committee became affiliated with Dr. M. L King Jr's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which had become its main financial supporter.

WHAT INCREASED REGISTRATION DID

A study made by the Atlanta Urban League in 1950 indicated 146,000 registered Negroes. A survey made by J. H. Calhoun, with the assistance of R. A. Thompson in 1954, showed a total of 156,000. By 1956, this had increased to a 160,000 "bloc," as admitted by Gov. Marvin Griffin. A similar survey in 1958 showed that this number is estimated to have increased to nearly 165,000. That, however was the last year the Georgia Secretary of State kept registration figures by race. In March, 1962 the Atlanta Journal - Constitution was able to compile figures indicating that for 1960 the number of Negro registered voters had increased to 165,335. Figures from nearly half of the counties, however were for 1958.

The following two - year period represented one of the heaviest registration periods. In 1961 Fulton County alone added a net of 6,000 after allowing for a purge. It could be conservatively estimated that by January, 1962 the number of Negro voters had increased to 175,000. Following sit-in demonstrations, in 1961 and 1962 Fulton, Chatham Bibb, Richmond and Muskogee counties, followed by some 30 others, reported a total increase of more than 30,000 as a result of drives in these and many other counties sponsored by the SCLC NAACP, SNNC, Statewide Registration Committee, Southeast Crusade for Voters and various county-wide organizations. Therefore, candidate Ex-Gov. Marvin Griffin was probably conservatively right in August 1962 when he said there was a "bloc" of 200,000 Negro votes against him.

When the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals struck down the county-unit system and ordered reapportionment, which resulted in redistricting the Georgia Senate, several important political results ensued, influenced by the state's ur-

islature; moderate U. S. Congressmen were elected in the 5th and 8th Districts where staunch segregationists had served for years; Dougherty County (Albany) surprisingly voted against the segregationist candidate for governor, Marvin Griffin, the lone southwest county to do so. Having already elected two Republicans to Atlanta's Board of Aldermen in 1961 and conducted its first state senatorial primary, that party claimed now the establishment of the two-party system in Georgia.

Another effect produced by increased registration is that desegregation of facilities, such as libraries, schools, eating places, etc., has been accomplished, without incidents in counties where there is a reasonable proportion of Negro voters. Savannah, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Thomasville, Brunswick, Waycross and many smaller cities have all experienced this change, as well as, other significant advances in employment, justice, recreation, health and race relations.

May 3, 1963

Mr. Freeman Pallard
356 St. Charles Street
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Ponder:

The enclosed materials are being sent to you with the hope they will, in some small way, help you in your search for new approaches to the running of your upcoming registration drive. You will find here, a copy of the book that the Richmond Registration Committee used in their drive. You will recall that I suggested that they prepare such books and hang them alongside of the telephone directory. I feel this would be quite effective. The list of approaches was taken from a drive that we have supported up in Huntsville, Alabama.

I am also sending a list of Huntsville's organizations so that you can get some idea as to how they were able to create some real healthy organizational competition.

It has occurred to me that one technique not yet used by them that would be, I believe, quite successful, is a first-voter dance. I am suggesting here that instead of selling tickets to such an affair, that one might obtain a ticket by becoming a registered voter. In a city like Mobile, I should think it would not beetão difficult to engage some big-name band or personality when they are in that area. Surely, you would want to make use of any professional promotion of such an affair that the community has. I should think it would be possible to make this dance the dance of the season. Several people, among them Lena Horne, Ray Charles, and "Nat" King Cole, have said that they want to do something to help! Give these ideas some thought, and lets see what we can come up with.

Alabama - Mobile Project

Mr. Freeman Pallard
May 3, 1963

You may expect to see me in Mobile sometime within the next thirty days.

With fondest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

Encls.

Ga. Statewide

COUNTY WIDE MEETING

OF

MORGAN COUNTY CIVIC LEAGUE

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1963

6:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL A. M. E. CHURCH

MADISON, GEORGIA

COMPLIMENTS

OF

JONES AND TURNER FUNERAL HOME

305 BURNEY STREET

MADISON, GEORGIA

MODERN DRY CLEANERS

Established by

J. K. LOVE

WEST WASHINGTON STREET

MADISON, GEORGIA

P R O G R A M

SONG . . . . . "WALK IN JERUSALEM"

INVOCATION . . . . . BROTHER WILLIE TERRELL

SELECTION . . . . . SMYRNA BAPTIST CHOIR

REMARKS . . . . . BROTHER G. C. WILLIAMS, JR.,
President Morgan County Civic League

SELECTION . MT. PERRY BPT. & ST. PAUL A. M. E. CHOIRS

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER . . . BROTHER RICHARD HUBBARD

SPEAKER . . . . . MR. J. H. CALHOUN
State Wide Chairman Voter Registration

ALTERNATE . . . . . REVEREND F. C. BENNETT

RECOGNITION OF MINISTERS

MEDLEY OF SONGS . . . . . COMBINED CHOIRS

OFFERING

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BENEDICTION

SONG . . . . . "WALK IN JERUSALEM"

TUNE: "WALK IN JERUSALEM JUST LIKE JOHN"

We want to be ready
We want to be ready
We're going to be ready
To walk in Jerusalem just like John. . .

LEADER: We are working for that day

ALL: Walk in Jerusalem just like John.

LEADER: When we can have this to say:

ALL: Walk in Jerusalem just like John.

CHORUS: We've worked together
In stormy weather
Striving forever
To walk in Jerusalem just like John.

LEADER: Let us make a pledge today:

ALL: Walk in Jerusalem just like John.

LEADER: Our increase will come in May. . .

ALL: Walk in Jerusalem just like John.

CHORUS: From 8 thousand voters
To one hundred thousand--
To 3 hundred thousand
Will walk in Jerusalem just like John.

(REPEAT FIRST CHORUS)

We want to be ready
We want to be ready
We're going to be ready
To walk in Jerusalem just like John.

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STATEWIDE

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

OUTLINE OF EVALUATION PROGRAM - JUNE 1-15, 1963

I Letters to be sent to mailing list of Committee, to ascertain:

A. Nature of 1963 Voter-Registration Campaign for each county.

B. The County organization or organizations promoting drives:

1. Name of organization or organizations
2. Name, address and telephone number of chairman.

C. Number of workers: voluntary _____ paid _____

D. Number of offices established _____

1. Number of staff personnel _____

a. No. of paid personnel _____
b. No. of volunteer staff _____

2. Address of office _____

E. Estimated number of Negroes registered in 1963 _____

II Letters to all District Chairmen

A. Authorizing county visits where necessary to secure reports, Not exceeding $25.
B. To be sure of a report from each active county as outlined in Section I above.
C. Turn in a report for each active county by June 12, 1963
D. Ask him to attend Evaluation Conference June 15 - Present voucher for alltravel.
E. Auto travel at 5¢ mile in district andto conference and luncheon to be paid by SCLC.

III Evaluation Conference:

A. Time: 12:00 Noon, Saturday, June 15, 1963.

B. Place: B. B. Beamon's Restaurant, 235 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

C. Persons to be invited to attend:

1. Members of the Statewide Registration Committee's Executive Committee.
2. S. C. L. C. Staff (Dr. King, Rev. Abernathy, Rev. Walker, Rev. Young and Mrs. Cotton, as well as Mrs. Clark, if advisable.
3. Director and staff members of the Voter Education Project.

D. Program:

1. Review and appraisal of 1963 activities.
2. Outline of program plans for the remainder of the year.

IV Estimated Budget:

A. Travel of District Chairmen to necessary counties at 5¢ per mile not to exceed $10, $15, $20 or $25 per district, depending upon the size of the district and estimated number of active counties $200.00

B. Cost of meals and travel to conference by members of the Executive Committee - All travel and luncheon expense to be paid upon presentation of vouchers on June 15 200.00

$400.00

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

June 18, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Special Committee for Mobile Voter Registration Drive

From: Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project

The Voter Education Project is interested in making a study of voter registration problems in the Mobile area. Ours is primarily a research program in which we make a study of the various techniques and methods which are being used to encourage people to register and vote. We do this by studying the actual program of participating agencies to whom we make financial grants in consideration of their agreement and cooperation in making certain reports to our office.

Our Field Director, Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell, went to Mobile last April to talk with people interested in voter registration and to discuss the possibility of setting up a special committee through which we might work in Mobile. Mr. Blackwell was cautioned to concern himself with individuals rather than with organizations.

Following Mr. Blackwell's visit to Mobile we called a special meeting for April 30, 1963, and invited several people. We included in each letter a list of the invitees. This should

have afforded ample opportunity for the invitees to recommend or suggest other people, but we have received no communication as to the names of any people who should have been invited to that meeting, or to any subsequent meeting. Mr. Blackwell attended the April 30 meeting and reported to me his enthusiasm for a truly cooperative program in Mobile. The only thing that is holding the program up, at this point, is the matter of the approval of a budget.

Let me emphasize that we consider the special committee to be a well chosen one to work under VEP, and we do not consider that this program will be conducted under the name of either one of the two voter organizations in Mobile. We do hope, however, that any such program will have the unqualified support of both organizations as this will be an opportunity for you to help do something for the community, and at the same time get outside financial support. We can carry on a more effective job by working with a fairly small committee than we can with large numbers of people; but if there are people any of you feel should be added to the present committee, then you should submit these names to Mr. C. H. Montgomery who is chairman of the special committee, and I am certain that he will present these names to the committee for consideration.

VEP is satisfied with the program as we have helped to set it up, and we urge all of you to join with us in helping to get more registered voters without regard for partisan politics or organizational participation or credit. In short, we do not have time for organizational or personal jealousies.

May we count on your continued support?

WBV

June 19, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Wiley A. Branton

From: Jack Minnis

Subject: Executive Committee Meeting,
Georgia Statewide Registration Committee
June 15, 1963

J. H . Calhoun, Executive Committee Chairman, had called this meeting apparently with the anticipation that his ten district chairman would be there, and would be able to furnish a report on registration activities in each of their districts. Only one chairman, from Bibb County, showed up. He brought one other individual with him. The only other persons who attended the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Williams from Madison, Morgan County. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are respectively, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Morgan County Civic League, P. O. Box 371, Madison, Georgia.

I arrived at Beamon's Restaurant quite a while before the meeting got started, and had an opportunity for a long conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Williams. I began by asking them what was the knottiest problem in voter registration in Morgan County. Mr. Williams promptly replied that the slothfulness of the Negroes was the greatest obstacle to increased Negro registration in Morgan County. He said that the Morgan County Civic League had attempted through canvassing, mass meetings, and through the churches, to get Negroes to register. He said that there was no hostility toward Negro registration at the registrar's office, nor among the white community in general. He said that Negroes would readily promise to go down and register, but that invariably, the greater proportion of them failed to do so.

I asked Mr. Williams what the Negroes of Morgan County did for a living. He said that the greater proportion of them worked on the cotton plantations, and in the peach orchards of a few large land owners in Morgan County. He said that there was very little sharecropping or tenant farming in Morgan County, but that most of the work available for Negroes was day labor on the farms. He said that the going wage is about $3 for cultivation of the land, cutting and chopping and tending of the peach orchards up to harvest time. Then peach and cotton picking is paid for according to a piece rate. He did not know the piece rate for peaches, but he did say that the going rate for cotton is about $2.50 per hundred pounds. I asked him about what proportion of the year these kinds of work are available in Morgan County, and he replied, "...about eight months out of the year." I asked him how these workers managed to survive the

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~~the~~ other four months, and he shrugged his shoulders and said, "I suppose most of them borrow enough to get by."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams elaborated on the plight of the Negroes in Morgan County, pointing out that chemical week killers and cotton picking machines reduced the amount of employment available considerably each year. I asked them if they thought that perhaps the Negroes' lack of interest in voter registration might stem from the extremely deprived conditions under which they are forced to live, rather than from a basic character defect which seemed implicit in the imputation of slothfulness to them. Mr. and Mrs. Williams acknowledged that this might very well be the case. I then suggested to them that perhaps they should think about trying to explain to Negroes in Morgan County that there is a direct relation between political participation and the conditions under which they live. Mrs. Williams acknowledged that this might very well be so, and she explained that the senator and the representative from Morgan County, along with the Chamber of Commerce in Madison, had been very active in seeking new industry in order to provide more jobs for the people of Morgan County. She said that the senator and the representative had recently let it be known that they had elicited the interest of a sewing machine company in building a plant in Morgan County that would be specificly designed to use the labor of Negro women. Mrs. Williams appeared to be very pleased with this prospect. I asked her if there was any other industry in the county, and she said, "Only a number of garment plants which employed only whites." I asked her if these plants were organized by labor unions, and both she and her husband said that the workers in the plants had voted against union organization.

I told Mr. and Mrs. Williams that I would write them a letter designating the firms which own the plants in Morgan County, which would be likely to come under the purview of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. I told them that in the letter, I would explain to them how they could go about filing a complaint with the committee and suggested to them that this was an issue around which some voter education for the Negroes of Morgan County could be structured. I suggested that they could undertake to explain to the Negroes that the committee would be much more likely to act if a large proportion of those in whose interest committee action was sought were registered voters. They appeared to be interested in the suggestions. I will follow through with the letter although I am by no means certain that they will follow through along the lines I suggested.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams said that last year the Morgan County Civic League raised $1000 which was donated to a Negro hospital in Madison, and that they had also raised $300 which was used to outfit Little

League baseball players. It struck me that this was a rather superficial way to spend $300 considering the need which they had described as existing among the agricultural workers in the county.

I have described this conversation at some length because I think it typifies what can only be described as a set of class attitudes which, I suspect, frequently blinds this type of community leader to the real needs of the community upon which can be based effective political communication.

In the course of our conversation, Mrs. Williams also described at some length the plight of the children of the agricultural workers. The children are out of school during the spring and fall in order to participate in the agriculture work. For example, Mrs. Williams said that the children "...are expected..." to help with the cotton picking. I asked her who it was that expected them to do so, and she said it was the planters and the land owners. She said that the summer school session which is designed to make up for the children's absence during the spring and the fall was wholly inadequate for this purpose. She pointed out in the first place the heat and the lack of appropriate school facilities made the summer session relatively useless. Too, she said, that the lapse of time between the summer session and November when the children go back to school for the winter obviated the continuity in the presentation of subject matter, which is usually regarded as a pedagogical necessity.

The meeting consisted primarily of Calhoun reading reports from the various district chairmen, and explaining why none of them had been able to attend. Then there was some general discussion which Andy Young summed up by suggesting that the primary problems in voter registration in Georgia are motivation and education. He asked the question, "Will state leaders or local leaders better motivate the people?" A lawyer from Macon pointed out the necessity for finding and motivating local leaders and then getting them to motivate the local people. There appeared to be a general consensus that this was an adequate statement of the problem.

I cite these facts because it struck me that the extremely complex and subtle concepts of motivation and leadership were being handled with a superficiality suggesting that they are familiar terminology, but are hardly conceptual tools which can be used effectively in the resolution of problems. For example, in order to use the concept of motivation to structure and action program, one must first devise and an empirically based and logically consistent theory of human behavior. Furthermore, before applying an action program based upon a concept

of motivation, one must first devise a well integrated theory of the inter-action between the socio-economic and physical environment and the individual. At the risk of appearing insufferably pedantic, I make these points merely to indicate that a fluent command of current Social Science jargon constitutes no guarantee that old ideas which have never worked will not be presented and accepted because of their new terminological garb. I doubt if any of those present during this discussion, including myself, were in any sense prepared to lay out a program based upon a thoroughly articulated theory of the relationship between motivation, leadership and political action. Unless and until we are prepared to spend some time doing our theoretical homework, we will only be deluding ourselves if we think we understand what we are doing simply because we have found some new, hard terminology with which to describe it.

Jack Minnis

JM:js

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MEMORANDUM

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June 15, 1963

J. H . Calhoun, Executive Committee Chairman, had called this meeting apparently with the anticipation that his ten district chairman would be there, and would be able to furnish a report on registration activities in each of their districts. Only one chairman, from Bibb County, showed up. He brought one other individual with him. The only other persons who attended the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Williams from Madison, Morgan County. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are respectively, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Morgan County Civic League, P. O. Box 371, Madison, Georgia.

I arrived at Beamon's Restaurant quite a while before the meeting got started, and had an opportunity for a long conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Williams. I began by asking them what the the knottiest problem in voter registration in Morgan County. Mr. Williams promptly replied that the [illegible] of the Negroes was the greatest obstacle to increased Negro registration in Morgan County. He said that the Morgan County Civic League had attempted through canvassing, mass meetings, and through the churches, to get Negroes to register. He said that there was no hostility toward Negro registration at the registrar's office, nor among the white community in general. He said that Negroes would readily promise to go down and register, but that invariably, the greater proportion of them failed to do so.

I asked Mr. Williams what the Negroes of Morgan County did for a living. He said that theygreater proportion of them worked on the cotton plantations, and in the peach orchards of a few large land owners in Morgan County. He said that there was very little sharecropping or tenant farming in Morgan County, but that most of the work available for Negroes was day labor on the farms. He said that the going wage is about $3 for cultivation of the land, cutting and chopping and tending of the peach orchards up to harvest time. Then peach and cotton picking is paid for according to a piece rate. He did not know the piece rate for peaches, but he did say that the going rate for cotton is about $2.50 per hundred pounds. I asked him about what proportion of the year these kinds of work are available in Morgan County, and he replied, "...about eight months out of the year." I asked him how these workers managed to survive the

4- Georgia - Statewide

the other four months, and he shrugged his shoulders and said, "I suppose most of them borrow enough to get by."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams elaborated on the plight of the Negroes in Morgan County, pointing out that chemical week killers and cotton picking machines reduced the amount of employment available considerably each year. I asked them if they thought that perhaps the Negroes' lack of interest in voter registration might stem from the extremely deprived conditions under which they are forced to live, rather than from a basic character defect which seemed implicit in the imputation of slothfulness to them. Mr. and Mrs. Williams acknowledged that this might very well be the case. I then suggested to them that perhaps they should think about trying to explain to Negroes in Morgan County that there is a direct relation between political participation and the conditions under which they live. Mrs. Williams acknowledged that this might very well be so, and she explained that the senator and the representative from Morgan County, along with the Chamber of Commerce in Madison, had been very active in seeking new industry in order to provide more jobs for the people of Morgan County. She said that the Senator and the representative had recently let it be known that they had elicited the interest of a sewing machine company in building a plant in Morgan County that would be specificly designed to use the labor of Negro women. Mrs. Williams appeared to be very pleased with this prospect. I asked her if there was any other industry in the county, and she said, "Only a number of garment plants which employed only whites." I asked her if these plants were organized by labor unions, and both she and her husband said that the workers in the plants had voted against union organization.

I told Mr. and Mrs. Williams that I would write them a letter designating the firms which own the plants in Morgan County, which would be likely to come under the purview of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. I told them that in the letter, I would explain to them how they could go about filing a complaint with the Committee and suggested to them that this was an issue around which some voter education for the Negroes of Morgan County could be structured. I suggested that they could undertake to explain to the Negroes that the committee would be much more likely to act if a large proportion of those in whose interest committee action was sought were registered voters. They appeared to be interested in the suggestions. I will follow through with the letter although I am by no means certain that they will follow through along the lines I suggested.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams said that last year the Morgan County Civic League raised $1000 which was donated to a Negro hospital in Madison, and that they had also raised $300 which was used to outfit Little

League baseball players. It struck me that this was a rather superficial way to spend $300 considering the need which they had described as existing among the agricultural workers in the county.

I have described this conversation at some length because I think it typifies what can only be described as a set of class attitudes which, I suspect, frequently blinds this type of community leader to the real needs of the community upon which can be based effective political communication.

In the course of our conversation, Mrs. Williams also described at some length the plight of the children of the agricultural workers. The children are out of school during the spring and fall in order to participate in the agriculture work. For example, Mrs. Williams said that the children "...are expected..." to help with the cotton picking. I asked her who it was that expected them to do so, and she said it was the planters and the land owners. She said that the summer school session which is designed to make up for the children's absence during the spring and the fall was wholly inadequate for this purpose. She pointed out in the first place the heat and the lack of appropriate school facilities made the summer session relatively useless. Too, she said,that the lapse of time between the summer session and November when the children go back to school for the winter obviated the continuity in the presentation of subject matter, which is usually regarded as a pedagogical necessity.

The meeting consisted primarily of Calhoun reading reports from the various district chairman, and explaining why none of them had been able to attend. Then there was some general discussion which Andy Young summed up by suggesting that the primary problems in voter registration in Georgia are motivation and education. He asked the question,"Will state leaders or local leaders better motivate the people?" A lawyer from Macon pointed out the necessity for finding and motivating local leaders and then getting them to motivate the local people. There appeared to be a general consensus that this was an adequate statement of the problem. I s

I cite these facts because it struck me that the extremely complex and subtle concepts of motivation and leadership were being handled with a superficiality suggesting that they are familiar terminology, but are hardly conceptual tools which can be used effectively in the resolution of problems. For example, in order to use the concept of motivation to structure and action program, one must first devise and an empirically based and logically consistent theory of human behavior. Furthermore, before applying an action program based upon a concept

of motivation, one must first devise a well integrated theory of the inter-action between the socio-economic and physical enviennment and the individual. At the risk of appearing insufferably pedantic, I make these points merely to indicate that a fluent command of current Social Science jargon constitutes no gaarantee that old ideas which have never worked will not be presented and accepted because of their new terminological garb. I doubt if any of those present during this discussion, including myself, were in any sense prepared to lay out a program based upon a thoroughly articulated theory of the relationship between motivation, leadership and political action. Unless and until we are prepared to spend some time doing our theoretical homework, we will only be deluding ourselves if we think we understand what we are doing simply because we have found some new, hard terminology with which to describe it.

Jack Minnis

JM:js

Ga. Statewide Reg. Comm

CITIZENSHIP CLINIC MANUAL

FOR

GEORGIA VOTER REGISTRATION

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

OF GEORGIA

J. H. CALHOUN, DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS: 243 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA, GA.

-F O R E W O R D-

BY: DR. GEORGE A. SEWELL, DEAN, TURNER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

"You are now holding in your hands a very carefully prepared, and extremely valuable, bit of reading material. It has been prepared especially for you. Its one aim is to help you to better understand the elementary procedures of becoming a local voter, a full citizen, a participant in your government.

The contributors of this Study Manual worked under the assumption that, if you understood the fundamentals of Citizenship, you would not only participate yourself, but you would get others to do likewise, both of which are so important for you and yours. In preparing this Manual, two groups of people were in their minds: (1) Adults who are in positions of responsibility and (2) Young folks who should be concerned with community life in general. In this latter group are the great potential citizens of the years ahead."

In this great history-making undertaking, in which you will play a vital part, four things are highly important:

1. Organization is essential to success. Efforts of dedicated individual citizens are fine, but results of such worthy actions will be multiplied by the number of persons working in an organized voter- registration campaign.

2. It is essential that county leaders contact local public officials to secure co-operation before starting a campaign. It has worked, but be sure that if complaints are to be made, there are witnesses to sign affidavits.

3. More emphasis will have to be placed upon youth work activities, giving young people, at all age levels, opportunities to assume leadership responsibilities and to assist in planning.

4. Plans must include definite methods of getting out the vote to prevent legitimate purging of registration lists. Stop playing "catch-up."

Material for this manual was secured from various sources, especially from John Brooks, Director of the Southwide Registration Campaign, the Metropolitan Voting Council of Atlanta, the Atlanta League of Women Voters, the Atlanta All-Citizens Registration Committee, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"Read, study and master the materials presented here, in order that you may become an Effective Citizen. Remember: To him who has will more be given; and from him who has not, even what he has will be taken away."

Be sure to register, then be sure to vote.

NOTE TO DISCUSSION LEADERS

The material in this issue of the Citizenship Manual does not coincide exactly with previous issues. Therefore it is necessary to explain to the participants that there are a few differences in the reading, but the sense of the material is the same.

GETTING VOTERS TO THE POLLS

WHAT DO YOU KNOW??

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

1. Facts are important. To carry out an effective registration campaign, to check results and to get out the vote you should have a roster of all the Negro Voters in the area. Figures are fine but you need ROSTERS.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

1. Figures can lie if they are not backed by actual nose count.
2. You cannot make a nose count unless you have a roster of the qualified voters.

SECURE THESE ROSTERS AND YOU WILL FIND THAT:

1. People who say they are voters are not voters.
2. Many who are qualified are accidentally left off the official records (Strange! Shouldn't be, you know who makes these mistakes).
3. Many persons listed on the roster are dead, or they have moved to other cities.

WHY DO YOU NEED ROSTERS?

1. In order to get out an effective vote at election time, you must know the qualified voters.
2. The success of your voter registration drive depends upon many interested people. You will find them on your qualified voters list.

RECORDS MEASURE PROGRESS!

Progress controls money spending. How can you measure your true progress without records? You don't want to wake up and find that you have let thousands of hard earned dollars and many hours of manpower go down the drain...with no results.

THE WAY TO DO IT:

Registration lists are public property. If you can't secure them from your public officials, send people to copy the names off the official records.

NOTE TO LARGE CITIES: Sure it is a big job where you have over 5,000 voters but on the other hand, you have more manpower, leadership, money and freedom than your smaller cities. BIG TOWNS DO A BIG PROJECT.

VOTER REGISTRATION PLANS

YOUR INTRODUCTION TO COORDINATION

By J. M. BROOKS, Southwide Registration Director

Our modern world was built through the principles of coordination. We can use the same principles to build up the Negro voting strength.

I. COORDINATION: We believe that by coordinating the suffrage work of various organizations and individuals, the Negro will have a more effective Political Action Program. This in turn will produce a large and intelligent Negro vote.

II. WHY SHOULD WE COORDINATE OUR EFFORTS? We should coordinate our efforts because in spite of the fine suffrage work being done by many groups and individuals in the South, we are faced with the following facts:

1. Only about 20% of the potential Negro voting population are registered voters.

2. That large numbers of Negroes qualified to vote do not show up at the polls on election day.

3. That large numbers of Negroes pay taxes, buy auto tags and buy drivers' licenses, but fail to register.

4. That most areas lack organizational machinery to contact the masses of people for the purpose of giving out factual and unbiased information on political candidates and issues.

III. IS THIS A POLITICAL GROUP? NO: Our coordinating groups or organizations are non-partisan. Their only aim is a large intelligent Negro vote.

IV. WHY NON-PARTISAN?

1. Because the Statewide Registration Committee is non-partisan.

2. Because for this plan to be successful, we must have the cooperation of all groups and organizations regardless of thier political beliefs.

3. History has shown that many non-partisan organizations for increasing the vote folded up because they became ambitious and began politics, or individuals in the organization began using the organization for personal gains.

V. WHAT CAN YOU DO? You can start a coordinating group in your area. However, you must first sell yourself on the coordinating group idea. Read the Richmond Story. It is a brief story on how this idea is working in Richmond, Virginia. Write me at 202½ Second Street in Richmond.

S O N G S: Use them to put spirit and warmth in your meetings.

TUNE: "THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS"

There's no business like this business
Like no business I know
Once you sell and get that good old vote
Then we know you really want to go
First it may not seem to be appealing
*But boy: Will you make----------squirm.
There's no Future like this Future
If you want one, O. K.
Many men may tell you what a fool you are
But when they see you working in the City Hall
Then they'II know the reason why you've gone so far
So start getting votes today_So start getting votes.

_____ & _____

TUNE: "Casey Jones"

Come all you voters and I'll now relate
What's going to happen all over this State
To all those boobs who think they're wise
And are trying to get by on their alibies.

CHORUS Bring on their votes, can't use their abilies
Bring on their votes, it's the votes that count
Bring on their votes, can't use their alibies
Their votes will put you over but their alibies won't

St. Peter was looking for a race to promote
He had one in mind, but they sure got his goat
He looked at their records and closed his eyes
And said, "My God! Look at the alibies."

CHORUS Bring on their votes, can't use their alibies
Bring on their votes, it's the votes that count
Bring on their votes, can't use their alibies
Their votes will put you over but their alibies wont't.

_____ & _____

TUNE: " GIVE ME THAT OLD TIME RELIGION"

Gimme that old Voting Spirit
Gimme that old Voting Spirit
Gimme that old Voting Spirit
It's good enough for me.

It will take you out of poverty
It will take you out of poverty
It will take you out of poverty
And bring prosperity to you.

It will make you want to Survey
It will make you want to Survey
It will make you want to Survey
And make the Dixiecrats Weep.

*Governor or some other public race-antagonist

HOW TO GET A COORDINATED
PROGRAM STARTED
IN YOUR CITY OR COUNTY

STEP I

I HAVE A PREPLANNING DISCUSSION WITH A FEW INTERESTED PERSONS.

1. Discuss the Negro voting status of your area inside and out. Don't pull any punches. Try to form a true picture of your Community's voting habits.

2. Sell the Coordination Group movement. Show how a program, based on coordination, can make yours a progressive area.

3. After selling yourselves on the idea, plan a meeting for all interested citizens and organizations in your area.

II HOW TO PLAN A MEETING FOR INTERESTED CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Set a date, time and place for an interested citizens meeting.

2. Appoint a temporary chairman to call this meeting.

   (a) Among other things, this chairman should be a substantial and well-liked person in the community.

   (b) For obvious reasons, the chairman should not be the head of any political group, or a person usually identified with a political party.

III GETTING INTERESTED PEOPLE TO THE MEETING.

1. Send a letter of invitation to the following in your area:

   (a) All of the qualified voters in your area.

   (b) To the ministers of all churches in the ares.

   (c) To the presidents of all organizations (fraternal, social, labor or political) regardless of their sizes or prestige in the community. Through personal contact have these leaders toinvite their memberships to be present.

2. Set up a telephone committee to follow up the letter with telephone calls.

3. A few days before the meeting:

   (a) Have the ministers to make church announcements.

   (b) Pass out leaflets about the meeting at church and from door to door.

PLAN LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

DONT'T MISS ANY OF THESE STEPS.

The one you omit may be the spark plug to a bang-up meeting. Good meetings are PLANNED not BORN. THESE STEPS HAVE BEEN TRIED - THEY WORKED

Invite top community leaders to be present, observe and help unofficially

STEP 2

WHAT TO DO AT THE
FIRST INTERESTED CITIZENS MEETING

I OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREETS THE PEOPLE AND GIVES PURPOSE OF MEETING

2 MINUTES

1. To discuss WHY we should increase the Negro voting strength. WHY a coordinating group should be organized, a new and dynamic movement for increasing the Negro vote.

III HAVE A SPEAKER GIVE DOWN TO EARTH DISCUSSION ON THE VALUE OF VOTING

10 MINUTES

(Base talk on voting in relation to our meat and bread, our dollar and cents, our children's welfare).

IV HAVE ANOTHER SPEAKER TO EXPLAIN THE WHY AND HOW OF A COORDINATED GROUP MOVEMENT. HE MUST BE GOOD. HE MUST SELL THE MOVEMENT TO THE INTERESTED CITIZENS.

10 to 20 MINUTES

V QUESTION AND DISCUSSION PERIOD

Keep the ball moving by having two or three persons in the audience prepared to ask the first few questions (people are funny. They will all sit back in a wall of silence when you ask for questions). So be prepared ahead of time to get them to talking ON THE SUBJECT.

VI BEGIN ORGANIZATION OF A COORDINATING GROUP

1. Have a person ready to briefly sum up the discussion and make a motion to organize a coordinating group.

VII TEMPORARY OFFICERS

After the organizational motion has passed, the chairman of the meeting will then call for the election of a temporary chairman and secretary for the new organization (usually the temporary chairman and secretary of the meeting are re-elected. But by putting it on the floor it gives all of the persons present a chance to participate).

VIII COMMITTEES

Temporary chairman appoints committees for next organization meeting

1. Constitutional Committee (5 persons)
   Refer this committee to a model of a coordinating group constitution.

2. Appoint a "NAME" Committee (3 persons)

IX OTHER COMMITTEES

Give everyone at the meeting some responsibility. Put them on a committee for next meeting. (Instruct them to bring in written reports).

1. Circular Committee - Appoint a person from each section to give out the circulars for the next meeting.

2. Telephone Committee - A good committee for housewives and elderly ladies who cannot leave home. Have them call the people in their neighborhoods.

STEP 2 (cont)

3. Refreshment Committee - Plan refreshments for meeting.

4. Door Prize Committee - Get neighborhood businesses to donate door prizes.

5. Ministerial Committee - To contact all ministers in the area and see to it that church announcements are made about the meeting.

6. Letter Committee - Help send out letters. Use business or school mimeograph machines (use the same source you used for sending out letters for the first meeting).

7. Organization Committee - To recommend and carry out precinct organizations.

X SET A DATE AND TIME FOR NEXT MEETING (Have this already planned in your mind).

XI CLOSE WITH PRAYER AND ALLOW TIME FOR FELLOWSHIP (Some of the best results of the meeting will come out of this period.

XII WHILE IT IS FRESH IN THEIR MINDS, HAVE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN SEND OUT LETTERS OF CONGRADULATIONS TO EVERY MEMBER PRESENT THE VERY NEXT DAY.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

TIPS FOR A CHAIRMAN

1. Try to appoint committeemen that fit the job. Example: for Circular Committee - appoint school teachers, insurance men or church clerks. These persons usually have access to paper and mimeograph machines.

2. It's easy to appoint a committee, but the success of the committee depends upon your guidance. KEEP BEHIND THEM. Make them feel Important because they are Important.

STEP 3

I OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREETS THE PEOPLE AND GIVES PURPOSE OF MEETING

5 MIN.

1. To complete organization of a coordinating, a new and dynamic organization for increasing the Negro vote.

2. Reading of the minutes of the first meeting.

III HAVE A SPEAKER GIVE DOWN TO EARTH DISCUSSION ON THE VALUE OF VOTING

5 MIN. (Base talk on voting in relation to our meat and bread, our dollars and cents, our children's welfare.)

IV HAVE ANOTHER SPEAKER EXPLAIN THE HOW AND WHY OF A COORDINATING GROUP MOVEMENT

MIN.

V QUESTION AND DISCUSSION PERIOD

10 MIN. Keep the ball moving by having two or three persons in the audience prepared to ask the few few questions (People are funny. They will all sit back in a wall of silence when you ask for questions.) So be prepared ahead of time to get them talking ON THE SUBJECT.

VI REPORT OF COMMITTEES

10 MIN.

1. Circular Committee

2. Telephone Committee

3. Refreshment Committee

4. Door Prize Committee

5. Ministerial Committee

6. Letter Committee

7. Name Committee

8. Constitution Committee

   (a) Give a copy to each member present.

   (b) Have the chairman read the entire report.

   (c) Ask for questions.

   (d) Have a person ready when the questions lag to sanction the report and make a motion that it be received and adopted.

9. Organization Committee

STEP 3 (cont)

VII APPOINT A NOMINATING COMMITTEE

1. W-A-R-N-I-N-G This committee can either make or break your organization. Make sure that their hands are clean.

2. Again explain that for obvious reasons the officers should not be the heads of political groups or persons usually identified with political parties.

VIII HAVE A MOTION MADE THAT THE COMMITTEE ALREADY FORMED BE MADE STANDING COMMITTEES

IX SET DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING (Two weeks later to keep the fire from dying out).

1. I-M-P-O-R-T-A-N-T In building up your third meeting, use the same steps you used for the first two meetings plus a few more steps.

X SEE "A SHORT CUT IN ORGANIZING" AT BOTTOM OF PAGE

XI CLOSE MEETING AND JOIN IN REFRESHMENTS AND FELLOWSHIP

* * * * * * * * * * * *

TIPS FOR CHAIRMAN

Get everything possible you can get out of a meeting without boring the people

1. If this second interested Citizens Meeting has moved along smoothly, and you have some time, try this: " A Short Cut In Organizing".

(a) Divide those present into precinct groups. Example: All persons living in Precinct One sit in this section; all persons living in Precinct Two sit in this section, etc. Before hand, have the boundaries of the precincts available. Most people do not know their precincts.

(b) Let them form temporary precinct committees with a temporary chairman and secretary.

(c) Give each temporary precinct committee chairman a copy of step 4 - "How to Organize a Precinct or Neighborhood Club for Getting Out The Vote".

(d) Let the group study this plan and urge them to bring as many people as possible from their neighborhood to the next meeting where they will receive more tips and help in calling their first neighborhood meeting.

DO NOT USE THIS SHORT CUT IF YOU FEEL THE TIME ISN'T RIPE!!

WHAT TO DO AT THE THIRD ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE COORDINATING GROUP

STEP 4

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREETS THE PEOPLE AND GIVES PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

1. To elect officers.

2. To begin organizing precinct clubs.

3. To begin block worker training.

III. READING OF THE MINUTES

IV. REPORTS OF COMMITTES

1. Circular
2. Phone
3. Refreshment
4. Door Prize
5. Ministerial
6. Letter
7. Nominating (first and most important purpose of meeting).
8. Organization

V. NEW OFFICERS TAKE THEIR SEATS

VI. THE CHAIR APPOINTS A COMMITTEE TO PLAN AN INSTALLATION SERVICE. THIS IS GOOD PUBLICITY AND GOOD FOR THE EGO O THE OFFICERS.

VII. THE CHAIR APPOINTS A FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

VIII. BLOCK WORKERS WORKSHOP. (Refer instructor to "How To Instruct Block Workers, See pages 26-28 of Manual) Use someone in the selling field, if possible, to give this workshop (ex. insurance salesman).
10 Min.

IX. SPEAKER ON THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF A PRECINCT CLUB (Refer speaker to organization and functions of a precinct club).
10 Min.

X. DIVIDE THE MEMBERSHIP INTO PRECINCT GROUPS

XI. LET EACH PRECINCT GROUP ELECT A TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY IF THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE AT A PRIOR MEETING

XII. GIVE EACH TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN:

1. Step 5 "How To Organize A Precinct or Neighborhood Club for Getting Out Votes".

2. Step 6 "What To Do At The First Precinct Club Meeting".

3. Allow them a ten minute period.

XIII. SET TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

XIV. ADJOURN MEETING AND ENTER INTO FELLOWSHIP AND REFRESHMENTS

HOW TO ORGANIZE A PRECINCT OR NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB FOR REGISTRATION AND GETTING OUT VOTERS

STEP 5

I FIRST HAVE A PLANNING MEETING WITH A FEW KEY PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD TO PLAN A LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD OR PRECINCT MEETING

1. Elect a temporary chairman and secretary from this group.

II SET A DATE, PLACE AND TIME FOR THE LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PRECINCT MEETING.

III SEND A LETTER OF INVITATION TO THE MEETING TO:

1. All of the voters in the area; also to civic, political clubs, etc.

2. All of the ministers, teachers and business and professional people living in the precinct area.

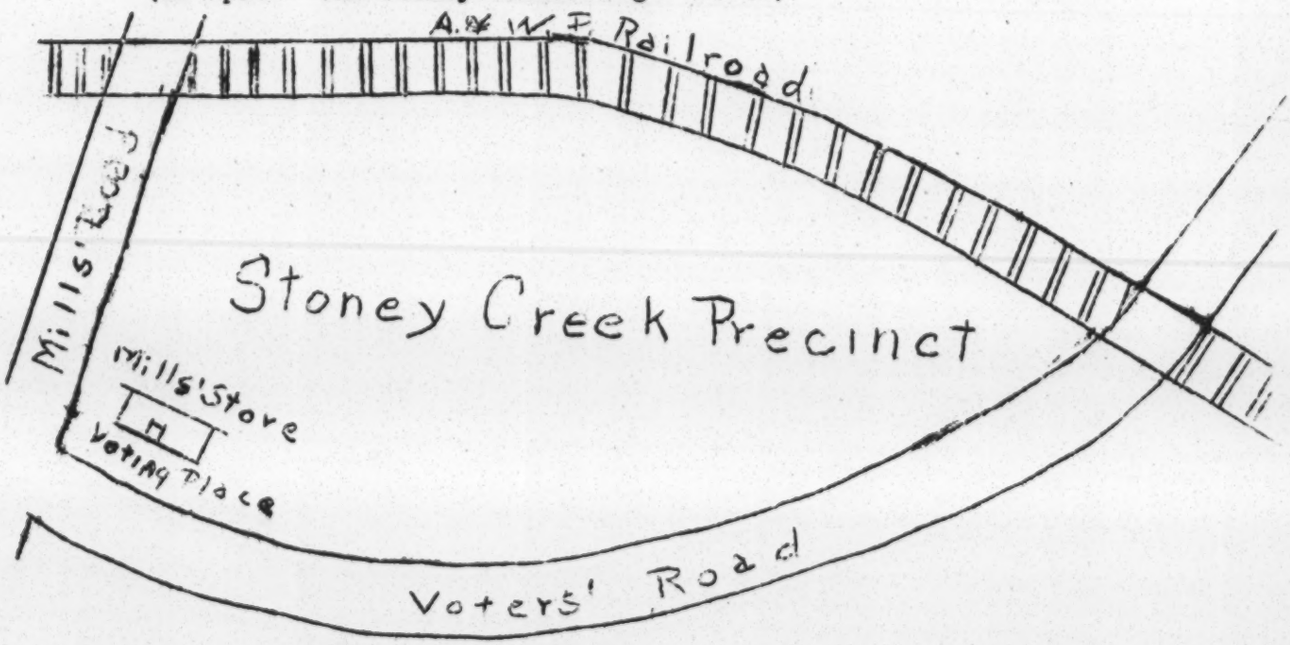
IV FOLLOW UP THESE LETTERS WITH PERSONAL CONTACT AND PHONE CALLS.

V A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE DATE OF THE MEETING, PASS OUT LEAFLETS FROM DOOR TO DOOR AND AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCHES, HAVE THE MINISTER TO MAKE THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

VI PLAN LIGHT REFRESHMENTS. (Your best results are sometimes obtained while people are standing around eating)

VII INVITE THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF YOUR COORDINATING GROUP TO HELP YOU TO PLAN YOUR MEETING.

VIII REMEMBER THIS MEETING IS FOR THE PEOPLE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD OR PRECINCT SO BE SURE TO MAKE THIS POINT CLEAR IN YOUR LETTERS AND LEAFLETS.
(Example: The Stoney Creek Neighborhood)



ALL PERSONS LIVING IN THIS AREA LIVE IN THE STONEY CREEK PRECINCT.

WHAT TO DO AT THE
FIRST PRECINCT CLUB MEETING

STEP 6

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREETS THE PEOPLE AND GIVES PURPOSE OF MEETING

1. To discuss WHY we should increase the Negro voting strength.

2. To discuss the ways and means of increasing the Negro voting strength in the precinct and the boundaries of the precinct. (Allow two minutes for 1 and 2).

III. HAVE A SPEAKER GIVE DOWN TO EARTH DISCUSSION ON THE VALUE OF VOTING
(Base talk on voting in relation to our meat and bread, or dollars and cents, our childers's welfare). Call on your coordinating organization for speakers. (Allow 10 Minutes).

IV. HAVE ANOTHER SPEAKER ON ORGANIZATION
He will give the background and workings of a coordinated group and show how effective this group can operate. (Allow 15 to 20 Minutes).

V. QUESTION AND DISCUSSION PERIOD
Keep the ball moving by having two or three persons in the audience prepared to ask the first few questions. (People are funny, they will sit back in a wall of silence when you ask for questions. So be prepared ahead of time to get them to talking ON THE SUBJECT. (Allow 10 to 20 Minutes).

VI. BEGIN PRECINCT ORGANIZATION
1. Have a person ready to briefly sum up the discussion and make a motion to organize a precinct club.

VII. TEMPORARY OFFICERS
After the organizational motion has passed, the chairman of the meeting will then call for the election of a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary for the new organization (Usually the temporary chairman and the temporary secretary of the meeting are re-elected. But putting it on the floor gives all of the persons present a chance to participate).

VIII. COMMITTEES
The elected temporaty chairman will then appoint committees for the next organization meeting.

1. Constitutional Committee (5 persons)
Refer this committee to Model Precinct Constitution.

2. Nominating Committee (5persons)
Instruct this committee to have ready a slate of officers including president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, chaplain and sergeant-at- arms (This will save time if the group adopts the slate of officers given by the Model Constitution).

IX. OTHER COMMITTEES
Try to give everyone at the meeting some responsibility. Put them on committees and request that they give their reports in writing at the next meeting.

1. Circular Committee
   Appoint a person from each section to give out the circulars for the next meeting.

2. Phone Committee
   A good committee for housewives and elderly ladies who cannot leave home. Have them call the people in their neighborhoods.

3. Refreshment Committee
   Plan refreshments for meetings.

4. Door Prize Committee
   Get neighborhood businesses to donate door prizes.

5. Ministerial Committee
   To contact all ministers in the area and see to it that church announcements are made about the meeting.

6. Letter Committee
   Help send out letters. Use business or school mimeograph machines.

7. Courthouse Committee
   To enlist volunteer courthouse workers and cover tax, as well as auto tag lines.

8. Organization Committee
   To recruit block workers.

X. SET A DATE AND TIME FOR NEXT MEETING (Have this already planned in your mind).

XI. CLOSE MEETING WITH PRAYER AND ALLOW TIME FOR FELLOWSHIP (Some of the best results of the meeting will come out of this period).

XII. WHILE IT IS FRESH IN THEIR MINDS, HAVE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN SEND OUT LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION TO EVERY MEMBER PRESENT THE VERY NEXT DAY.

TIPS FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

You have leadership responsibility. You cannot go home at the close of the meeting and remain idle until the next meeting. To insure a good meeting, you must:

1. Make an early check with your committee chairmen and see if they are doing their jobs.

2. Good meetings are PLANNED not BORN.

FOR NOTES:

_____

_____

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WHAT TO DO AT THE
SECOND PRECINCT MEETING

S T E P

I. OPEN WITH PRAYER AND SONG

II. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GREETS THE PEOPLE AND GIVES PURPOSE OF MEETING
1. To complete organization of a precinct club.
2. To instruct block workers.

III. READING OF THE MINUTES

IV. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES
1. Circular
2. Telephone
3. Refreshment
4. Door Prize
5. Ministerial
6. Letter
7. Name
8. Constitutional
9. N ominating (This is a shortcut. If need be, postpone this committee's report until the next meeting).
10. Courthouse
11. Organization

V. HAVE A MOTION MADE THAT ALL COMMITTEES NAMED BE MADE ESTANDING COMMITTEES

VI. APPOINT A FINANCE COMMITTEE AND A BLOCK LEADER CHAIRMAN

VII. OPEN DISCUSSION (10 Minutes) on "What good can we do in our neighborhood?" (Community goals: better streets, roads, school, health service, employment, etc.

VIII. SET A DATE AND TIME FOR THE NEXT MEETING (Have this already planned in your mind. Aim: to get your block workers and committees to functioning).

IX. USE THE SAME PROCEDURE FOR BUILDING UP YOUR THIRD MEETING THAT YOU USED FOR THE SECOND MEETING.

X. BLOCK WORKERS INSTRUCTIONS (10 minutes). Call on your coordinating group for instructor and block worker kits.

XI. ADJOURN AND ALLOW TIME FOR FELLOWSHIP AND REFRESHMENTS

TIPS FOR PRESIDENTS

1. Work with your committees. Insist that their reports be in writing.

2. Have a purpose for every meeting.

3. Look for issues in your neighborhood to stimulate interest. (ex. Bad streets, lighting, no playground for children).

4. Go all out each meeting to get the people to attend.

5. Have progressive and interesting meetings. Call on your coordinating group for speakers, movies, etc.

MODEL CONSTITUTION OF A COORDINATING GROUP

PREAMBLE

In order to coordinate our efforts and act more closely as a great and powerful unit, and in order to lay a firm foundation upon which the coming generations may stand, we do set ourselves and our organization.

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be know as THE GREENSVILLE IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

The purpose of this organization shall be to increase the voting strength of the population of the County of Greensville and to improve the moral, social and educational status of our people.

Section 2

To establish and maintain up-to-date records of the voting status of the citizens of Greensville County.

1. Adult district, precinct and road population
2. Registration status

Section 3

To inform the electorate of the political issues as well as the background of all political candidates.

ARTICLE III

This organization shall not affiliate with any political party or engage in any partisan politics.

ARTICLE IV

This organization shall not accept any monies or gratuities from any political party or political candidate.

ARTICLE V

Section 1

OFFICERS

The officers of this organization shall consist of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, chaplain. sergeant-at-arms and executive secretary.

Section 2
METHOD OF ELECTION

The authorized officers of this organization shall be elected as follows:
There shall be elected from the floor at the meeting of bona-fide members a Nominating Committee composed of five persons, the duties of which shall be to canvas the eligible members for the several offices.
The Nominating Committee shall render its report at the next regular meeting.

The body shall recieve the report of the Nominating Committee and additional nominations may be made from the floor, providing each nominee is endorsed by three or more persons in writing.

Section 3

Mayority vote shall be use for all elections by bona-fide members present and voting by ballot.

Section 4

The duties of the officers shall be as traditionally required of them or as the body may prescribe from time to time.

Section 5

All officers shall be elected annually and shall serve until their successors are elected and installed, unless removed from office for dereliction of duty.

Section 6

Officers shall be elected at the regular fourth quarter meeting date and installed at a special meeting to be called in January.

ARTICLE VI
COMMITTEES

Membership, political action, finance, educational program and such others as the organization may all from to time.

ARTICLE VII

The membership of the Executive Board shall be the elected officers, chairman of each standing committee, and two persons recommended by each participating organization.

ARTICLE VIII
Section 1
MEMBERSHIP

Any pseson may become a member if a bona-fide voter and subscribes to the principles and objectives of this organization.

ARTICLE IX

This constitution may be amended by two-third vote of the members present providing a written notice will be given fifteen days prior to the meeting date and the specific section to be voted on be included in the notice.

ARTICLE X

It shall be mandatory that there shall be quarterly meetings and there also may be held special meetings at the call of the president.

ARTICLE XI

This constitution shall be operative and in full force by the memberhsip by simple majority.

ARTICLE XII

The rules contained in "Robert Rules of Order" Shall govern this organization in all cases which are not inconsistnt with the BY*LAWS, Constitution or Special Rules of the CLUB.

MODEL CONSTITUTION - PRECINCT CLUB NO. 1

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Name: The name of this organization shall be Precinct Club No. 1.

SECTION 2. Boundary: The territory of Precinct Club N o. 1 shall be limited to geographical boundaries as described by the registrar.

SECTION 3. Object: The object of Precinct Club No. 1 shall be to:

(a). Work toward making every adult a qualified, intelligent voter in this precinct.
(b). This organization shall be a member of the (NAME OF ORGANIZATION) Voters Council (a co-ordinating group).
(c). The Precinct Club No. 1 shall be a non-partisan political organization.
(d). To improve the economic, civic and social betterment of the community.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. Membership: Any member of Precinct No. 1 who is in accord with the principles and policies of the organization may become a member.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. Officers: The elective officers of this club shall be the president, vice president, secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, chaplain, sergeant-at-arms, and also at the cption of the organization, additional vice presidents and officers.

SECTION 2. Duties of the Officers: As prescribed in the Book: " Robert's Rules of Order."

SECTION 3. The officers shall be elected annually at a meeting to be held in January and those elected shall take office at the end of the meeting and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

SECTION 4. At least one month before the annual election in January, the president shall appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of not less than five members which shall prepare a list of one or more nominees for each of the offices to be filled by election and shall report the same at the next regular meeting.

SECTION 5. Vacancies in any of the offices as provided for in Article III, Section 1, due to death, resignation or other inabilities to serve shall be filled by vote of the organization, the person thus chosen to hold office for the unexpired term.

SECTION 6. This organization will select a member to sit on the board of the Chatham County Voters Council (a coordinating group).

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Committees:

(a). Membership	(c). Finance	(e). Publicity
(b). Political Action	(d). Educational	(f). Social

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds majority vote provided that notice in writing has been given at least one week in advance of such meeting or has been given thirty days.

GOING INTO ACTION

IF YOU HAVE COME THIS FAR, YOU KNOW HOW TO ORGANIZE

NOW LET'S LEARN HOW TO REGISTER.

SET UP REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE COORDINATING GROUP.

I. ESTABLISH BUDGET, CENTRAL OFFICE AND PLANS

II. HEAR REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES AND PRECINCTS

III. COORDINATE ALL REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

———0———

At this point if you have not contacted your public officials, send a committee (do not go alone) to see these officials if possible:

1. The Registrar
2. The Tax Collector
3. The Sheriff
4. The Judge of the Superior Court or Chief Judge
5. The Mayor
6. The Chief of Police
7. The Superintendent of Schools

Ask their cooperation in teaching our people good citizenship thru proper use of the ballot. Tell them we are interested in electing the best men for public office. Assure them that we, as good citizens, are interested in solving our problems locally.

If you encounter difficulties, be sure you have witnesses; get names, dates, times and places.

COURTHOUSE PROGRAM

One of the most effective types of registration activities is to contact citizens as they make tax returns, pay taxes and purchase auto tags as well as drivers licenses. These steps are suggested:

I. In your conferences with the Registrar, Tax Collector and Sheriff, secure permission to place a small committee in the courthouse to contact unregistered citizens and encourage them to go to the Registration Office while in the building.

II. The Courthouse Committee of the coordinating group should supervise activities and see that there is a small group, 2 to 5, at the courthouse every day.

III. Precinct courthouse committees, youth groups, churches, public and private schools should be asked to furnish volunteers for daily courthouse coverage.

SUMMARY OF GEORGIA'S NEW REGISTRATION LAW

(HOUSE BILL NO. 718, AS PASSED BY HOUSE AND SENATE - 1958

I. Hereafter any person desiring to qualify to vote in any primary, general or special election, must register under this law, but those qualified to vote in 1956 need not re-register.

II. The Judge of the Superior Court or the Senior Judge in each county shall appoint, every four years, three registrars from six citizens nominated by the Grand Jury, one being named as Chief Registrar, and two shall serve as Deputy Registrars. They shall serve four years, or until successors are appointed. The Judge may remove them for cause, appoint successors in case of removal, death, or resignation. Present registrars shall serve until July 1, 1961. *In Fulton County, however, the Tax Collector or Tax Commissioner, will serve as Chief Registrar, and two of his deputies shall serve as County Registrars.

III. Registration for a General Election shall cease six months before its date and registrars may suspend operations while the voters' list is being prepared, except for one day a week for receiving applications.

IV. A registration card shall be provided by the County Registrars, which shall contain the oath. Spaces for answers to certain questions, indicated hereafter, are also provided on said card. The registrars shall have charge of the cards in their office or that of the Tax Collector or Tax Commissioner. Any deputy registrar may administer the oath.

V. Each applicant must furnish information for the registration card and the official taking the application shall read or repeat the oath distinctly to the applicant, who shall sign his name or make his mark if he cannot sign his name, in which case the official will sign for him.

VI. If the applicant has been convicted of a crime specified on the application and has not been pardoned, the application shall be rejected. If not so convicted, the applicant shall be notified in writing to appear for examination as to his qualifications within five days after examination of the card.

VII. Failure to disclose required information or giving of false information shall be grounds for removing a voter's name from the registration list. Decisions of the registrars are subject to appeal in writing within 10 days, to the registrars, who shall return it to the Clerk of the Superior Court to be tried with other appeals. Pending the appeal and final judgment, the decision of the registrars shall remain in full force.

VIII. Registration procedure shall be as follows:

A. If the applicant applies on the basis of literacy:
   1. He shall be required to read aloud and write in the English language a section of the Constitution of Georgia or of the United States. If he reads it intelligibly, writes it legibly and has the other necessary qualifications and is not disqualified for any other reason, the applicant shall be registered as a voter.
   2. If because of physical disability he cannot read or write he must give a reasonable interpretation of said section in his own words to become a registered voter. The section shall be read to him.

B. If he cannot read and write and wants to qualify on the basis of good character and understanding of citizenship, he shall be examined on the 30 questions.

*See page 22, E-2-c

IT'S EASY TO REGISTER!!

IX. Steps in the Registration Procedure:

A. GO TO THE REGISTRATION OFFICE IN THE COUNTY COURSEHOUSE.

B. YOU WILL BE ASKED THESE STANDARD REGISTRATION QUESTIONS:

1. What is your name?_____
2. Militia District__Precinct__Ward__
3. Mailing Address_____
4. Age__Place of Birth_____
5. Date of Birth (Month-day-year) Sex__
6. Color of eyes__Color Hair_____
7. Weight__Height__Race_____
8. Occupation_____
9. Mother's Maiden Name_____
10. Father's Name_____
11. Will assistance be required in marking or voting ballot_____
12. How long in the state?_____
13. How long in the county?_____
14. Registered anywhere else?_____
15. Ever convicted of crime involving moral turpitude?_____
16. Can you read and write?_____

C. YOU WILL THEN BE REQUIRED TO SHOW THAT YOU CAN READ AND WRITE. IF YOU HAVE TO. COME BACK FOR THE TEST, FIND OUT THE EXACT TIME AND PLACE - THEN GO BACK!

D. IF YOU CANNOT READ AND WRITE, YOU MUST ANSWER CORRECTLY 20 OF THESE 30 QUESTIONS:

(Some answers to questions apply to Fulton County only; check them for your county)

1. What is a republican form of government? A GOVERNMENT OF, BY AND FOR PEOPLE

2. What are the names of the 3 branches of the United States Government? LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

3. In what State Senatorial District do you live and what are the names of the counties in such District? DISTRICT 52: FULTON COUNTY, ONLY (CHECK YOUR OWN COUNTY FOR CORRECT ANSWERS).

4. What is the name of the State Judical Circuit in which you live, and what are the names of the county or counties in such circuit? ATLANTA CIRCUIT, FULTON COUNTY ONLY (CHECK ANSWER FOR YOUR OWN AOUNTY).

5. What is the definition of a felony in Georgia? ANY CRIME PUNISHABLE BY DEATH OR IMPRISONMENT IN THE STATE PENITENTLARY.

6. HOW Many Representatives are there in the Georgia House of Representatives and how does the Constitution of Georgia provide that they be apportioned among the several counties? 205. LARGEST 8 COUNTIES - 3; NEXT LARGEST 30 COUNTIES - 2; REMAINING COUNTIES 1 REPRESENTATIVE EACH.

7. What are the qualifications of the Representatives in the Georgia House of Representatives? CITIZEN OF UNITED STATES: 21 YEARS OF AGE; CITIZEN OF GEORGIA FOR AT LEAST 2 YEARS; RESIDENT OF COUNTY FOR ONE YEAR.

8. How does the Constitution of the United States provide that it may be amended? ARTICLE V. STATES: THE CONGRESS, WHENEVER TWO-THIRDS OF BOTH HOUSES SHALL DEEM IT NECESSARY SHALL PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO THIS CONSTITUTION OR ON THE APPLICATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF TWO-THIRDS OF THE SEVERAL STATES SHALL CALL A CONVENTION FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS, WHICH I EITHER CASE SHALL BE VALID TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, AS PART OF THIS

CONSTITUTION, WHEN RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE SEVERAL STATES OR BY CONVENTIONS IN THREE-FOURTHS THEREOF AS THE ONE OR THE OTHER MODE OF RATIFICATION MAY BE PROPOSED BY THE CONGRESS.

9. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and who is the presiding judge of that court? CHIEF JUSTICE IS W. H. DUCKWORTH, PRESIDING JUSTICE IS T. GRADY HEAD.

10. Who may grant pardons and paroles in Georgia? THE STATE PARDON AND PAROLE BOARD.

11. Who is the Solicitor General of your State Judicial Circuit and who is the presiding judge (or judges if more than one). IN FULTON COUNTY SUPERICR COURT: SOLICITOR PAUL WEBB, JUDGES: LUTHER B. ALVERSON, E. E. ANDREWS, STONEWALL DYER, VIRLYN B. MOORE, RALPH H. PHARR, DURWOOD T. PYE, CLAUDE D. SHAW, JEPTHA C. TANKERSLEY, GEORGE P. WHITMAN, JESSE M. WOOD, (CHECK ANSWER FOR YOUR OWN COUNTY). CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURT: SOLICITOR JOHN I KELLY; JUDGES J. WILSON PARKERS, PAUL S. ETHERIDGE, HOKE SMITH, E. A. WRIGHT, THOMAS L. CAMP, CHARLES G. BRUCE, CHARLES A. WOFFORD.

12. If the Governor of Georgia dies who succeeds him and if both the Governor and the person who succeeds him die, who exercises the executive power? THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

13. a. What does the Constitution of the Unites States provide regarding the suspension of the privilage of the writ of Habeas Corpus? b. What does the Georgia Constitution provide? A. UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IT CAN NOT BE DONE " UNLESS WHEN IN CASE OF REBELLION OR INVASION THE PUBLIC SAFETY MAY REQUIRE IT." B. UNDER THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION IT CANNOT BE DONE.

14. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following state offices in Georgia? (1) Governor (2) Lieutenant Governor (3) Secretary of State (4) Attorney General (5) Comptroller General (6) State Treasurer (7) Commissioner of Agriculture (8) State School Superintendent (9) Commissioner of Labor? (1) ERNEST VANDIVER (2) GARLAND BYRD (3) BEN FORTSON (4) EUGENE COOK (5) ZACK CRAVEY (6) GEORGE HAMILTON (7) PHIL CAMPBELL (8) CLAUDE PURCELL (9) BEN T. HUIET.

15. H ow many congressional Districts are there in Georgia and in which one do you live? THERE ARE 10. FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES ARE THE 5TH (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR COUNTY).

16. What is the term of office of the United States Senator? SIX YEARS.

17. What is the term of office of a State Senator? TWO YEARS.

18. What is the county site of your county? IN FULTON IT'S ATLANTA: THERE ARE 159 COUNTIES (SECURE ANSWERS FOR YOUR COUNTY).

19. How may the county site be changed under the constitution of Georgia? BY A 2/3 VOTE OF THE PEOPLE PLUS 2/3 VOTE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

20. What are the qualifications for jury service in Georgia? NAME MUST BE ON THE BOOKS OF THE COUNTY TAX RECEIVER, AN UPRIGHT, INTELLIGENT CITIZEN.

21. What are the names of the persons who occupy the following offices in your county? In Fulton County: (1) Clerk of the Superior Court (2) ordinary (3) Sheriff (1) James W. Simmons (2) Eugene Gunby (3) T. Ralph Grimes (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR COUNTY).

22. H ow may a new state be admitted to the Union? By act of CONGRESS

23. On what day and how often is the general election hold in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly of Georgia are elected. THE TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER. EVERY TWO YEARS.

24. What does the Constitution of the United States provide regarding the right of citizens to vote? RIGHT CAN NOT BE ABRIDGED BECAUSE OF "RACE, COLOR OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE."

25. In what Federal Court District do you live? FULTON COUNTY IS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA. 2. OTHER DISTRICTS ARE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA (SECURE ANSWER FOR YOUR OWN COUNTY).

26. What are the names of the Federal District Judges of Georgia? FRANK A. HOOPER; WILLIAM BOYD SLOAN; T. HOYT DAVIS; CHIEF JUDGE, RETIRED; WILLIAM A. BOOTLE; FRANK A. SCARLETT; LOUIS R. MORGAN.

27. Who are citizens of Georgia? ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO LIVE IN GEORGIA.

28. What is treason against the State of Georgia? THE STATE CONSTITUTION S STATES THAT TREASON AGAINST GEORGIA SHALL CONSIST IN LEVYING WAR AGAINST HER, ADHERING TO HER ENEMIES, GIVING THEM AID AND COMFORT.

29. In what body does the Constitution of the United States declare that the legislative powers granted in such a Constitution shall be vested? CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

30. How many electoral votes does Georgia have in the Electoral College? TWELVE

E. CONTACT WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS:

1. The Board of Registrars, judges, solicitor, ordinary, Tax Commissioner, Tax Collector, Sheriff, County Commissioners, Mayor, City Councilmen and Chief of Police are all concerned with the registration procedure and election of public officials. Creation of good will with them is most important.

2. Have committees, not single individuals alone, to contact as many of them as the Negro leaders consider advisable, before you start registration. Let them know that you are interested in good citizenship and the election of qualified public officials. Ask for cooperation with your registration plans. This procedure has been found to get results.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THE GEORGIA REGISTRATION LAW

X. Each notice of a hearing shall specify one to thirty days for reporting and be mailed to the address on the registration card. Failure to report shall be cause for rejection or removal and no new application may be accepted within a year unless it can be shown proper notice was not given.

XI. Once registered as an elector a voter:

a. Shall not be required to register or further qualify except as required by law.
b. His name must be removed if he fails to vote at least once in five years, unless he requests an extension.
   (1) When notified of failure to vote within three years as shown by annual examination of records, he must make the request by April 1st of that year or have his registration cancelled by May 1st.
   (2) Once an elector's name is cnacelled, he must re-register.

XII. The following reports shall be made to the Registrars:

a. Clerk of Superior Court by the 20th of April, each year, the names of all persons convicted of crime who should be disfranchised.
b. County Ordinary, by the 10th of April each year, the names of persons who have become insane.
c. The local registrar of vital statistics, the names of persons who have died between April 15th of current year and April 15th of preceding year.

XIII. Beginning April 20th each General Election year, the Registrars shall prepare a new voters list to be filed by August 1st with the Clerk of Superior Court and Secretary of State. A copy of said list may be secured from the Secretary of State by paying five cents per name.

XIV. In order to register and vote a person:

a. Must be at least 18 years of age before the date of the General Election.
b. Must apply for registration at least 6 months before the General Election.
c. In case of a special election, must be registered at least five days before the election.

XV. In case of questioning by the Registrars or challenge by any citizen of an elector's right to vote, said elector shall be allowed a hearing with notice at least one day before the matter is passed upon.

XVI. In elections:

a. The Registrars must place a list of voters in each polling place, and all persons listed shall be allowed to vote.
b. If a voter is challenged at the polls he must give an additional oath to the person in charge of the election.
c. Registrars must meet at the Court House during election hours to consider qualifications of those whose names were erroneously omitted from registration lists.
d. Registrars shall furnish municipalities or boards of education copies of voters lists for their respective elections.

XVII. Any person who violates a provision of this law, swears falsely or permits such violations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHURCH PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

SUGGESTED COMMUNICATION TO MINISTERS

To: Dedicated and Loyal Ministers

Object: To increase the number of votersin the State of Georgia through pastorial leadership and knowledge of human nature, probably during the last month of a campaign.

I EXPLANATION - A Crash Program is an emergency plan that can be carried out through leadership, skill, ingenuity and enthusiasm. There can be no negative thinking. - All Action and thoughts Must be POSITIVE!

II Here are Some Suggested Plans for a Minister to Use Along with His Own Valuable Knowledge of People:

1. Sell the idea to the official board of your church.

2. Set a goal for the number of New Voters.

3. Have at least two Sunday Sermons on Citizenship during the month.

   a. Encourage the non-voter to bedome a qualified voter.
   b. Encourage the qualified voter to persuade at least one non-voter to become a qualified voter.
   c. After EACH SERMON have the ushers pass out to the congregation a leaflet on "How to become a Qualified Voter" in your area. (these will be furnished by the coordinating Committee).

4. Set up Information and Aid Committee to help people get over the idea that it is difficult to register. (Many people feel too self conscious to ask for help, but they would gladly accept help if it is made convenient and non conspicuous).

5. Arrang 30-Minute Citizenship Clinic after service.

III THE PERSONAL TOUCH - YOU, more than anyone else, know what this means to a layman. We will cooperate in every way possible, call upon us.

1. If you can arrange to work with the Information and Aid Committee, your just being with them will greatly aid their success.

2. If you can arrange to be at the Registrar's Office on a certain day, it will inspire your members to work for a greater registration.

IV Again we repeat, you know better than anyone else "how to lead your people." If any of these suggestions interfere with your church program disregard them. We only ask that you help us put a large number of new voters on the books before the drive ends.

SIGNED (NAME OF SPONSORING GROUP)
BY_____

(Call a meeting of ministers of the community-A luncheon or buffet supper would be fine- THE ABOVE COMMUNICATION SHOULD BE MIMEOGRAPHED OR PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED TO THEM FOR USE OF THEIR CHURCH COMMITTEES).

ORGANIZING A VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

Voter- registration should be a continuing campaign, but it cannot be done effectively by two or three persons, no matter how dedicated they may be. They cannot see and persuade people to register sufficiently to cause office-seekers to want the Negro vote. The same energy, behind a plan, will secure the numbers of registered voters one individual can get times the total number of good workers used. But certain basic steps are necessary, adjusted according to conditions:

1. Subject to steps 1-4, pages 5-10 and under steps 5-7, pages 11-13,

2. Next, be sure to contact the County registrar, sheriff, judge, school superintendent, mayor and/or chief of police. Do not send one person, it must be a committee of several persons .

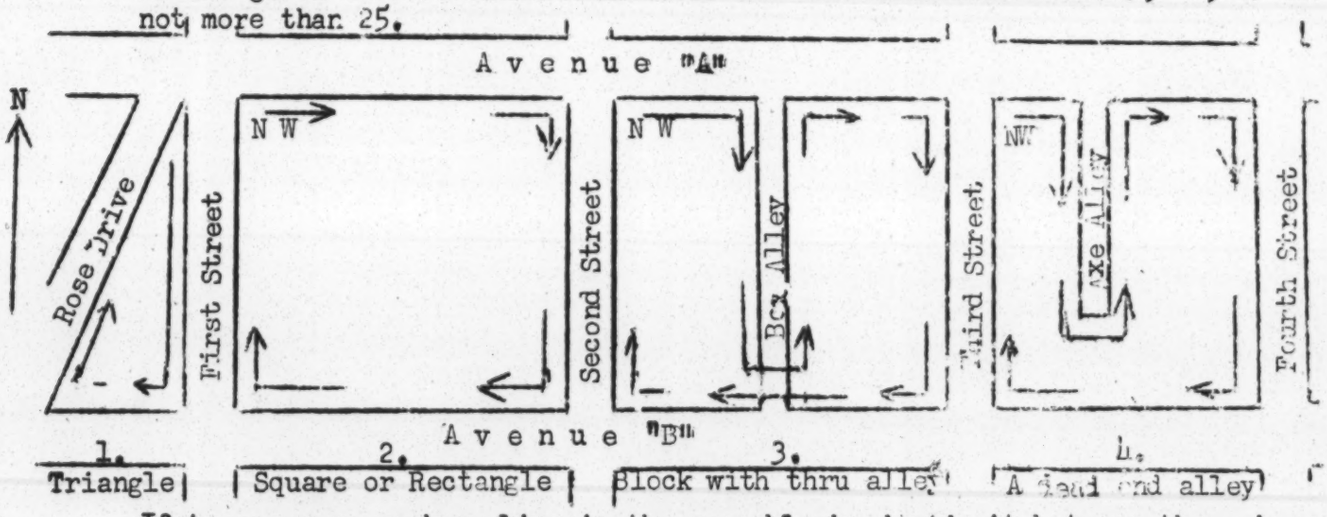
3. Set up a plan, if not like the one outlined; be sure to follow a system.

4. No plan really succeeds without block workers; get as many as possible.

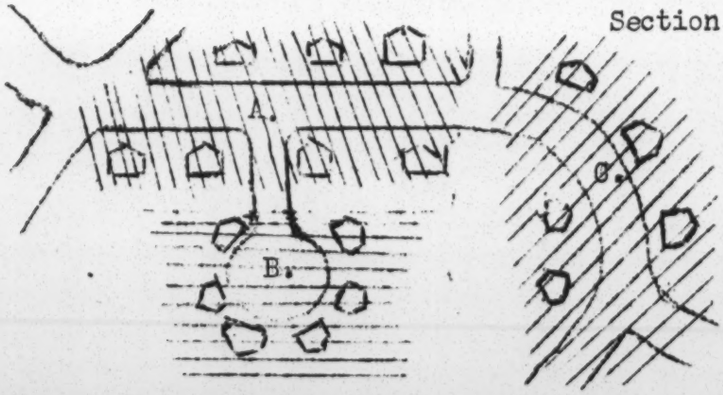
INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK WORKERS OR BLOCK CANVASSERS

(Mimeograph and give to each worker, pages 25, 26, and 27).

1. Assign one worker to each block, apartment or section of a block street or road, depending upon the number of families residing there. A worker should not be given more families than he or she has time to contact: 5, 10, 15 or not more than 25.



If two or more workers live in the same block, divide it between them in specific parts. Begin at one corner, best, the northwest corner, and circle the block without crossing the street, turning right at each corner. Call at each house or apartment, in order. Work around alleys as shown figures 3 and 4. In this way, a worker can be sure of not missing a single house.



Section A. One worker - 7 houses

B. One worker - 6 houses

C. One worker - 5 houses

When streets or roads curve and are not blocked, assign one worker to a section of each street, with a minimum number of houses.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK WORKERS OR BLOCK CANVASSERS
(continued)

2. Give to each worker or canvasser sufficient "Census Sheets" for his section; ask him to fill them out as he works and turn them in promptly. (Check each item on the Census Sheet Carefully.)

A. First, fill out the top of the form in full, before starting to work.

B. House, R. F. D. or Box No. place the numbers before each name.

C. Name of citizen canvassed should be written plainly.

D. Registered-Place a check mark (✓) if "yes", an (✗) is "no" and show the date he plans to register.

E. Wish Transportation? If it is provided and needed, check (✓).

F. Will Get How Many - Urge the registered citizen to get others to do so and insert the number he agrees to get (1 to 3, or more).

G. Voted in Three Years. Insert "Yes" or "No" - This is important; by law the name will be dropped if one fails to vote in two years. In that case fill out a "Postal Card Request to Registrars", have him to sign and mail it.

H. Address Correct - Many persons move and do not notify the Registrar; If so, check (✓) - In each case, fill out a card, have it signed and mailed to the Board of Registrars, County Courthouse.

I. Paid or Will Pay - Insert date, if dues or contributions are solicited.

J. Telephone No. or Other Notes - If citizen is not at home, check (✓); or column may be used for other notations.

K. Be sure to use a separate sheet for each street in your block or assignment, even if there are only one or two voters on the street. If there are no persons 18 years of age or over living on the street, turn in a sheet for it marked: "None Eligible" in the space for names.

L. Turn in each sheet to your precinct leader as it is finished; indicate date.

CENSUS SHEET FOR BLOCK CANVASSERS
(Use a Legal or letter-sized sheet)

Street or Road_____ Precinct or District_____ Block_____

Ward or District
Leader_____ Precinct Leader_____

_____ _____ _____
Name of Worker or Canvasser Address Telephone

Dates Worked: Date of Report:

R F D. Box or House Nos.	Name of Citizen Canvassed	Registered? Yes.	No.	Will Do So When	Wish Transportation?	Will Get How Many?	Voted in Three Yrs.?	Address Correct?	Paid or Will Pay?	Tel. No. or Other Notes

Begin at one corner and circle the block without corssing the street, turning right at each corner. Call at each house or apartment. (CHECK EACH ITEM CAREFULLY)

Print name here_____

CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE FOR MAILING

To: Board of Registrara, Fulton County, Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

Please change my address on the list of qualified voters from:
_____ in the _____
(Ward, Precinct or Dist.)
to
_____ in the _____
(Ward, Precinct or Dist.)

Signed_____
(Change of Address must be signed.)

POSTAL CARD REQUEST TO REGISTRAR

To be used for a change of address when registered voter has moved. Have this form approved by the County Registrar.

A PROGRAM FOR YOUTH

I. Establishment of a statewide Youth Registration Committee for the purpose of teaching and encouraging citizenship, as an auxiliary to the Statewide Registration Committee.

A. The organization shall elect such state and officers and committees as may be deemed necessary.

B. An annual meeting shall be held for the purpose of planning registration activities, in co-operation with the adult program.

C. Local Youth Registration Committees may be established in each county and may send delegates to the meetings of the regional and statewide organizations.

II. Local Youth Registration Committees should be established on the following basis:

A. On the framework of college or high school organization, if possible.

B. Extend into the community for the purpose of enlisting every possible youth and young adult.

C. Carry out community citizenship programs and clinics.

D. Register youth as they reach the age of 18.

1. Begin enlisting youth as they reach high school age.

2. Arrange a birthday registration party once each month and get youth to the registration office.

3. Honor those who become registered.

E. Set up plans for encouraging parents to register and vote.

F. Arrange teams to make house to house canvasses, section by section. Coordinate activities with adult registration programs.

G. Work with adults on "get out the vote" campaigns by furnishing voluntary workers, car pools, block workers, telephone committees, etc.

"GET OUT THE VOTE"

The Voters Registration Program in your area will be as dead as a doornail if the Qualified Voter STAY AT HOME on election day. Don't take it for granted that people are going to vote. Act Now!! After election day will be too late.

Don't use the shotgun technique, find out who is qualified to vote and aim all of your efforts straight at the oualified VOTER.

A. Secure a list of registered voters from the registrar's office; Look up telephone numbers.

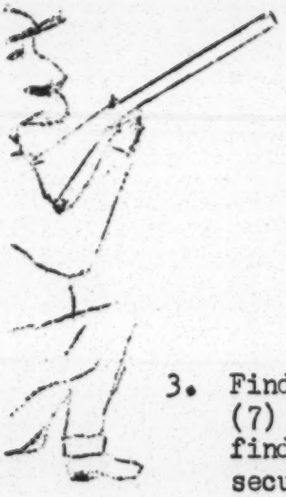
1. Prepare a personal contact card and a poll watcher's card for each qualified voter. By use of carbon paper they can be prepared at one time from Voter's List.

a. The contact card is the card used by volunteer block leaders to make personal contact with each voter.

b. On this card, in the following order, put the voter's address, name and phone number.

CONTACT CARD
201 Smith St.
John Doe
PL 3-9184

3" X 5"



Here are the groups at which you should take special aim.

2. Now divide these cards according to addresses into units of no more than eight (8) each. (ex. if eight (8) voters live in the 200 block of Smith Street, take these persons' cards and wrap a rubber band around them. Now you have a unit of cards).

3. Find a volunteer voter in this unit who will contact the other seven (7) voters in the 200 block Smith St. (You will be surprised to find out that a simple phone call is all that is needed sometimes to secure a good volunteer.)

B. Select enough poll watchers to cover every voting place all day. The poll watcher's card is used by the poll watchers at each voting place.

1. This card should contain, in the following order, name (last name first), address and phone number. 3" X 5"

POLL WATCHER'S CARD
201 Smith St.
John Doe
PL 3-9184

2. These cards should be filed in alphabetical order according to precinct or voting districts (A shoe box makes a good file).

3. These cards will be used at the polls by the poll watchers. They will pull the voters' cards as they come to the polls and notify their headquarters about tardy voters.

C. Divide the voters list into groups of 25 to 50 voters, assign one list to each telephone worker to call twice, once the week before election, and a second time the day before election.

ORGANIZATION

I. VOTING DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS AND CHAIRMAN

Each voting district should have a headquarters (someone's home will do) and a Precinct or District Chairman.

1. Headquarters -- a base for the "get out the vote project."

2. Headquarters Chairman -- it is the duty of the Headquarters Chairman to direct the operation.

II. WORKERS NEEDED ON ELECTION DAY

1. Cars for transportation (2 cars on call at the Voting District Headquarters).

2. Baby sitters (2 each on call at the Baby Sitters Headquarters).

3. Poll watchers (2 watchers each on two hour shifts). It will be the duty of these workers to report to headquarters the names of tardy voters. Headquarters in turn will contact these voters and get them to the polls. (Use your block workers).

4. Telephone workers, one for every 25 numbers, to call mostly in the evening.

5. Refreshment Committee -- this committee will furnish hot coffee, donuts, etc., to the workers.

III. Time is short, adapt this information to fit your needs, but above all, it is important that you GET STARTED. No alibis after election, put ACTION into your Voter Registration Program.

IV. When candidates for office learn that you are organized and have a representative number of registered voters, they will seek to contact you. If they don't, let them know about your organization and wait until they seek your support.

1. Meet with them in Committee and assure them of your interest in electing qualified officials.

2. Make no definite promises, but adopt a procedure for screening and hearing the platforms of all candidates.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Be sure to notify all voters as to the opening and closing hours of the polls. Urge voters to cast their ballots before going to work. TOO EARLY is better than TOO LATE.

Da.

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AS A BASIS FOR A GEORGIA VOT R-REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

The Statewide Registration Committee was organized by the Georgia Voters League in 1957 for several reasons and with certain functional objectives:

1. To permit citizens and organizations to participate, who would not work with the political, though non-partisan, Georgia Voters League.

2. To achieve a non-partisan, tax-exempt status for soliciting contributions.

3. For support of all religious, political, fraternal and civic organizations.

4. To appeal especially to youth, young adults and public school officials.

5. To conduct year-round voter-registration, as well as, special campaigns.

To overcome a basic difficulty, a citizenship clinic was held in Macon, with special appeal to high school and college students, for the purpose of having groups to study and learn fundamentals of organizing, details of Georgia's new registration law and to inspire county groups to organize instead of working as individuals as they had been doing. With the help of the NAACP and other organizations, a citizenship manual was prepared, which has been amended from time to time as new problems arise. This clinic was so successful that a series of seven such clinics was carried out in 1958:

Date		Location	Congressional Districts	Counties
February	7	Griffin	Fourth	7
	14	Americus	Third	7
	21	Savannah	First	9
	28	Macon	Sixth and Tenth	9
March	7	Waycross	Eighth	8
	14	Atlanta	Fifth, Seventh and Ninth	9
	21	Albany	Second	6 Total 55

Due to lack of funds, only one clinic was held during 1959, in Macon, at the time of the semi-annual meeting of the Georgia Voters League. None were held in 1960, but this year we have had three: Waycross, Oct. 14; Atlanta, Oct. 21 and Macon, Oct. 28. There have never been sufficient funds to follow up these clinics with paid staff and expenses. Nevertheless, it is estimated that the number of registered voters has been increased from 159,000 in 1957 to nearly 200,000. This committee is the only statewide group working, except the NAACP, which conducted campaigns in Savannah, Macon and Decatur. The committee membership is statewide, as follows:

S. L. Betcher, Monticello
B. Bracewell, Waycross
O. S. Bexley, Bowdon
B. R. Brazeal, Atlanta
H. E. Bryant, Ft. Valley
W. R. Burleigh, Americus
H. S. Dixon, Bainbridge
M. E. Grant, Macon
Rod. B. Harris, Atlanta
Thomas Harris, Atlanta
V. W. Hodges, Atlanta*
J. W. Howard, Midville
C. H. Hunt, Calhoun
E. G. Jenkins, Columbus*
W. W. Law, Savannah*
W. C. Lee, Macon
Miss Cleo Love, Macon
Aaron Mayrick, Waycross
P. B. McCoy, Waycross*
Mrs. Ozzie B. McKay, Macon
George Norris, Augusta
Joseph Phinazee, Atlanta
Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Atlanta*
John T. Reeves, Hogansville
Mrs. Della Reynolds, Atlanta
G. F. Rivers, Columbus*
George M. Robeson, Savannah
Dr. Sam Salad, Waycross
John Sanders, Augusta
Ben Strobridge, Swainsboro
Cleveland Sutton, Waycross
Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta*
W. M. Thompson, Hogansville
A. C. Touchstone, Griffin*
Mrs. Ruby Wade, McDonough
Rev. G. D. Walker, Savannah
Robert O. Warren, Augusta
Leroy Wilson, Sr., Savannah*
Daniel W. Young, Monroe*
William P. Randall, Macon
J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta*
C. R. Yates, Atlanta*
Rev. W. H. Borders, Atlanta*
Clem Davenport, Atlanta*
T. B. Hooper, Macon*
Leroy Wilson, Sr., Savannah*
Bis. W. R. Wilkes, Atlanta*
Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Atlanta*
Bis. M. L. Harris, Atlanta*
Leroy Johnson, Atlanta*
Rev. J. F. Mann, Brunswick*
Edward Brooks, Atlanta*
Clarence Richardson, Ft. Valley
Miss Gwen. Shuman, Atlanta
Bis. P. R. Shy, Atlanta*
Rev. L. M. Terrill, Atlana*
C. A. Scott, Atlanta*
C. B. Marshall, Columbus**
Rev. V. J. Malone, Macon*
Rev. J. A. Holman, Macon*
J. C. Daugherty, Atlanta*
C. Brooks, Milledgeville*
O. C. Leary, Marshallville*
Rev. T. J. Flanagan, Atlanta*
Rev. J. E. Freeman, Augusta*
B. I. Shipman, Alapaha*

Persons checked(*) are members of the executive committee. Eighteen additional names, including Dr. B. E. Mays, M. L. King, Jr. and Dr. X. L. Neal, were recommended for membership and must be contacted for acceptance. The ten district chairmen have not been elected this year, although several have been nominated. At present, the registration books will close Dec. 2, 1961, but should the 1962 primaries be set for Sept. 12 as recommended, we will have from Jan. 1 to March 12, 1962 to conduct a campaign.

J. H. Calhoun, Chairman
243 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

STATEWIDE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE OF GEORGIA PROPOSAL FOR A STATEWIDE

REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

JANUARY 1 - MARCH 15, 1962

I Organization

A. Statewide Registration Committee

1. J. H. Calhoun, Chairman, 243 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
2. Thos. B. Hooper, 1st Vice-Chairman, 827 Forsyth St., Macon, Ga.
3. Rev. J. F. Mann, 2nd Vice-Chairman, P. O. Box 1, Brunswick, Ga.
4. Atty. Leroy Johnson, Secretary, 372 Larchmont Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
5. E. G. Jenkins, Asst. Secretary, 1513 23rd St., Columbus, Ga.
6. C. R. Yates, Treasurer, 226 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
7. Ten District Chairmen
8. Committee Members thruout the State
9. Youth Division

   a. Chairman, Edward Brooks, 1043 Harwell St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
   b. Vice-Chairman, Clarence Richardson, Fort Valley, Ga.
   c. Secretary, Miss Gwendolyn Shuman, 428 Hightower Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

B. Paid Staff

1. One Campaign Director
2. Three Assistant Campaign Directors -

   a. 1st, 2nd, and 8th Congressional Districts - South Georgia
   b. 3rd, 6th, and 10th Congressional Districts - Middle Georgia
   c. 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th Congressional Districts - North Georgia

3. Field Workers

   a. District I - Two workers
   II - Two "
   III - Two "
   IV - One "
   V - One "
   VI - Two "
   VII - One "
   VIII - Two "
   IX - One "
   X - Two "

4. Office - One stenographer, plus part time clerical workers as needed.

II Activities

A. Citizenship Clinics

1. One in each Congressional District beginning Jan. 20, 1961
2. Campaign Directors and Field Directors

   a. Use present mailing lists to contact every possible county for District Clinic beforehand.
   b. Solicit participants by groups to attend clinic, especially youth and young adults.
   c. Arrange clinic with a co-ordinator and discussion leaders.

3. Facilities needed

   a. Meeting place - Church, school or public building
      (1) One large meeting room
      (2) At least three small discussion rooms
      (3) Adjacent cooking and dining facilities

4. Borrowed or rented:

   a. Typewriter
   b. One long table or two smaller tables or desks
   c. Four straight chairs

5. Committee to furnish:

   a. Travel expense for car bringing 3 or more persons - 5¢ per mile
   b. Free Dinners to all registered participants
   c. Clinic Manual at 25¢ each
   d. All other materials free:
      (1) Schedule of assembles and discussions
      (2) Bulletins, if needed
      (3) Badges, tickets, etc.
      (4) Samples of registration materials

6. Discussions to follow procedures in Clinic Manual

B. Post Clinic Activities

1. Field workers, under supervision of campaign directors to:
   a. Follow up clinic participants and help them to organize.
   b. County wide committees, as well as, associated working groups.
      (1) Community wide group composed of all local civic, political, fraternal, religious and social groups.
      (2) Block organization to make censuses and contact non-registered individuals.
      (3) Church participation groups
      (4) Youth group
      (5) Other committees
2. Furnishing free materials for distribution
3. Weekly reports from directors and field workers, requisite for expense payments to county organizations and workers.

III Expense Budget

A. Campaign Director

1. Salary - 10 weeks @ $100	$1,000.00	
2. Office Expenses		
(1) Stenographer - 10 weeks @ $60	600.00	
(2) Part time Clerical workers as needed	500.00	
(3) Office Supplies		
(a) Paper & Stencils	150.00	
(b) Carbon Paper	10.00	
(c) Onion Skin Paper	12.00	
(d) Mimeograph Supplies	25.00	
(e) Postage	500.00	
(f) Other Supplies	100.00	
(4) Typewriter Rentals	65.00	
(5) Telephone and Telegraph	500.00	
(6) Travel Expense, Including Speakers	1,000.00	
(7) Printing - Including Free Materials	1,500.00	
(8) Publicity, cuts, mats, etc.	500.00	$ 5,462.00
B. Assistant Campaign Directors - $75 Salary $25 expense (3)		3,000.00
C. Field Workers - $50 Salary & Expense 10 weeks (16)		8,000.00
D. Honorariums for speakers		500.00
E. District Chairman - Average Expense $50 week (10)		5,000.00
F. County Committee - Average $25, 10 weeks (100)		25,000.00
G. Cost of 9 Clinics @ $200 week		1,800.00
H. Miscellaneous		1,000.00
Totals		$50,762.00

IV Time Schedule

A. January 1-18, 1961

1. Establishing headquarters
2. Arranging for first three Citizenship Clinics
3. Clinic Schedule
   a. Three - January 20
   b. Three - January 27
   c. Three - February 3

B. February 3 - March 12

1. Establishing County Organizations as follow-up to clinics
2. Organizing youth groups
3. Establishing relationship with churches, organizations, etc.
4. Getting people to registration office thru organized county groups.

C. Year-round voluntary activities

1. Weekly or monthly mailings, encouraging continued registration
2. Public meetings, sponsored and financed locally
3. Quarterly meetings of the committee for planning, reports, etc.

Louisianan Defends Vote Discrimination In South

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Allen Ellender, D-La., says whites in some areas of the South oppose Negro voting because they fear 'Negroes in charge of public office without qualifications."

Ellender commented Wednesday in an exchange with Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., over the civil rights bill.

The Louisiana senator said there is discrimination in some areas with large Negro populations because the few whites "would be scared to death' to have Negroes without qualifications in government positions.

He said that 'some times, and for good reasons, some Negroes do not register to vote.'

Ellender told Humphrey that 'if you knew the capabilities of these people, the senator would also have some fear about putting these people in charge of the government.'

"The senator from Minnesota has not lived in the South," Ellender went on. "The situation does not exist in the state of Minnesota that has existed in some counties.

'In the state of Mississippi,' the ratio of Negroes to whites is three to one in some counties.

"In many instances, the reasons why the voting rights were not made possible, is that the white people in those counties who are in the minority are afraid they would be outvoted.

"In my state we have probably four or five parishes (counties) in which the Negroes predominate and where some discrimination is likely to occur."

Humphrey said he felt Ellender had been completely frank and commented that he believed Louisiana as a whole did allow many Negroes to vote.

But the Minnesotan insisted there should be no discrimination at all. The Constitution does not recognize second class citizens anywhere, he said.

Ellender noted that President Kennedy had told a news conference it would be unwise for a President to have power to shut off federal funds to a state where discrimination is practiced after the Civil Rights Commission had made such a recommendation.

The Louisiana senator dug back into speeches President Johnson made as a freshman senator in 1949 in which he opposed any liberalizing of the Senate's cloture rule. Ellender interpreted this as endorsement of the right to filibuster.

Ellender said Johnson also in that year opposed anti-poll tax legislation with the argument that the Constitution gave sates the right to determine the qualifications of voters.

But the pending bill, Ellender noted, would establish a presumption that anyone possessing a sixth grade education meets any literacy test qualification set up by a state.

When Ellender criticized the voting rights section of the bill, Humphrey interrupted to note that in some 200 counties less than 5 per cent of the eligible Negro voters were registered.

Ellender replied that in some counties where Negroes outnumber whites the whites are "scar-to death' to let Negroes vote for fear that unqualified officials would be elected.

Humphrey said Ellender was admitting that Negroes had been denied the right to vote, a denial of constitutional rights.

Ellender replied that in most Southern counties, including the parishes of Louisiana, qualified Negroes now were registered.

Humphrey said that in 43 of the 81 counties of Mississipi less than 1 per cent of the adult Negro population had been registered.

Ellender held the floor 3½ hours. He finally relinquished it but only after he obtained unanimous consent to finish his remarks later and have them count as one speech. Under the rules, each senator is entitled to two speeches on the motion to take up.

Proponents of the bill did not object to Ellenders request.

Greenwood Commonwealth
3/12/64

La.
Statewide

Senator Admits Discrimination In Louisiana

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Southern senator Wednesday frankly acknowledged discrimination by white officials against Negro voters in some areas during sharp Senate debate on the civil rights bill.

The statement came in some of the liveliest debate so far as the Senate moved into the third day of discussion on the sweeping rights bill passed by the House a month ago.

The administration-supported bill is designed to meet the demands of Negroes for equality in voting, public accommodations, education, employment and use of federal funds in state aid programs.

Senator Allen J. Ellender (Dem., La.) had hardly started a lengthy speech against the bill when liberals made good on their pledge to challenge statements of Southerners, instead of sitting silently in hopes of draining off the talkathon.

Humphrey Challenges

Senate Democratic whip Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis, floor manager for the administration-backed rights bill, questioned Ellender about Negro voter registration in the South.

"Did the senator know," Humphrey asked, "that there are 200 counties where less than 5 per cent of the Negroes of voting age are registered?"

Ellender conceded this was true in some counties where the ratio of Negroes to whites is 2 to 1. The reason, he said, was "that the few whites in those counties would be scared to death to leave the Negroes in charge of public office without qualification."

Humphrey — "Then what the senator from Louisiana is saying, in other words, is that while the whites are in the minority, they do prevent the colored majority from registering to vote?"

Ellender—"I do."

But Ellender said progress was being made and he was proud of that. "I just say you have to do this by regular course," Ellender said. "You can't force this like this bill does."

Humphrey replied that the Constitution "clearly says you can't deny the right to vote to a person because of race or color."

"That's all we're trying to do, Senator," the Democratic whip told Ellender, "just make sure there is no discrimination in this area."

Le. Statewide

Columbus News, 3/28/64

Ellender Tells the Truth

Senator Ellender, one of the southern senators who can get both feet in his mouth at the same time, embarrassed his Dixie colleagues last week when he came right out and said that Negro voters are discriminated against in the South.

The senator admitted that where Negroes are in the majority they are kept out of office and away from the polls by the white minority because the whites don't believe they are "qualified" and have no intention of permitting majority rule.

News services described other southerners as "shocked." The shock did not stem from disbelief in what Senator Ellender said. Everybody knows that what he said is true and has been true for the past seventy five years. What was shocking was that a senator should admit that truth on the senate floor.

Southerners have lived with the Big Lie in Congress for many years. They have solemnly pretended that no Negro is denied the right to vote in the south and that the only restraint on Negro vote was the lack of qualification on the part of Negroes who sought to cast the ballot.

It will be interesting to see what other southern senators will say now that Mr. Ellender has blurted out the truth. No matter what they say their listeners will know that the Ellender version is correct and that Negroes are denied the right to vote and hold office solely because of race.

It does not matter that these facts were always known. They certainly were. The difference is that the accused has confessed his crime in open court and can no longer claim that he must be considered innocent until proven guilty.

History often turns on small incidents, on things that seem small at the time of their happening. Senator Ellender's naive remarks, small in themselves, may turn the tide against the filibuster.

For Statewide

Politics — La.

Leander Perez: King of the Bayou Lands

EDITOR'S NOTE—A millionaire segregationist, who tells archbishops and admirals to go to hell, runs a section of Louisiana bayou country like a fiefdom. Here's a fascinating portrait of the man who runs Plaquemines Parish, come National Guard, Bobby Kennedy or the atom bomb.

By SID MOODY

POINTE A LA HACHE, La., May 2 (AP) — Leander Perez, the millionaire - segregationist - swampland Caesar who dwells as deep in the deep South as you can go without falling into the Gulf of Mexico, thumped a plump fist on his desk.

"Tell me, what is the greatest problem facing the Negroes of the world today?"

The mind hunted for a safe, noncommittal response to hide behind. "Poverty? Lack of education?"

"Young man," his voice rose and his eyes squinted coldly behind his silver-rimmed glasses, "you show you not only lack powers of observation but you display crass ignorance! You know damn well it's nothing more than the Communist conspiracy to stir up racist hate!"

The words were spat out like an oath. Then Perez walked over and playfully tousled his visitor's hair.

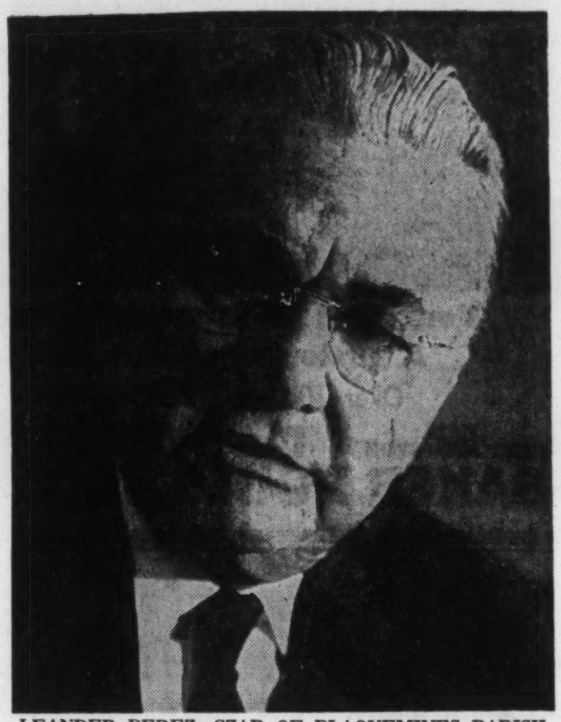
THAT'S LEANDER. A man whose anger has taken him into battle with his state, his nation and its navy, great corporations, his church. A man who freely expresses his contempt, even hatred, for those who press for civil rights for Negroes. And an engaging man with a ready laugh, a genial guide through the bayou lands where he reigns as all but absolute king.

Leander Perez is also a man:

—Who's told the U.S. Navy and the archbishop of New Orleans Catholic archdiocese to go to hell in just those words.

—Who's become worth millions while earning an official salary that never reached much beyond $6,500 a year.

—Who calls civil rights demonstrations "anarchy backed up by the U.S. attorney general" and who says he'll handcuff Bobby Kennedy and James Farmer, head of CORE, if they ever enter his terri-



LEANDER PEREZ—CZAR OF PLAQUEMINES PARISH

Inside the Parish, Opposition Is Short-Lived

French, Spanish, English and Irish. There are about 6,000 Negroes. The parish is connected to the outside by only two roads and in this isolation a proud, violence-prone, independent culture has developed.

It might have remained a geographical curiosity had it not been for a triple discovery — Leander Perez, sulphur and oil. Perez was found first.

Son of a small planter, a graduate of Tulane and a struggling attorney, he seized his opportunity in 1919 at the age of 28 when the judge of Plaquemines drowned. The governor had appointed a successor who barricaded the courthouse. But Perez, who had his own faction had himself sworn in as judge on the lawn outside and went on to win a legal battle and was seated as the proper office holder.

IN 1924 HE became district attorney, which meant he was overseer of every piece of county machinery, from the election board to the county councilmen (called the police jury in Louisiana). That

for Huey Long. His opponent got nine.

"WE'LL DO better next time," said Sheriff L. A. Mereaux. They did. In 1932 there were 3,152 votes for Gov. O. K. Allen. His opponent: 0. The 1930 census completed that August showed one district had a population of 912. Babies, aged, white, Negro — every one. It cast 913 ballots three months later."

"The muskrats are voting down there," said the cynical in New Orleans.

Once, after five parish election commissioners had been convicted of vote fraud, Perez calmly explained: "Some of these Plaquemines folks didn't have any way of getting to the polls, so they used to ask their friends to cast votes for them. That's all that happened."

It was almost as hard to get on the ballot as to win a vote. In 1931 a group of dissidents sought out the parish Democratic committee to get on the ballot, only they couldn't find the committee or even who its chairman was. After the filing deadline, it turned out Perez' father had

says the judge. "We don't want any one to get jealous." But, for instance, just one small section with five or six wells pumps $1,800 a day in taxes and royalties into parish coffers. Currently the parish is spending $24 million for school, road and other improvements "and it won't cost taxpayers a penny," boasts the judge.

NOT THAT IT hasn't been a struggle. In 1944 the state mobilized 500 National Guardsmen who marched into the parish and took over the courthouse here after Perez had refused to accept the governor's appointment of an interim sheriff. Perez mobilized his own force armed with rifles and shotguns, barricaded the courthouse and threatened to shoot anyone passing his flaming roadblock of oil-soaked oyster shells. But although his men fled without a shot, Perez won an eventual victory by getting his candidate elected.

Perez did lose one battle 20 years earlier. He had to flee across the Mississippi by rowboat in the dark of night when irate muskrat trappers felt he was behind a sudden tripling of trapping fees and came looking for him.

He has fought industry, too, when Freeport Sulphur was having troubles with the parish, Perez got the legislature to triple the tax on minerals mined. Compromise was reached soon after. But Perez doesn't want too many companies coming in with outside employes and upsetting the Plaquemines' way of life. When National Lead was looking for a plant site in the parish, Perez told one of their representatives: "Sir, you are wasting your time. I don't want you down here. Now with the Freeport Sulphur crowd, we've got to know them and like having them around, but we don't want any more." They didn't come.

HE'S BEEN AT war with the Navy over its base at Belle Chasse. Just last year, to keep Negro servicemen out of the parish and their children out of its schools, he declared Plaquemines off limits to Naval personnel. "We say the hell with you, the U.S. government," the judge told

Associated Press Photos

MILLIONAIRE SEGREGATIONIST PEREZ IS APPLAUDED BY PICKETS AT INTEGRATED SCHOOL

An Excommunicated Roman Catholic, Perez Has Fought the Church and the Government

with its prying officials and restrictive regulations.

He read the girls from the Plaquemines charter. ". . . local self government sustains, supports and keeps alive the whole fabric of the nation's political life . . .," he read and looked up benignly.

"Doesn't that bring you back to the days of Thomas Jefferson?" The girls gave each other knowing grins that looked more like they came from the days of big government. Perez then took them on a tour of the newly refurbished courthouse, where once he stood off the National Guard, and its new $250,000 jail which he'd never visited before.

"Do you know why this water fountain is for whites only?" he asked. "Because almost all Negroes have communicable diseases. You can look up the statistics when you get back to New York." Then he handed every one a cigarette lighter that played "Dixie" when lit. "We ordered a gross of them," he said. They were made in Japan.

"DO YOU HAVE those electric cattle prods?" asked a girl as Perez showed off the county armory of assorted guns." We have everything, even something they haven't used elsewhere. Bushels of handcuffs. If they want trouble, this is the place to come. If Bobby Kennedy wants to invade Plaquemines, tell him he better bring the 101st Airborne Division," he laughed. The girls wanted into the cell block where they kept Negro women prisoners.

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And if it does, literally or figuratively, Perez said he has only to pick up a phone to rouse the citizentry of Plaquemines, latter day minutemen, he said, ready to bear arms to defend their parish.

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The girls scowled, tittered and moved obediently to the other side as the ferry moved into the current, beginning their long trip back to Sarah Lawrence. Behind, the river swirled in its timeless path past the levee. One was reminded of a veulogy spoken in 1960 when Perez stepped down as district attorney.

"History is not written by indecisive Milquetoast figures," said Rep. F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, "but by controversial men who had something to say. He (Perez) is like Tennyson's brook. 'Men may come and go but I go on forever'."

like an oath. Then Perez walked over and playfully tousled his visitor's hair.

THAT'S LEANDER. A man whose anger has taken him into battle with his state, his nation and its navy, great corporations, his church. A man who freely expresses his contempt, even hatred, for those who press for civil rights for Negroes. And an engaging man with a ready laugh, a genial guide through the bayou lands where he reigns as all but absolute king.

Leander Perez is also a man:

—Who's told the U.S. Navy and the archbishop of New Orleans Catholic archdiocese to go to hell in just those words.

—Who's become worth millions while earning an official salary that never reached much beyond $6,500 a year.

—Who calls civil rights demonstrations "anarchy backed up by the U.S. attorney general" and who says he'll handcuff Bobby Kennedy and James Farmer, head of CORE, if they ever enter his territory together.

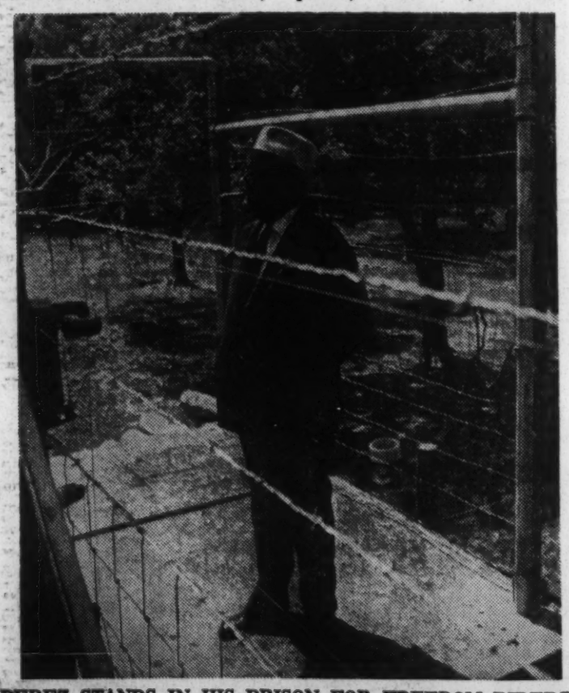
—Who charges President Johnson is "trying to buy an election with a fake WPA" through his war on poverty program.

—Who thinks Walter Reuther and David Dubinsky controlled the 1960 presidential election and will repeat in 1964 and who thinks Zionist Jews "are the most dangerous people in this country today."

—Who headed the Dixiecrat forces in the 1948 presidential elections, who was a power alongside the late Huey Long and has remained a power in Louisiana although his parish (county) has a population of only 24,000, and who says of his rivals "They're in politics, I'm in government."

—Who says there are only two kinds of Negroes: "Bad ones are niggers and good ones are darkies."

FORTY YEARS ago Perez' parish, Plaquemines, was hardly a place of which dreams — or kingdoms — are made. It was — and is—mostly swamp, populated by more water moccasins, muskrats and mosquitoes than people. It stretches along the Mississippi below New Orleans following the great river to the Gulf. The pirate Jean Lafitte hid out in the bayous of Plaquemines which over the centuries have become the home of a mixture of Slavs,



PEREZ STANDS IN HIS PRISON FOR FREEDOM RIDERS
Old Fortress in Swamp Surrounded by Electric Fence

nected to the outside by only two roads and in this isolation a proud, violence-prone, independent culture has developed.

It might have remained a geographical curiosity had it not been for a triple discovery — Leander Perez, sulphur and oil. Perez was found first.

Son of a small planter, a graduate of Tulane and a struggling attorney, he seized his opportunity in 1919 at the age of 28 when the judge of Plaquemines drowned. The governor had appointed a successor who barricaded the courthouse. But Perez, who had his own faction had himself sworn in as judge on the lawn outside and went on to win a legal battle and was seated as the proper office holder.

IN 1924 HE became district attorney, which meant he was overseer of every piece of county machinery, from the election board to the county councilmen (called the police jury in Louisiana). That was in the traditional path to power but Perez also dd something that wasn't. He managed to have passed in the state legislature a constitutional amendment concerning levee boards. Levee boards were responsible for building and maintaining the dikes that held back the Mississippi. To help defray their expenses the state allowed them to sell or lease certain lands. Perez' amendment stipulated that if a levee board was entirely within the borders of a parish (and Plaquemines' was) those revenues would be the responsibility of the police jury, not the levee board. When they struck a sunken sea of oil on those levee board lands, Perez and his parish were swept along on a gusher of prosperity. In 1923 Perez had borrowed $1,000 from his mother-in-law to buy a $6,400 home. Fifteen years later he told a friend he'd made his first million.

The voting history of Plaquemines at those times is almost as spectacular. In 1844 a steamboat had carried voters from New Orleans downriver to Plaquemines to produce a count larger than the male population, according to New Orleans newspaper accounts. Ninety years later they'd refined things by eliminating the steamboat. In 1930 with 2,454 registered voters neighboring St. Bernards parish, where Perez was also the power, cast 3,979 votes

"WE'LL DO better next time," said Sheriff L. A. Mereaux. They did. In 1932 there were 3,152 votes for Gov. O. K. Allen. His opponent: 0. The 1930 census completed that August showed one district had a population of 912. Babies, aged, white, Negro — every one. It cast 913 ballots three months later."

"The muskrats are voting down there," said the cynical in New Orleans.

Once, after five parish election commissioners had been convicted of vote fraud, Perez calmly explained: "Some of these Plaquemines folks didn't have any way of getting to the polls, so they used to ask their friends to cast votes for them. That's all that happened."

It was almost as hard to get on the ballot as to win a vote. In 1931 a group of dissidents sought out the parish Democratic committee to get on the ballot, only they couldn't find the committee or even who its chairman was. After the filing deadline, it turned out Perez' father had been named chairman, but no one had bothered to tell him. The dissenters sued their way onto the ballot but lost anyway.

MEANWHILE Perez, universally known as "judge" because of his first public job, extended his power from behind Plaquemines. Never a state official, he nonetheless had an almost perfect attendance record at the state legislature. He was behind the effort that saved Huey Long from impeachment as governor. St. Bernards provided the razor-thin margin that made Huey's son, Russell, a U. S. senator years later. How did such a small tail as Plaquemines wag such a large dog as Louisiana?

"Brains," says Hermann Deutsch, columnist for the New Orleans States-Item and a veteran recorder of Louisiana politics. As the judge himself said when asked who was behind a particularly clever maneuver in the parish: "Who the hell else has any ideas in Plaquemines?"

But there has been muscle, too. Perez doesn't like strangers nosing about the parish and reportedly keeps a private detective checking around. A newsman making a door-to-door survey to find how people in Plaquemines really had voted in a lopsided election, found the sheriff had learned of his mission by the time he'd reached the fourth house. More recently Perez has set aside an ancient fortress as a jail for any freedom riders who might invade the parish. It's reachable only by boat across snake-swarming bayous.

A WHITE GIRL who came down from New Orleans to watch a Negro religious celebration was called a Communist by seriff's deputies and thrown in jail for "disturbing the peace."

If it weren't for the mosqultoes and chiggers, Plaquemines would be a pleasant place to live. Perez' rule provides free ferries across the river, free boat yards for the parish fishermen, a tax rate of about $8 a year on an $11,000 home.

"We levy taxes just to keep people interested in government," says the judge.

He won't say how much revenue the parish derives from the more than $200 million in sulphur and oil taken annually from the bountiful bayous. "That's a secret,"

looking for him.

He has fought industry, too, when Freeport Sulphur was having troubles with the parish, Perez got the legislature to triple the tax on minerals mined. Compromise was reached soon after. But Perez doesn't want too many companies coming in with outside employes and upsetting the Plaquemines' way of life. When National Lead was looking for a plant site in the parish, Perez told one of their representatives: "Sir, you are wasting your time. I don't want you down here. Now with the Freeport Sulphur crowd, we've got to know them and like having them around, but we don't want any more." They didn't come.

HE'S BEEN AT war with the Navy over its base at Belle Chasse. Just last year, to keep Negro servicemen out of the parish and their children out of its schools, he declared Plaquemines off limits to Naval personnel. "We say the hell with you, the U.S. government," the judge told Read Adm. Charles Layman, district commandant. The Pentagon, he said, was "discouraging Negro servicemen from seeking the company of their own race and encouraging them to push themselves on white girls. And you know what would happen if Negroes pursued white girls in Plaquemines parish."

To Perez, a brilliant constitutional lawyer, the Constitution provides not equality but equal rights. "Are you and I equal?" he said the other day. "I'd make a hell of a correspondent and you'd make a hell of an administrator of the public's business."

His adamant stand has caused him to be excommunicated by his archdiocese.

"I had trouble with my archbishop," said Perez, born a Catholic. "I said 'If you think you can send me to hell, I'll ask you to go to hell.'

"THEN A GROUP of my friends organized our own church. We call it the Perezbyterians," he laughed jovially.

Deutsch thinks such irreverences have lost Perez support in the state, although he has come back from his low point of several years ago when his was about the only parish not to go for Russell Long. But there's no doubt who's in charge still in Plaquemines.

At a recent meeting of the parish commissioners it was all Perez. Two other commissioners sat stolidly head in hand following the leader.

A group of girl sociology students from Sarah Lawrence college in New York were in the audience as part of a field trip they were making on changing patterns of life in the south. Few gulfs are wider than that separating the beliefs of a Leander Perez and those of a sociology student at Sarah Lawrence where spirits are young, dress is Bohemian and liberal minds quest for causes to conquer.

Perez faced them across the table. With his gray mane of hair, his square, paternal face Perez, at 72, looked like every one's favorite uncle.

"PLAQUEMINES PARISH is the best governed, best run parish to be found anywhere," he told the girls. "It's the envy of anyone who knows anything about it. It has the most home rule." Perez not only believes in states rights but parish rights as well and has all but cut his freedom off from Baton Rouge

its prying officials and restrictive regulations.

He read the girls from the Plaquemines charter. ". . . local self government sustains, supports and keeps alive the whole fabric of the nation's political life . . .," he read and looked up benignly.

"Doesn't that bring you back to the days of Thomas Jefferson?" The girls gave each other knowing grins that looked more like they came from the days of big government. Perez then took them on a tour of the newly refurbished courthouse, where once he stood off the National Guard, and its new $250,000 jail which he'd never visited before.

"Do you know why this water fountain is for whites only?" he asked. "Because almost all Negroes have communicable diseases. You can look up the statistics when you get back to New York." Then he handed every one a cigarette lighter that played "Dixie" when lit. "We ordered a gross of them," he said. They were made in Japan.

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COMPLIMENTARY SAMPLE APPLICATION

file Ja V-R

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FORM

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

Parish of State of Louisiana

Ward No._____

Prect. No._____

Cert. No._____

I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana.

My name is Mr.—Mrs.—Miss _____ I was born in the State (or country) of_____, Parish (or county) of_____, on the_____day of _____, in the year_____. I am now_____years,_____months and_____days of age. I have resided in this State since_____, in this Parish since_____, and in Precinct No._____, in Ward No._____of this Parish continuously since_____. I am not disfranchised by any provisions of the Constitution of this State. The name of the householder at my present address is _____. My occupation is_____My color is_____My sex is_____I am not now registered as a voter in any other Ward or Precinct of this State, except_____ My last registration was in Ward_____ Precinct_____ Parish_____. I am now affiliated with the_____Party.

In each of the following items the applicant shall mark through the word "have" or the words "have not" so that each item will show a true statement about the applicant:

I have (have not) been convicted of a felony without receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchise.

I have (have not) been convicted of more than one misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of ninety (90) days or more in jail for each such conviction, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of six (6) months or more in jail, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within one year before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have (have not) lived with another in "common law" marriage within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

TURN CARD OVER

I have (have not) given birth to an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector. (The provisions hereof shall not apply to the birth of any illegitimate child conceived as a consequence of rape or forced carnal knowledge.)

I have (have not) acknowledged myself to be the father of an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector. I do hereby solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully and fully abide by all the laws of the State of Louisiana, so help me God.

Signature _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me: _____

(Deputy) Registrar

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

CHANGE OF NAME

I am now Mr.—Mrs.—Miss _____ Date of change_____

Nature of change _____

REMARKS

_____

_____

The following information forms no part of the application but is for use of the registration records:

Parish of_____, State of Louisiana. Date_____, 19____.

Address _____. Color of eyes_____.

Mother's first or maiden name_____. Name of employer_____

Property owner_____. Tenant_____. Boarder_____.

ANSWERS TO THE STATE of LOUISIANA CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

Form No. 1

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. The church that we attend is chosen . . .

   a. by the National Government.
   b. by ourselves.
   c. by the Congress.

2. The President must be at least . . .

   a. twenty-five years old.
   b. thirty years old.
   c. thirty-five years old.

3. It is important for every voter . . .

   a. to vote as others tell him to vote.
   b. to vote for the most popular candidates.
   c. to vote for the best qualified candidates.

4. The name of our first President was . . .

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of . . .

   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

6. The President of the Senate gets his office . . .

   a. by election by the people.
   b. by election by the Senate.
   c. by appointment by the President.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

Form No. 2

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The Applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. The Congress cannot regulate commerce - - -

   a. between States.
   b. within a state
   c. with other countries.

2. The general plan of a State government is given - - -

   a. in the Constitution of the United States.
   b. in the laws of the Congress.
   c. in its own State constitution.

3. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

4. The President gets his authority to carry out laws - - -

   a. from the Declaration of Independence.
   b. from the Constitution.
   c. from the Congress.

5. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the - - -

   a. State
   b. Congress.
   c. from President.

6. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and - - -

   a. register.
   b. pay all of his bills.
   c. have his picture taken.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

Form No. 3

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. Limits are places on the right to vote by the - - -

   a. National Government.
   b. States.
   c. Courts.

2. The Articles of Confederation are - - -

   a. the Constitution we now have.
   b. a plan for State government.
   c. an early plan of government for the original 13 States.

3. The Mail carrier is paid by the - - -

   a. city.
   b. State.
   c. United States Government.

4. The President is elected - - -

   a. for four years.
   b. for six years.
   c. for life.

5. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

6. The Congress cannot establish - - -

   a. churches.
   b. courts.
   c. banks.

Form No. 4

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

2. The President is elected - - -

   a. by the Congress.
   b. by direct vote of the people.
   c. by the people through electors.

3. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the - - -

   a. few.
   b. majority.
   c. male citizens.

4. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people - - -

   a. make wise votes.
   b. forget to vote.
   c. don't stay at home.

5. A Government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is - - -

   a. a totalitarian state.
   b. a republic.
   c. a monarchy.

6. Laws for the District of Columbia are made - - -

   a. by the State of Maryland.
   b. by the Congress.
   c. by the people who live there.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

Form No. 5

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. The legislative branch of the State Government - - -

   a. makes the laws for the State.
   b. Tries cases in the courts.
   c. explains the laws.

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the - - -

   a. National Government.
   b. States.
   c. courts.

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called - - -

   a. delegated powers.
   b. denied powers.
   c. the final authority.

4. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

5. The constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of - - -

   a. the National courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

6. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has - - -

   a. Senators.
   b. Representatives.
   c. Senators and Representatives.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

Form No. 6

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. In case of impeachment of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is - - -

   a. the Vice President.
   b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
   c. Chief Justice of the United States.

2. Money is coined by - - -

   a. the States.
   b. the people.
   c. the National Government

3. Our Constitution has been changed - - -

   a. by the President.
   b. by the Congress and the people.
   c. by the Supreme Court.

4. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the - - -

   a. National Government.
   b. States.
   c. courts.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of - - -

   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

6. The names of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

Form No. 7

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. The State governments have the authority to - - -

   a. admit new States into the Union.
   b. set up local governments within the State.
   c. declare war.

2. The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by - - -

   a. the State legislatures.
   b. the people of the States.
   c. the Congress.

3. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of - - -

   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

4. Presidential candidates are nominated - - -

   a. by the State Legislatures.
   b. by National Conventions.
   c. by the people.

5. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the - - -

   a. ballot.
   b. platform.
   c. candidate.

6. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Form No. 8

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon - - -

   a. the voters.
   b. the population.
   c. the electors.

2. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the - - -

   a. State legislature.
   b. voters.

3. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

4. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of - - -

   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

5. United States judges obtain their offices through - - -

   a. election by the people of their districts.
   b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate.
   c. appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, of earnings from his property is - - -

   a. an income tax.
   b. a poll tax.
   c. a sales tax.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

Form No. 9

ON

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

2. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of - - -

   a. the National courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

3. All Bills of revenue (tax) must begin in - - -

   a. the Senate.
   b. the Supreme Court.
   c. The House of Representatives.

4. Most States have a lawmaking body made up - - -

   a. of two houses.
   b. of one house.
   c. of the governor and the department heads.

5. The members of the House of Representatives are called - - -

   a. Judges.
   b. Congressmen.
   c. Senators.

6. The (U. S.) Supreme Court is made up of - - -

   a. 9 Justices.
   b. 6 Justices.
   c. 5 Justices.

Form No. 10

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(The Correct Answers are Underlined)

The applicant must be able to answer any four of the following six questions.

1. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the - - -

   a. National Government.
   b. States.
   c. courts.

2. The name of our first President was - - -

   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

3. The judges of the national courts hold office - - -

   a. for five years.
   b. for life if they obey the laws.
   c. for twenty years.

4. The tax we pay on our property is - - -

   a. a business tax.
   b. a property tax.
   c. an inheritance tax.

5. The chief work of the Congress is to - - -

   a. make the laws for the Nation.
   b. explain the laws.
   c. make treaties.

6. The system of courts in a State is called - - -

   a. the executive branch of the government.
   b. the State judiciary.
   c. the Senate.

FORM NO. 11

AFFIDAVIT

Question Form Selected
Circle one

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and fully abide by the laws of this State and that I am well disposed to the good order and happiness thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

_____day of _____, 196 _____.

_____

(Deputy Registrar)

_____

Applicant's signature

"Applicant shall demonstrate his ability to read and write from dictation by the Registrar of Voters from the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America."

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. (Article VIII, 1 (c) (7) La. Constitution)

CITIZENSHIP TEST FOR REGISTRATION

Circle letter indicating your answers to the four numbered questions you have chosen.

1 - a b c	3 - a b c	4 - a b c
2 - a b c	4 - a b c	5 - a b c

(La. Constitution, Article VIII, Sec. 1 (d) and LRS 18:31 (2)

(The above qualification test and a registration application form provided for by act 63

of 1962, (Form LR-1), were received by me from the _____Parish Registrar of Voters upon my request to register, and I have signed both for acknowledgement and identification with my application to register.)

Date: _____, 196 _____ _____

Applicant for registration

Ward _____ Precinct _____ Address _____

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
P. O. BOX 4245
CAPITOL STATION
BATON ROUGE 4, LOUISIANA

PRICE LIST

MAPS AND OTHER ENGINEERING DATA AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

JUNE 15, 1958

Address your communication to the SERVICE MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, P. O. BOX 4245, CAPITOL STATION, BATON ROUGE 4, LOUISIANA, indicate the maps and number of copies desired and enclose the cost in the form of a POSTAL MONEY ORDER OR CHECK (NO STAMPS, PLEASE) made payable to the STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. If ten or more maps are ordered at one time, you may deduct 10% from prices shown. This reduction, however, does not apply to prices Quoted on complete sets.

INDEX

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State Maps ..... Pages 8 - 9

Louisiana Geodetic Survey Quadrangle Sheets ..... Pages 9 - 12

City Maps .....Page 13

Miscellaneous Publications ..... Page 13

PARISH (COUNTY) MAPS. Prints are black lines on white background and show latitudes, longitudes, townships, ranges, sections, wards, railroads, streams and ferries. U. S. highways are shown by types as well as state routes and local roads. The maps are drawn on polyconic projection, North American datum, and show by means of symbols, culture adjacent to the roads such as dwellings, schools, factories, farms, etc.

WHEN ORDERING, PLEASE STATE SCALE AND SHEET SIZE, AND SPECIFY SECTIONS DESIRED.

Parish (County)	Scale (miles to inch)	Sheet size (to nearest inch) width & length	Price
Acadia	1	36 x 48	$ 1.00
Acadia	2	18 x 24	.35
Allen	1	36 x 48	1.00
Allen	2	18 x 24	.35
Ascension	1	36 x 48	1.00
Ascension	2	18 x 24	.35
Assumption	1	36 x 48	1.00
Assumption	2	18 x 24	.35
Avoyelles	1	36 x 48	1.00
Avoyelles	2	18 x 24	.35
Beauregard (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Beauregard (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Beauregard (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Beauregard (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Bienville	1	36 x 48	1.00
Bienville	2	18 x 24	.35
Bossier	1	36 x 48	1.00
Bossier	2	18 x 24	.35

Caddo (North Section)	1	36 x 48	$ 1.00
Caddo (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Caddo (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Caddo (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Calcasieu (West Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Calcasieu (West Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Calcasieu (East Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Calcasieu (East Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Caldwell	1	36 x 48	1.00
Caldwell	2	18 x 24	.35
Cameron (West Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Cameron (West Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Cameron (East Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Cameron (East Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Catahoula	1	36 x 48	1.00
Catahoula	2	18 x 24	.35
Claiborne	1	36 x 48	1.00
Claiborne	2	18 x 24	.35
Concordia	1	36 x 48	1.00
Concordia	2	18 x 24	.35
De Soto	1	36 x 48	1.00
De Soto	2	18 x 24	.35
East Baton Rouge	1	36 x 48	1.00
East Baton Rouge	2	18 x 24	.35
East Carroll	1	36 x 48	1.00
East Carroll	2	18 x 24	.35
East Feliciana	1	36 x 48	1.00
East Feliciana	2	18 x 24	.35

Evangeline	1	36 x 48	$ 1.00
Evangeline	2	18 x 24	.35
Franklin	1	36 x 48	1.00
Franklin	2	18 x 24	.35
Grant	1	36 x 48	1.00
Grant	2	18 x 24	.35
Iberia	1	36 x 48	1.00
Iberia	2	18 x 24	.35
Iberville	1	36 x 48	1.00
Iberville	2	18 x 24	.35
Jackson	1	36 x 48	1.00
Jackson	2	18 x 24	.35
Jefferson	1	36 x 48	1.00
Jefferson	2	18 x 24	.35
Jefferson Davis	1	36 x 48	1.00
Jefferson Davis	2	18 x 24	.35
Lafayette	1	36 x 48	1.00
Lafayette	2	18 x 24	.35
Lafourche (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Lafourche (North Section	2	18 x 24	.35
Lafourche (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Lafourche (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
La Salle	1	36 x 48	1.00
La Salle	2	18 x 24	.35
Lincoln	1	36 x 48	1.00
Lincoln	2	18 x 24	.35
Livingston	1	36 x 48	1.00
Livingston	2	18 x 24	.35

Madison	1	36 x 48	$ 1.00
Madison	2	18 x 24	.35
Morehouse	1	36 x 48	1.00
Morehouse	2	18 x 24	.35
Natchitoches (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Natchitoches (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Natchitoches (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Natchitoches (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Orleans	1	36 x 48	1.00
Orleans	2	18 x 24	.35
Ouachita	1	36 x 48	1.00
Ouachita	2	18 x 24	.35
Plaquemines (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Plaquemines (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Plaquemines (Middle Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Plaquemines (Middle Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Plaquemines (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Plaquemines (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Pointe Coupee	1	36 x 48	1.00
Pointe Coupee	2	18 x 24	.35
Rapides (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Rapides (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Rapides (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Rapides (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Red River	1	36 x 48	1.00
Red River	2	18 x 24	.35
Richland	1	36 x 48	1.00
Richland	2	18 x 24	.35
Sabine	1	36 x 48	1.00
Sabine	2	18 x 24	.35

St. Bernard (West Section)	1	36 x 48	$ 1.00
St. Bernard (West Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Bernard (Middle Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Bernard (Middle Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Bernard (East Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Bernard (East Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Charles	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Charles	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Helena	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Helena	2	18 x 24	.35
St. James	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. James	2	18 x 24	.35
St. John the Baptist	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. John the Baptist	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Landry	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Landry	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Mary	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Mary	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Martin	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Martin	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Tammany (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Tammany (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
St. Tammany (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
St. Tammany (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Tangipahoa	1	36 x 48	1.00
Tangipahoa	2	18 x 24	.35
Tensas	1	36 x 48	1.00
Tensas	2	18 x 24	.35

Terrebonne (North Section)	1	36 x 48	$ 1.00
Terrebonne (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Terrebonne (Southwest Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Terrebonne (Southwest Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Terrebonne (Southeast Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Terrebonne (Southeast Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Union	1	36 x 48	1.00
Union	2	18 x 24	.35
Vermilion (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Vermilion (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Vermilion (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Vermilion (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Vernon (North Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Vernon (North Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Vernon (South Section)	1	36 x 48	1.00
Vernon (South Section)	2	18 x 24	.35
Washington	1	36 x 48	1.00
Washington	2	18 x 24	.35
Webster	1	36 x 48	1.00
Webster	2	18 x 24	.35
West Baton Rouge	1	36 x 48	1.00
West Baton Rouge	2	18 x 24	.35
West Carroll	1	36 x 48	1.00
West Carroll	2	18 x 24	.35
West Feliciana	1	36 x 48	1.00
West Feliciana	2	18 x 24	.35
Winn	1	36 x 48	1.00
Winn	2	18 x 24	.35
Complete Set of 80 Sheets	1	36 x 48	65.00
Complete Set of 80 Sheets	2	18 x 24	20.00

See State Outline map on Page 7 of this Price List.

STATE OF
LOUISIANA
PREPARED BY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
BATON ROUGE, LA.
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
BOSSIER
Benton
CADDO
Shreveport
Bossier
Minden
CLAIBORNE
Homer
UNION
Farmerville
MOREHOUSE
Bastrop
WEST CARROLL
Oak Grove
EAST CARROLL
Lake Providence
LINCOLN
Ruston
Arcadia
OUACHITA
Monroe
RICHLAND
Rayville
MADISON
Tallulah
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
Jonesboro
DE SOTO
Mansfield
RED RIVER
Coushatta
CALDWELL
Columbia
FRANKLIN
Winnsboro
TENSAS
St Joseph
WINN
Winnfield
NATCHITOCHES
Natchitoches
LA SALLE
Jena
CATAHOULA
Harrisonburg
SABINE
Many
GRANT
Colfax
CONCORDIA
Vidalia
Alexandria
RAPIDES
Leesville
VERNON
Marksville
AVOYELLES
De Ridder
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
Oberlin
EVANGELINE
Ville Platte
ST LANDRY
Opelousas
POINTE COUPEE
New Roads
WEST FELICIANA
St Francisville
EAST FELICIANA
Clinton
Greensburg
ST HELENA
Amite
TANGIPAHOA
WASHINGTON
Franklinton
WEST BATON ROUGE
Port Allen
EAST BATON ROUGE
Baton Rouge
Livingston
LIVINGSTON
Covington
ST TAMMANY
CALCASIEU
Lake Charles
JEFFERSON DAVIS
Jennings
ACADIA
Crowley
Lafayette
LAFAYETTE
ST MARTIN
St Martinville
IBERVILLE
Plaquemine
ASCENSION
Donaldsonville
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST
Edgard
ST CHARLES
Hahnville
ORLEANS
New Orleans
Gretna
St Bernard
ST BERNARD
Pointe a la Hache
CAMERON
Cameron
VERMILION
Abbeville
IBERIA
New Iberia
ASSUMPTION
Napoleonville
JAMES
ST MARY
Franklin
ST MARTIN
Thibodaux
LAFOURCHE
Houma
TERREBONNE
COMPILED AND DRAWN BY
TRAFFIC AND PLANNING SECTION

STATE MAPS

Names & Description	Scale (miles to inch)	Sheet size (to nearest inch) width & length	Price
STATE ROAD MAP. Blue line on white background, shows principal highways, types, route numbers, streams lakes, parishes, principal towns and cities.	12	36 x 34	.85
STATE ROAD MAP. Same as above but reduced in size and scale.	20	18 x 20	.35
STATE OUTLINE MAP. Blue line on white background, showing outline of state and parishes (counties) and showing location and name of each parish (county) seat.	Not to Scale	28 x 29	.50
STATE OUTLINE MAP. Same as above but larger in size and does not show parish (county) seats.	Not to Scale	38 x 36	.85
STATE TRAFFIC MAP. Blue line on white background showing motor vehicle traffic along principal roads.	Not to Scale	36 x 39	$1.00
STATE TRAFFIC MAP. Same as above but reduced in size.	Not to Scale	18 x 19-1/2	.35
STATE MAINTAINED HIGHWAY SYSTEM. Blue line on white background and shows by types only those roads maintained by Louisiana Department of Highways.	7	42 x 46	$1.00

STATE TRAFFIC MAP. Blue line on white background showing motor vehicle traffic along principal roads.	Not to scale	36 x 39	$ 1.00
STATE TRAFFIC MAP. Same as above but reduced in size.	Not to scale	18 x 19-1/2	.35
STATE MAINTAINED HIGHWAY SYSTEM. Blue line on white background and shows by types only those roads maintained by the Louisiana Department of Highways.	7	42 x 46	1.00

LOUISIANA GEODETIC SURVEY QUADRANGLE SHEETS

Vertical and horizontal control maps prepared by the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, a W.P.A. project sponsored by the Louisiana Department of Highways. The maps are printed in black on a white background with waterways shown in blue. Printed on the back of the map are tangent distances, geodetic bearings, state plane coordinates, elevations and grid azimuths. A mimeographed sheet of bench mark descriptions accompanies each map.

The Survey was discontinued in 1942 after having completed only 98 of the proposed 242 quadrangle maps.

The 98 published quadrangle maps are listed below and are also shown by shaded area on the index map printed on page 12 of this price list. Scale 1/62500.

Price Per Sheet ..... $ .20

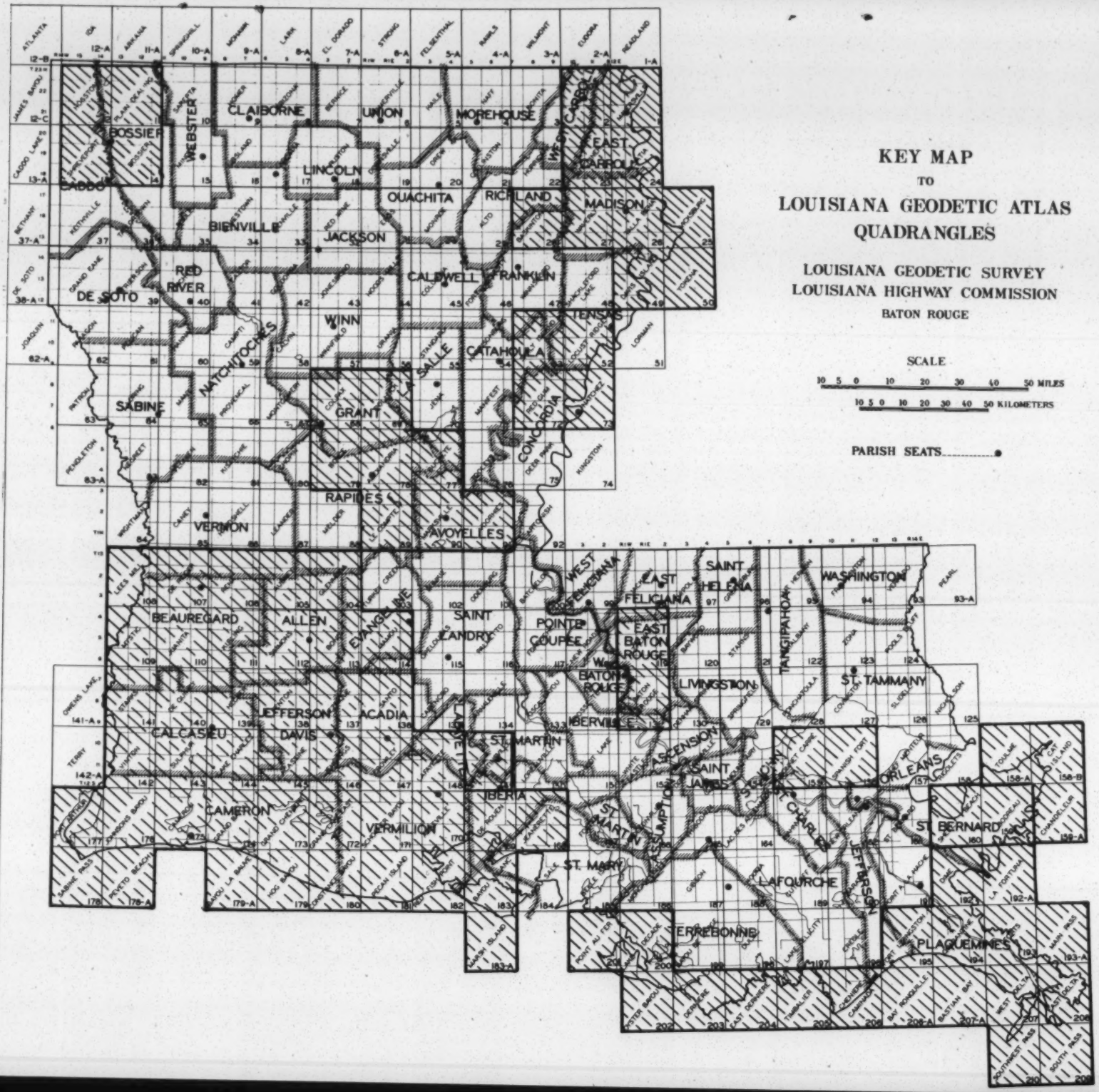
Number	Name
1	Mayersville
2	Oak Grove
11	Plain Dealing
12	Hosston
13	Shreveport
14	Bossier
23	Mitchiner
24	Alsatia
25	Vicksburg
26	Talla Bena
27	Waverly
28	Baskinton
49	Davis Island
50	Yokena
52	Locust Ridge
53	Sicily Island
68	Colfax (2 sheets)
69	Pollock
72	Red Gum
73	Natchez
77	Buckeye
78	Alexandria (2 sheets)
79	Boyce
89	LeCompte
90	Marksville
91	Voorhies
104	Glenmore
105	Aubrey
106	Rena
107	DeRidder
108	Lees Mill
109	Mystic
110	Juanita
111	Kipling
112	Simmons
113	Bond
114	Mamou
119	Zachary

Number	Name
131	Baton Rouge
136	Santo
137	Nezpique
138	Fenton
139	Hecker
140	DeQuincy
141	Starks
142	Vinton
143	Sulphur
144	Lake Charles
145	Lacassine
146	Jennings
147	Crowley
148	Lafayette
149	St. Martinsville
155	Bonnet Carre
156	Spanish Fort
158-A	Toulme
158-B	Cat Island
159	Bodreau
159-A	Chandeleur
160	Shell Beach
168	Jeanerette
169	De Rouen
170	Abbeville
171	Schooner Bayou
172	Grand Lake East
173	Grand Cheniere
174	Grand Bayou
175	Cameron
176	Johnson Bayou
177	Port Arthur
178	Sabine Pass
178-A	Peveto Beach
179	Hog Bayou
179-A	Bayou La Bauve
180	Constance Bayou
181	Pecan Island
182	Red Fish Point
183	Bayou Blanc
183-A	Marsh Island
192	Dime

Number	Name
192-A	La Fortune
193	Forts
193-A	Main Pass
194	Quarantine
195	Fort Livingston
200	Lake Decade
201	Point Au Fer
202	Oyster Bayou
203	Derniere
204	East Derniere
205	Timbalier
206	Cheniere Caminada
206-A	Bay Ronquille
207	West Delta
207-A	Bastain
208	East Delta
209	South Pass
210	Southwest Pass

Published L. G. S. quadrangles arranged by name.

Abbeville - 170
Alexandria - 78
Alsatia - 24
Aubrey - 105
Baskinton - 28
Bastain Bay - 207-A
Baton Rouge - 131
Bay Ronquille - 206-A
Bayou Blanc - 183
Bayou LaBauve - 179-A
Bodreau - 159
Bond - 113
Bonnet Carre - 155
Bossier - 14
Boyce - 79
Buckeye - 77
Cameron - 175
Cat Island - 158-B
Chandeleur - 159-A
Cheniere Caminada - 206
Colfax - 68
Constance Bayou - 180
Crowley - 147
Davis Island - 49
De Quincy - 140
De Ridder - 107
De Rouen - 169
Derniere - 203
Dime - 192
East Delta - 208
East Derniere - 204
Fenton - 138
Fort Livingston - 195
Forts - 193
Glenmore - 104
Grand Bayou - 174
Grand Cheniere - 173
Grand Lake East - 172
Hecker - 139
Hog Bayou - 179
Hosston - 12
Jeanerette - 168
Jennings - 146
Johnson Bayou - 176
Juanita - 110
Kipling - 111
Lacassine - 145
Lafayette - 148
La Fortune - 192-A
Lake Charles - 144
Lake Decade - 200
Le Compte - 89
Lees Mill - 108
Locust Ridge - 52
Main Pass - 193-A
Mamou - 114
Marksville - 90
Marsh Island - 183-A
Mayersville - 1
Mitchiner - 23
Mystic - 109
Natchez - 73
Nezpique - 137
Oak Grove - 2
Oyster Bayou - 202
Peveto Beach - 178-A
Pecan Island - 181
Plain Dealing - 11
Point Au Fer - 201
Pollock - 69
Port Arthur - 177
Quarantine - 194
Red Fish Point - 182
Red Gum - 72
Rena - 106
Sabine Pass - 178
Santo - 136
Schooner Bayou - 171
Shell Beach - 160
Shreveport - 13
Sicily Island - 53
Simmons - 112
South Pass - 209
Southwest Pass - 210
Spanish Fort - 156
Starks - 141
St. Martinsville - 149
Sulphur - 143
Talla Bena - 26
Timbalier - 205
Toulme - 158-A
Vicksburg - 25
Vinton - 142
Voorhies - 91
Waverly - 27
West Delta - 207
Yokena - 50
Zachary - 119



KEY MAP
TO
LOUISIANA GEODETIC ATLAS QUADRANGLES

LOUISIANA GEODETIC SURVEY
LOUISIANA HIGHWAY COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE

SCALE

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

PARISH SEATS

CITY STREET MAPS. Blue line prints on white background.

City	Scale (Feet to inch) Approx.	Sheet Size (To Nearest Inch) Width & Length	Price
Abbeville	600	22 x 26	$ .40
Alexandria	800	48 x 36	1.00
Alexandria & Pineville	1200	20 x 32	.40
Baton Rouge	1000	66 x 42	1.40
Baton Rouge	2000	33 x 21	.40
Bastrop	600	38 x 37	.40
Bastrop	1000	22 x 22	.40
Bogalusa	830	22 x 28	.40
Covington	600	22 x 26	.40
Crowley	600	22 x 26	.40
DeRidder	900	22 x 28	.40
Eunice	600	22 x 26	.40
Hammond	600	22 x 26	.40
Houma	700	22 x 26	.40
Jennings	600	33 x 36	1.00
Lafayette	600	36 x 44	1.00
Lake Charles	1000	33 x 36	1.00
Minden	750	22 x 28	.40
Monroe	1200	31 x 44	1.00
Morgan City-Berwick	700	22 x 26	.40
Natchitoches	600	30 x 40	.40
New Iberia	600	33 x 36	1.00
New Orleans	1500	40 x 62	1.40
New Orleans	3000	20 x 32	.40
Oakdale	600	22 x 26	.40
Opelousas	600	22 x 26	.40
Pineville	600	26 x 32	.40
Plaquemine	600	22 x 26	.40
Ruston	830	22 x 28	.40
Shreveport	1000	52 x 42	1.25
Sulphur	600	22 x 28	.40
Tallulah	600	22 x 26	.40
Thibodeaux	600	22 x 26	.40
Ville Platte	600	22 x 26	.40

Please consult Service Manager concerning Maps of Smaller Cities, Towns & Villages.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Louisiana Standard Specifications for Roads and Bridges
July 1955 Each. $3.00

file Ja. Reg. Data

April 30, 1961

LOUISIANA POPULATION (1960) AND REGISTRATION STATISTICS

PARISH	OVER 21	REGISTRATION	PARISH	OVER 21	REGISTRATION
Acadia	W 22,399	19,860	E. Carroll	W 2,990	423
	N 4,557	3,772		N 4,183	0
Allen	W 8,357	7,742	E. Feliciana	W 4,200	2,481
	N 2,310	1,822		N 4,102	82
Assension	W 10,110	8,574	Evangeline	W 13,652	13,511
	N 4,171	2,460		N 3,342	3,142
Assumption	W 5,877	4,905	Franklin	W 8,954	2,409
	N 3,237	1,969		N 4,433	38
Avoyelles	W 15,845	13,600	Grant	W 6,080	6,108
	N 4,717	1,827		N 1,553	675
Beauregard	W 8,682	7,944	Iberia	W 20,200	16,617
	N 2,145	1,108		N 7,165	4,434
Bienville	W 5,617	5,154	Iberville	W 8,733	7,237
	N 4,077	25		N 7,060	2,484
Bossier	W 23,696	12,754	Jackson	W 6,607	5,785
	N 6,847	548		N 2,535	483
Caddo	W 87,774	58,324	Jefferson	W 98,103	78,860
	N 41,749	4,692		N 14,970	8,601
Calcasieu	W 62,987	44,965	Jefferson Davis	W 12,892	9,752
	N 14,924	7,637		N 2,881	1,703
Caldwell	W 3,843	1,225	Lafayette	W 35,513	27,461
	N 1,161	27		N 9,473	5,515
Cameron	W 3,642	3,155	Lafourche	W 25,737	22,094
	N 239	159		N 3,078	2,027
Catahoula	W 4,110	773	LaSalle	W 6,799	1,905
	N 1,919	71		N 849	71
Claiborne	W 6,415	5,492	Lincoln	W 9,611	1,642
	N 5,032	31		N 5,723	476
Concordia	W 5,963	3,872	Livingston	W 12,306	11,831
	N 4,582	426		N 1,818	1,203
DeSoto	W 6,543	5,780	Madison	W 3,334	500
	N 6,753	594		N 5,181	0
E. Baton Rouge	W 87,985	63,932	Morehouse	W 10,311	4,276
	N 36,908	10,200		N 7,208	212

PARISH	OVER 21	REGISTRATION	PARISH	OVER 21	REGISTRATION
Natchitoches	W 11,328	8,735	St. Martin	W 9,781	8,517
	N 7,444	1,798		N 4,664	2,862
Orleans	W 257,495	176,869	St. Mary	W 17,991	14,074
	N 125,752	36,182		N 7,176	4,082
Ouachita	W 40,185	24,068	St. Tammany	W 16,032	14,182
	N 16,377	725		N 5,038	2,543
Plaquemines	W 8,633	7,160	Tangipahoa	W 22,311	18,787
	N 2,897	47		N 9,401	3,141
Pointe Coupee	W 6,085	2,522	Tensas	W 2,287	792
	N 5,273	821		N 3,533	0
Rapides	W 44,823	30,428	Terrebonne	W 24,393	17,147
	N 18,141	3,113		N 5,464	1,765
Red River	W 3,294	3,416	Union	W 7,021	5,943
	N 2,181	30		N 3,006	593
Richland	W 7,601	1,675	Vermillion	W 19,710	18,072
	N 4,608	90		N 2,429	2,089
Sabine	W 8,251	8,416	Vernon	W 9,279	9,715
	N 2,143	1,613		N 1,268	778
St. Bernard	W 15,836	664	Washington	W 16,804	15,316
	N 1,105	5		N 6,821	1,711
St. Charles	W 8,117	7,459	Webster	W 15,713	5,083
	N 2,621	1,948		N 7,045	80
St. Helena	W 2,363	1,461	W. Baton Rouge	W 3,974	3,362
	N 2,082	111		N 3,502	1,203
St. James	W 4,892	4,431	W. Carroll	W 6,171	1,204
	N 3,964	2,516		N 1,389	16
St. John	W 4,982	4,125	W. Feliciana	W 1,632	876
	N 4,279	2,994		N 2,235	0
St. Landry	W 25,550	22,099	Winn	W 6,790	6,391
	N 14,982	11,153		N 2,590	1,092

POPULATION AND REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR LOUISIANA BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

April 30, 1961

Parish	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 1				
Orleans	257,495	125,752	176,869	36,182
Plaquemines	8,633	2,897	7,160	47
St. Bernard	15,836	1,105	664	5
District No. 2				
Jefferson	98,103	14,970	78,860	8,601
St. Charles	8,117	2,621	7,459	1,948
St. James	4,892	3,964	4,431	2,516
St. John	4,982	4,279	4,125	2,994
District No. 3				
Assumption	5,877	3,237	4,905	1,969
Lafayette	35,513	9,473	27,461	5,515
Lafourche	25,737	3,078	22,094	2,027
Iberia	20,200	7,165	16,617	4,434
St. Martin	9,781	4,664	8,517	2,862
St. Mary	17,991	7,176	14,074	4,082
Terrebonne	24,393	5,464	17,147	1,765
Vermillion	19,710	2,429	18,072	2,089

Parish	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 4				
Bienville	5,617	4,077	5,154	25
Bossier	23,696	6,847	12,754	548
Caddo	87,774	41,749	58,324	4,692
Claiborne	6,415	5,032	5,492	31
DeSoto	6,543	6,753	5,780	594
Red River	3,294	2,181	3,416	30
Webster	15,713	7,045	5,083	80
District No. 5				
Caldwell	3,843	1,161	1,225	27
Catahoula	4,110	1,919	773	71
Concordia	5,963	4,582	3,872	426
East Carroll	2,990	4,183	423	0
Franklin	8,954	4,433	2,409	38
Jackson	6,607	2,535	5,785	483
Lincoln	9,611	5,723	1,642 17.1	476 8.3
Madison	3,334	5,181	500	0
Morehouse	10,311	7,208	4,276	212
Ouachita	40,185	16,377	24,068	725
Richland	7,601	4,608	1,675	90
Tensas	2,287	3,533	792	0
Union	7,021	3,006	5,943	593
West Carroll	6,171	1,389	1,204	16

Parish	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 6				
Ascension	10,110	4,171	8,574	2,460
East Baton Rouge	87,985	36,908	63,932	10,200
East Feliciana	4,200	4,102	2,481	82
Iberville	8,733	7,060	7,237	2,484
Livingston	12,306	1,818	11,831	1,203
Pointe Coupe	6,085	5,273	2,522	821
St. Helena	2,363	2,082	1,461	111
St. Tammany	16,032	5,038	14,182	2,543
Tangipahoa	22,311	9,401	18,787	3,141
Washington	16,804	6,821	15,316	1,711
West Baton Rouge	3,974	3,502	3,362	1,203
West Feliciana	1,632	2,235	876	0
District No. 7				
Acadia	22,399	4,557	19,860	3,772
Allen	8,357	2,310	7,742	1,822
Beauregard	8,682	2,145	7,944	1,108
Calcasieu	62,987	14,924	44,965	7,637
Cameron	3,642	239	3,155	159
Evangeline	13,652	3,342	13,511	3,142
Jefferson Davis	12,892	2,881	9,752	1,703
St. Landry	25,550	14,982	22,099	11,153

Parish	Whites over 21	Negroes over 21	Whites Registered	Negroes Registered
District No. 8				
Avoyelles	15,845	4,717	13,600	1,827
Grant	6,080	1,553	6,108	675
LaSalle	6,799	849	1,905	71
Natchitoches	11,328	7,444	8,735	1,798
Rapides	44,823	18,141	30,428	3,113
Sabine	8,251	2,143	8,416	1,613
Vernon	9,279	1,268	9,715	778
Winn	6,790	2,590	6,391	1,092

LOUISIANA ALMANAC AND FACT BOOK 1953-1954

(Published by Louisiana Almanac and Fact Book, Inc., New Orleans)

(pp. 466-7)

REGISTERED VOTERS IN LOUISIANA, OCTOBER 4, 1952

County	White	Colored
Acadia	20,463	2,543
Allen	8,976	1,845
Ascension	8,495	1,477
Assumption	5,124	1,450
Avoyelles	17,265	165
Beauregard	7,541	925
Bienville	5,535	215
Bossier	10,347	
Caddo	54,032	5,800
Calcasieu	36,433	7,372
Caldwell	4,498	87
Cameron	2,963	216
Catahoula	4,002	187
Claiborne	6,763	19
Concordia	3,470	381
DeSoto	5,900	274
East Baton Rouge	50,660	6,795
East Carroll	2,947	
East Feliciana	2,730	141

County	White	Colored
Evangeline	14,661	
Franklin	9,066	
Grant	6,284	1,085
Iberia	14,741	2,571
Iberville	6,545	1,424
Jackson	6,113	1,455
Jefferson	48,158	5,771
Jefferson Davis	10,639	1,714
Lafayette	21,201	2,260
Lafourche	16,791	629
LaSalle	6,840	510
Lincoln	7,584	651
Livingston	9,673	
Madison	3,760	
Morehouse	8,710	1,170
Natchitoches	11,555	2,818
Orleans	204,110	28,005
Ouachita	27,284	4,316
Plaquemines	5,102	
Pointe Coupee	5,178	
Rapides	32,980	5,830
Red River	3,809	601
Richland	7,637	431
Sabine	8,202	1,108

County	White	Colored
St. Bernard	5,930	166
St. Charles	5,087	1,872
St. Helena	2,791	71
St. James	4,237	1,199
St. John	3,951	2,919
St. Landry	23,113	4
St. Martin	8,667	537
St. Mary	6,525	1,764
St. Tammany	12,308	1,150
Tangipahoa	19,704	
Tensas	2,358	
Terrebonne	12,849	323
Union	7,891	1,107
Vermillion	17,525	1,503
Vernon	9,919	377
Washington	15,812	345
Webster	12,878	1,246
West Baton Rouge	2,812	36
West Carroll	6,975	362
West Feliciana	1,272	
Winn	7,067	722

REPORT FOR MONTH ENDING February 28, 1962

* Permanent Registration

Board of Registration
State Capitol
Baton Rouge

PARISH	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE VOTERS	NUMBER OF COLORED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE ILLITERATES	NUMBER OF COLORED ILLITERATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEMOCRATS	NUMBER OF WHITE DEMOCRATS	NUMBER OF COLORED DEMOCRATS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF WHITE REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF COLORED REPUBLICANS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF WHITE OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF COLORED OTHER PARTIES	
* Acadia	23,452	19,712	3,740	2,372	1,054	23,417	19,681	3,736	30	28	2	5	3	2	
* Allen	9,518	7,708	1,810	275	249	9,508	7,699	1,809	8	7	1	2	2	0	
* Ascension	10,849	8,663	2,186	258	359	10,832	8,654	2,178	17	9	8	0	0	0	
* Assumption	6,882	4,913	1,969	608	382	6,877	4,908	1,969	5	5	0	0	0	0	
* Avoyelles	15,225	13,431	1,794	573	559	15,193	13,414	1,779	23	11	12	9	6	3	
* Beauregard	8,962	7,857	1,105	45	50	8,936	7,831	1,105	25	25	0	1	1	0	
* Bienville	5,292	4,828	464	13	3	5,284	4,827	457	4	1	3	4	0	4	
* Bossier	13,555	13,009	546	31	1	13,230	12,686	544	192	192	0	133	131	2	
* Caddo	61,584	57,121	4,463	25	0	58,381	54,158	4,223	2,403	2,332	71	800	631	169	
* Calcasieu	51,362	44,006	7,356	1,102	601	50,779	43,504	7,275	491	420	71	92	82	10	
Caldwell	2,018	1,909	109	18	0	2,008	1,899	109	6	6	0	4	4	0	
* Cameron	2,935	2,812	123	120	10	2,933	2,811	122	2	1	1	0	0	0	
Catahoula	1,218	1,132	86	0	0	1,216	1,130	86	0	0	0	2	2	0	
* Claiborne	5,433	5,401	32	11	0	5,424	5,394	30	7	6	1	2	1	1	
Concordia	4,430	4,003	427	0	0	4,422	3,996	426	8	7	1	0	0	0	
* DeSoto	6,177	5,588	589	0	0	6,125	5,556	569	24	17	7	28	15	13	
* E. Baton Rouge	74,911	64,513	10,398	522	4	73,464	63,254	10,210	536	492	44	911	767	144	
E. Carroll	949	949	0	1	0	940	940	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	
* E. Feliciana	2,610	2,528	82	14	0	2,598	2,516	82	7	7	0	5	5	0	as of 1-31-62
* Evangeline	16,310	13,250	3,060	1,855	1,425	16,295	13,242	3,053	11	6	5	4	2	2	
Franklin	3,889	3,811	78	0	0	3,881	3,803	78	8	8	0	0	0	0	
* Grant	6,814	6,139	675	246	82	6,806	6,136	670	8	3	5	0	0	0	as of 7-31-61
* Iberia	20,766	16,427	4,339	1,724	1,817	20,671	16,334	4,337	92	90	2	3	3	0	
* Iberville	9,261	6,874	2,387	194	104	9,201	6,840	2,361	50	34	16	10	0	10	
* Jackson	6,003	5,532	471	36	10	5,983	5,515	468	12	11	1	8	6	2	
* Jefferson	87,351	78,820	8,531	933	720	85,554	77,146	8,408	1,095	1,023	72	702	651	51	
* Jefferson Davis	11,040	9,498	1,542	616	226	10,997	9,465	1,532	23	20	3	20	13	7	
* Lafayette	31,915	26,609	5,306	1,337	1,366	31,142	25,911	5,231	596	538	58	177	160	17	
* Lafourche	24,118	22,105	2,013	1,998	274	24,104	22,095	2,009	14	10	4	0	0	0	
LaSalle	5,124	4,949	175	0	0	5,120	4,945	175	4	4	0	0	0	0	
Lincoln	4,171	3,506	665	0	0	4,130	3,481	649	31	22	9	10	3	7	
* Livingston	10,197	9,338	859	49	61	10,183	9,324	859	13	13	0	1	1	0	
Madison	1,174	1,174	0	57	0	1,166	1,166	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	
Morehouse	5,543	5,323	220	0	0	5,529	5,310	219	12	11	1	2	2	0	
* Natchitoches	10,583	8,782	1,801	244	40	10,485	8,723	1,762	39	22	17	59	37	22	
* Orleans	211,556	175,184	36,372	596	252	207,534	171,993	35,541	3,015	2,390	625	1,007	801	206	as of 1-31-62
* Ouachita	25,644	24,770	874	39	1	25,311	24,446	865	288	279	9	45	45	0	
* Plaquemines	6,779	6,735	44	125	1	6,732	6,697	35	13	13	0	34	25	9	
* Pointe Coupee	4,478	3,343	1,135	0	0	4,467	3,334	1,133	11	9	2	0	0	0	
* Rapides	32,522	29,527	2,995	104	43	32,271	29,291	2,980	150	144	6	101	92	9	
* Red River	3,031	3,001	30	46	0	3,025	2,995	30	6	6	0	0	0	0	
Richland	3,284	3,109	175	2	0	3,271	3,097	174	11	11	0	2	1	1	
* Sabine	9,299	7,851	1,448	273	123	9,288	7,843	1,445	11	8	3	0	0	0	
* St. Bernard	6,815	6,589	226	140	25	6,813	6,587	226	2	2	0	0	0	0	
* St. Charles	9,430	7,491	1,939	74	205	9,397	7,462	1,935	27	24	3	6	5	1	
St. Helena	1,716	1,549	167	40	96	1,714	1,547	167	2	2	0	0	0	0	as of 1-31-62
* St. James	6,856	4,381	2,475	61	250	6,825	4,362	2,463	28	16	12	3	3	0	
* St. John	6,945	4,020	2,925	170	597	6,923	4,003	2,920	12	7	5	10	10	0	
* St. Landry	32,395	21,521	10,874	1,677	2,555	32,248	21,401	10,847	93	78	15	54	42	12	as of 1-31-62
* St. Martin	11,249	8,468	2,781	838	655	11,212	8,449	2,763	17	14	3	20	5	15	
* St. Mary	13,757	11,004	2,753	235	217	13,701	10,958	2,743	49	40	9	7	6	1	
* St. Tammany	17,011	14,474	2,537	80	195	16,829	14,362	2,467	122	90	32	60	22	38	as of 1-31-62
* Tangipahoa	21,917	18,796	3,121	237	124	21,809	18,716	3,093	59	49	10	49	31	18	
Tensas	950	950	0	3	0	947	947	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	
* Terrebonne	18,552	16,827	1,725	918	73	18,378	16,680	1,698	138	116	22	36	31	5	
* Union	6,584	5,983	601	50	5	6,533	5,956	577	23	12	11	28	15	13	
* Vermilion	20,227	18,123	2,104	2,133	401	20,212	18,108	2,104	13	13	0	2	2	0	
* Vernon	8,615	8,008	607	137	21	8,599	7,997	602	15	10	5	1	1	0	
* Washington	17,019	15,318	1,701	86	0	16,943	15,297	1,646	35	14	21	41	7	34	
Webster	7,324	7,228	96	0	0	7,268	7,174	94	42	40	2	14	14	0	as of 1-31-62
* W. Baton Rouge	3,843	2,840	1,003	21	0	3,842	2,839	1,003	1	1	0	0	0	0	
W. Carroll	1,999	1,976	23	0	0	1,986	1,963	23	11	11	0	2	2	0	
W. Feliciana	998	998	0	0	0	998	998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* Winn	7,632	6,514	1,118	99	93	7,625	6,509	1,116	6	4	2	1	1	0	as of 1-31-62
TOTALS	1,080,048	928,798	151,250	23,461	15,329	1,065,515	916,305	149,210	10,008	8,796	1,212	4,525	3,697	828	
	100%	86.0%	14.0%	2.2%	1.4%	100%	86.0%	14.0%	100%	87.9%	12.1%	100%	81.7%	18.3%	
							98.6%			1.0%			0.4%		

mmc

July 10, 1962

Secretary of State
State of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Please send me the latest compilation of registered voters for the State of Louisiana by counties and independent cities. I should like these figures broken into white and Negro if you have such data. If there is any charge, you may either send the data collect or bill me.

If your office is not the appropriate place from which to request such information, will you inform me as to how I may go about getting it?

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:gwc

STATE OF LOUISIANA
SECRETARY OF STATE
BATON ROUGE

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE

July 12, 1962

DICKENS 4-0321
P.O. BOX 4125

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

In reply to your recent letter, I am pleased to forward to you under separate cover a copy of our Registration of Voters.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Wade O. Martin Jr.
Secretary of State

WOMjr/mb

Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
P. O. BOX 4245 - CAPITOL STATION - BATON ROUGE 4, LA.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

July 13, 1962

MAPS, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, ETC.
WALKER, JOHN W.

Mr. John W. Walker
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir;

Enclosed is a price list of our maps and other publications. You will note that we publish our parish maps in two sizes and scales.

The wards are shown on the parish (county) maps, however the precincts are not.

The State Maps will show the parishes, (counties) but not the wards and precincts.

Yours very truly,

HOMER W. BAUGH
SERVICE MANAGER

HWB:ln
encl.

Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
July 16, 1962

MAPS, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS,
ETC.
WALKER, JOHN W.

Mr. Homer W. Baugh
Service Manager
Louisiana Department of Highways
P. O. Box 4245
Capitol Station
Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

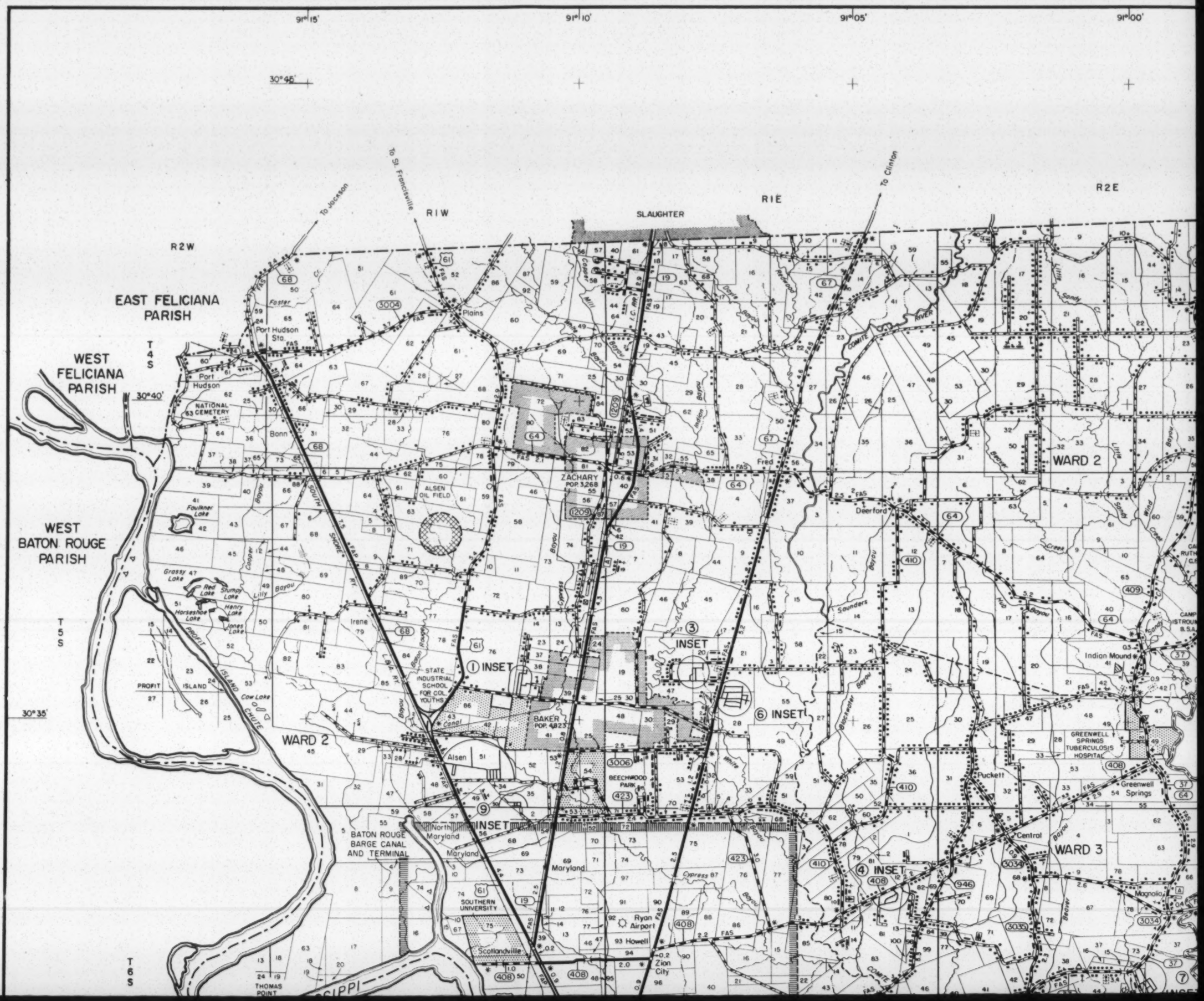
Enclosed is seventy cents (70¢) in stamps for two maps--East Baton Rouge and Jefferson Parishes, sheet size 18 x 24, scale 2.

Very truly yours,

John W. Walker

JWW:gwc

Enclosure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R2W
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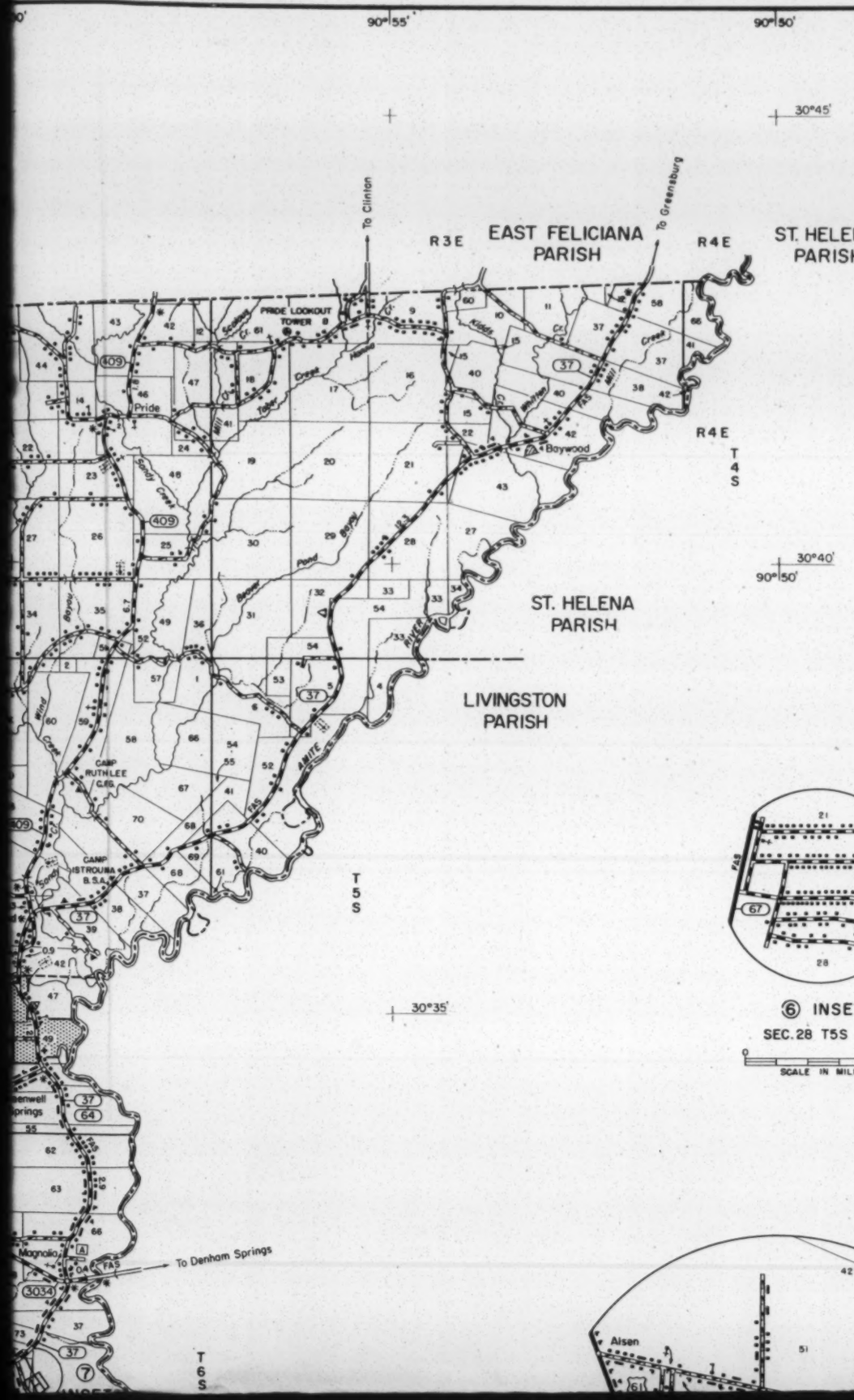
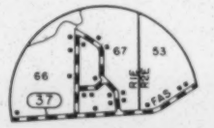
EAST FELICIANA PARISH
WEST FELICIANA PARISH
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH
SLAUGHTER
To Jackson
To St. Francisville
To Clinton
Port Hudson Sta.
Port Hudson
NATIONAL CEMETERY
Plains
Bonn
ALSEN OIL FIELD
ZACHARY POP. 3,268
Deerford
Fred
Irene
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COL. YOUTHS
BAKER POP. 4,823
Alsen
BEECHWOOD PARK
BATON ROUGE BARGE CANAL AND TERMINAL
North Maryland
Maryland
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
Scotlandville
Ryan Airport
Howell
Zion City
THOMAS POINT
Indian Mound
GREENWELL SPRINGS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
Greenwell Springs
Puckett
Central
Magnolia
WARD 2
WARD 3
INSET 1
INSET 3
INSET 4
INSET 6
INSET 9
PROFIT ISLAND
Cow Lake
Grassy Lake
Red Lake
Stump Lake
Horseshoe Lake
Henry Lake
Jones Lake
Foulner Lake
Foster
Cooper
Lilly
Mill
Bayou
Indian
Doyle
Cypress
Sandy
Little
Beaver
Wild
Creek
Sounders
Blackwater
White
Hub
Comite
RIVER
SOUTH SHORE RR.
L&N RR.
I.C. RR.
PROFIT ISLAND CHUTE
Canal
MISSISSIPPI

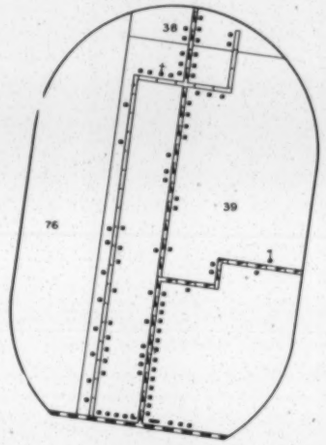




⑤ INSET

SEC.66 T6S R1&2E

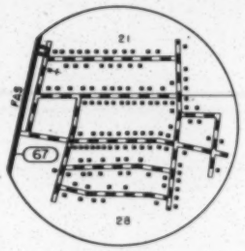
SCALE IN MILES 0 0.5



① INSET

SEC.39 T5S R1W

SCALE IN MILES 0 0.3



⑥ INSET

SEC.28 T5S R1E

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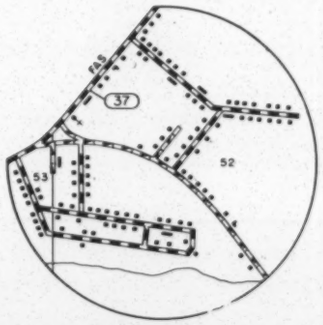
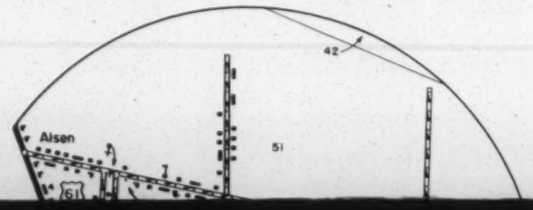


② INSET

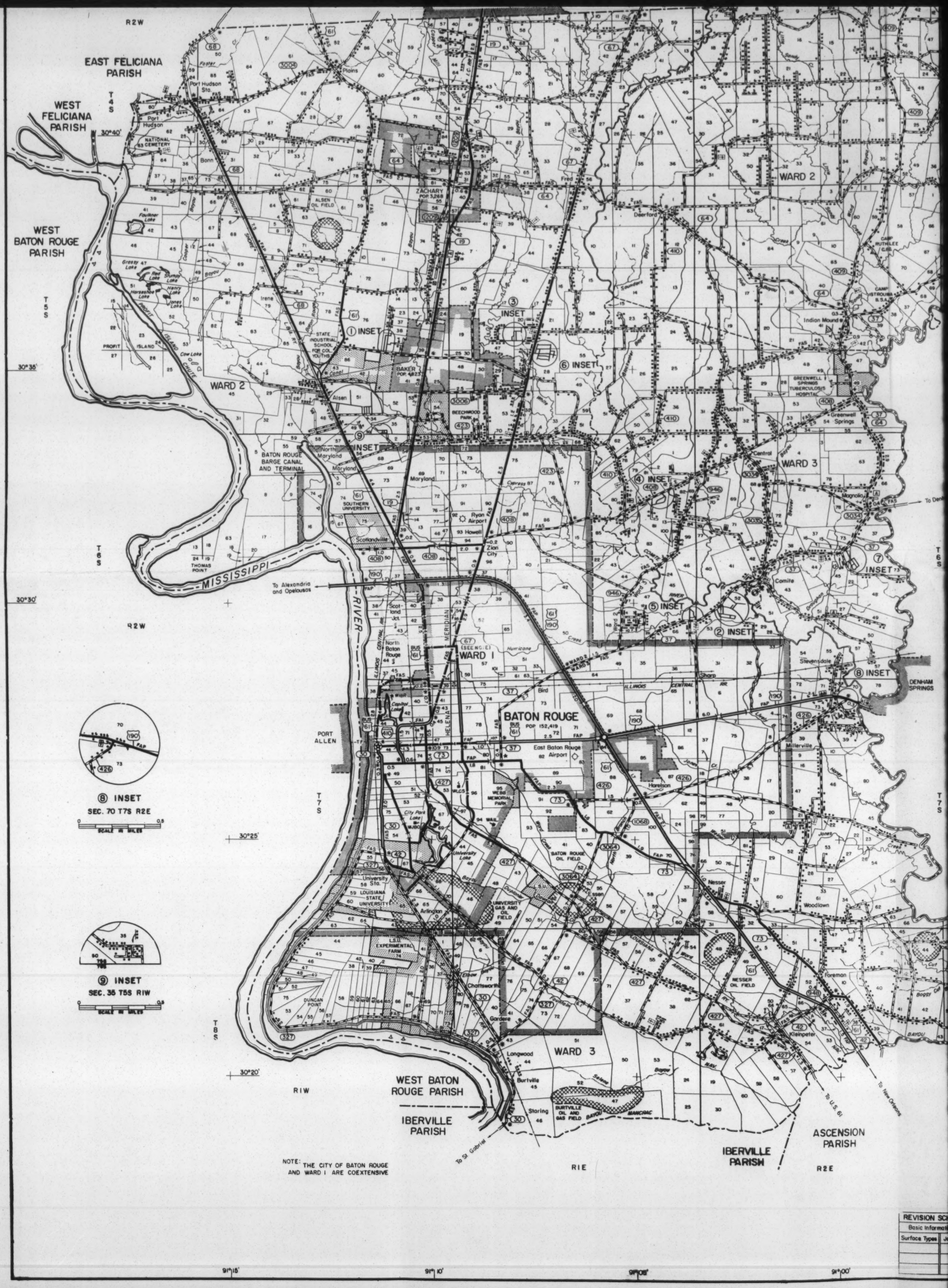
SEC. 52 T6S R2E

SCALE IN MILES 0 0.5



LEGEND

U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
UNIMPROVED ROAD
GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
GRAVEL ROAD
BITUMINOUS ROAD
PAVED ROAD
4 LANE UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY
DIVIDED HIGHWAY
FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM
POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED
HIGHWAY BRIDGE (MORE THAN 20' CLEAR SPAN)
HIGHWAY BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
FERRY (FF-FREE, TF-TOLL)
LEVEE OR DIKE
PARISH BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
TOWNSHIP LINE
SECTION LINE
BOUNDARY TO MARK ENLARGEMENT INSET
CORPORATE LIMITS
BOUNDARY TO MARK AREA COVERED BY CITY MAP
PARKS AND OTHER RESERVATIONS
OIL OR GAS FIELD
RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
RAILROAD STATION
RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING
RAILROAD ABOVE
RAILROAD BELOW
NAVIGABLE STREAM
HEAD OF NAVIGATION (YEAR-ROUND)
INTERMITTENT STREAM
NARROW STREAM
WIDE STREAM
OPERATED SHIP AND BARGE LINES ON NATURAL STREAMS
LAKE, RESERVOIR OR POND
STATE CAPITAL
PARISH SEAT
OTHER CITIES AND VILLAGES
FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
ROW OR GROUP OF DWELLINGS (DENOTES FIVE DWELLINGS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
COMBINED DWELLING AND STORE
CHURCH OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
CEMETERY
HOSPITAL
STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
PUMPING STATION (OIL OR GAS)
DAIRY
NURSERY
GRAVEL PIT
SCHOOLHOUSE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
PRIVATE CLUB OR FRATENAL BUILDING
POST OFFICE
POLICE STATION
PICNIC GROUND
PLAYGROUND, BALL FIELD
BATHING BEACH OR SWIMMING POOL
TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
CAMP OR LODGE
GOLF GROUND OR COUNTRY CLUB
AMUSEMENT PARK OR HALL
OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
AIRPORT, COMPLETE FACILITIES
AIRFIELD, LIMITED FACILITIES
HIGHWAY INTERCHANGE
DOT TO INDICATE CULTURE OUT OF POSITION
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE 92°05' 30°20'


EAST FELICIANA PARISH
WEST FELICIANA PARISH
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH
IBERVILLE PARISH
ASCENSION PARISH
IBERVILLE PARISH
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
BATON ROUGE
WARD 1
WARD 2
WARD 3
ZACHARY
BAKER
Port Hudson
Port Hudson Sta.
NATIONAL CEMETERY
Plains
Bonn
Fred
Deerford
Irene
Alsen
ALSEN OIL FIELD
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COL. YOUTHS
BEECHWOOD PARK
BATON ROUGE BARGE CANAL AND TERMINAL
North Maryland
Maryland
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
Scotlandville
Ryan Airport
Howell
Zion City
THOMAS POINT
To Alexandria and Opelousas
Scotland Jct.
North Baton Rouge
Capitol Lake
PORT ALLEN
City Park Lake
University Lake
University Sta.
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Arlington
L.S.U. EXPERIMENTAL FARM
DUNCAN POINT
Chattsworth
Gardere
Longwood
Burtville
Staring
BURTVILLE OIL AND GAS FIELD
BATON ROUGE OIL FIELD
UNIVERSITY GAS AND OIL FIELD
East Baton Rouge Airport
WEBB MEMORIAL PARK
Harelson
Bird
Sharp
Stevensdale
Millerville
Nesser
Essen
Woodlawn
Foreman
NESSER OIL FIELD
Kleinpeter
Central
Puckett
Greenwell Springs
GREENWELL SPRINGS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
Indian Mound
CAMP RUTHLEE (C.C.C.)
CAMP ISTROUMA (B.S.A.)
Magnolia
Comite
DENHAM SPRINGS
To Denham Springs
To U.S. 61
To New Orleans
To St. Gabriel
INSET 1
INSET 2
INSET 3
INSET 4
INSET 5
INSET 6
INSET 7
INSET 8
INSET 9
8 INSET
SEC. 70 T7S R2E
SCALE IN MILES
9 INSET
SEC. 35 T5S R1W
SCALE IN MILES
NOTE: THE CITY OF BATON ROUGE AND WARD I ARE COEXTENSIVE
R2W
R1W
R1E
R2E
T4S
T5S
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91°15'
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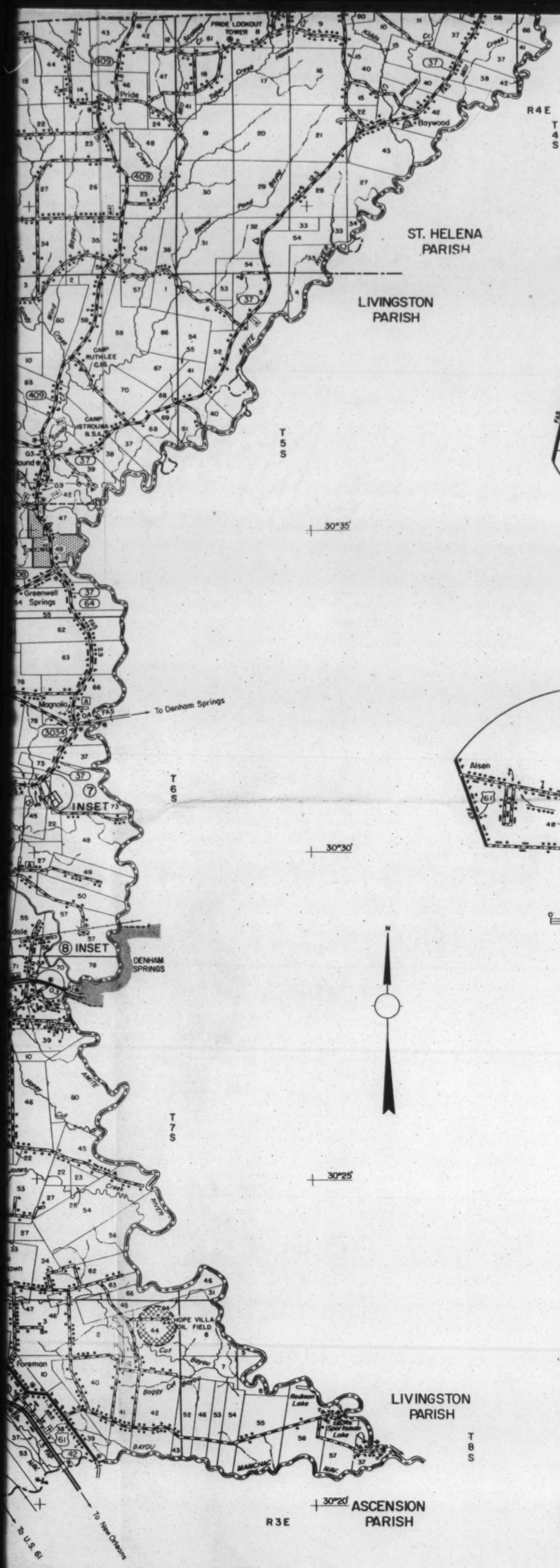
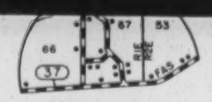
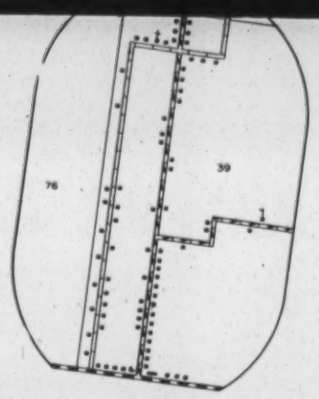
REVISION SCH
Basic Informati
Surface Types

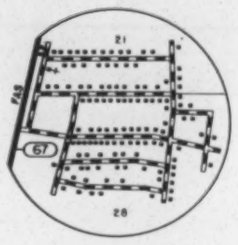




⑤ INSET
SEC.66 T6S R1&2E
SCALE IN MILES



① INSET
SEC.39 T5S R1W
SCALE IN MILES



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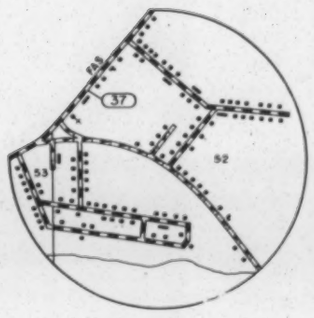
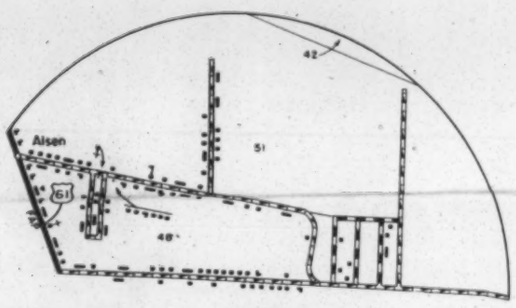
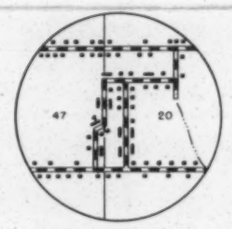
SCALE IN MILES



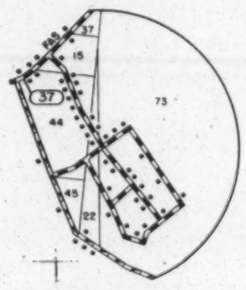
② INSET
SEC. 52 T6S R2E
SCALE IN MILES



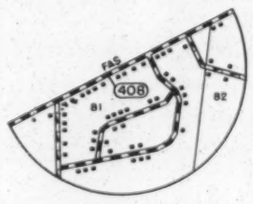
ALSEN
SEC. 48 T5S R1W
SCALE IN MILES



③ INSET
SEC. 20 T5S R1E
SCALE IN MILES



⑦ INSET
SEC. 73 T6S R2E
SCALE IN MILES



④ INSET
SEC. 81 T6S R1E
SCALE IN MILES

HIGHWAY BRIDGES CLOSELY SPACED
FERRY (FF-FREE, TF-TOLL)
LEVEE OR DIKE
PARISH BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
TOWNSHIP LINE
SECTION LINE
BOUNDARY TO MARK ENLARGEMENT INSET
CORPORATE LIMITS
BOUNDARY TO MARK AREA COVERED BY CITY MAP
PARKS AND OTHER RESERVATIONS
OIL OR GAS FIELD
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RAILROAD STATION
RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING
RAILROAD ABOVE
RAILROAD BELOW
NAVIGABLE STREAM
HEAD OF NAVIGATION (YEAR-ROUND)
INTERMITTENT STREAM
NARROW STREAM
WIDE STREAM
OPERATED SHIP AND BARGE LINES ON NATURAL STREAMS
LAKE, RESERVOIR OR POND
STATE CAPITAL
PARISH SEAT
OTHER CITIES AND VILLAGES
FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
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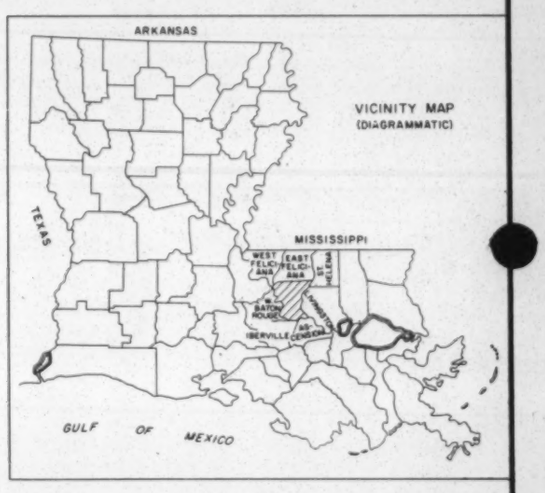
COMBINED DWELLING AND STORE
CHURCH OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
CEMETERY
HOSPITAL
STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
PUMPING STATION (OIL OR GAS)
DAIRY
NURSERY
GRAVEL PIT
SCHOOLHOUSE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
PRIVATE CLUB OR FRATENAL BUILDING
POST OFFICE
POLICE STATION
PICNIC GROUND
PLAYGROUND, BALL FIELD
BATHING BEACH OR SWIMMING POOL
TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
CAMP OR LODGE
GOLF GROUND OR COUNTRY CLUB
AMUSEMENT PARK OR HALL
OBSERVATION OR LOOKOUT TOWER
AIRPORT, COMPLETE FACILITIES
AIRFIELD, LIMITED FACILITIES
HIGHWAY INTERCHANGE
DOT TO INDICATE CULTURE OUT OF POSITION
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
92°05'
30°20'



EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
LOUISIANA

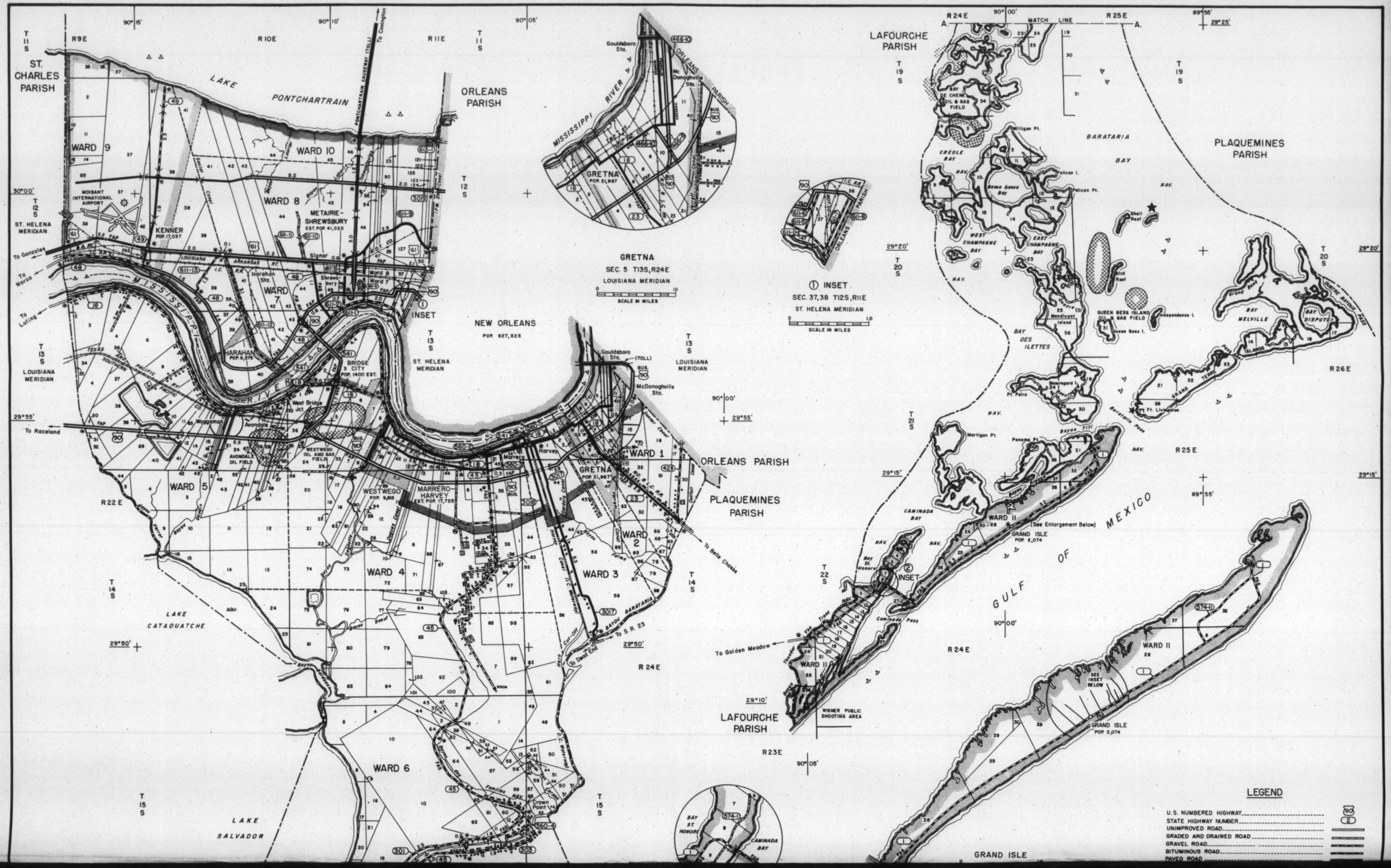
PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
TRAFFIC AND PLANNING SECTION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

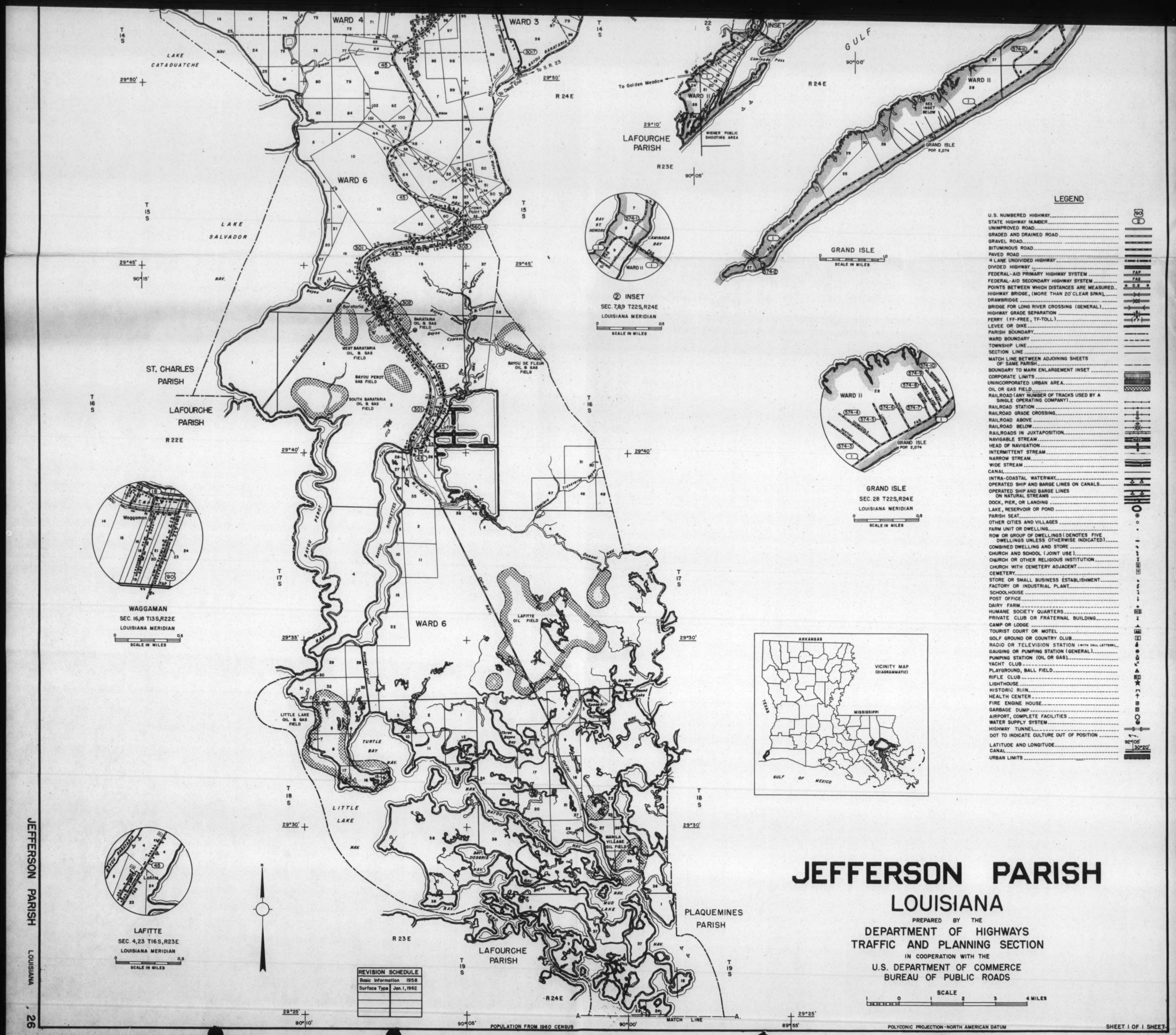
SCALE
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

REVISION SCHEDULE	
Basic Information 1959	
Surface Types	Jan. 1, 1962

POLYCONIC PROJECTION-NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET


ST. CHARLES PARISH
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
ORLEANS PARISH
WARD 9
WARD 10
WARD 8
WARD 7
WARD 5
WARD 4
WARD 3
WARD 2
WARD 1
WARD 6
MOISANT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
KENNER POP. 17,037
METAIRIE-SHREWSBURY EST. POP. 41,020
HARAHAN POP. 9,275
BRIDGE CITY POP. 1400 EST.
NEW ORLEANS POP. 627,525
WESTWEGO POP. 9,815
MARRERO-HARVEY EST. POP. 17,725
GRETNA POP. 21,967
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
LAKE CATAOUATCHE
LAKE SALVADOR
PLAQUEMINES PARISH
LAFOURCHE PARISH
GULF OF MEXICO
BARATARIA BAY
BAY DES ILETTES
BAY DE CHENE OIL & GAS FIELD
QUEEN BESS ISLAND OIL & GAS FIELD
GRAND ISLE POP. 2,074
WISNER PUBLIC SHOOTING AREA
GRETNA
SEC. 5 T13S, R24E
LOUISIANA MERIDIAN
SCALE IN MILES
① INSET
SEC. 37, 38 T12S, R11E
ST. HELENA MERIDIAN
② INSET
LEGEND
U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
UNIMPROVED ROAD
GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
GRAVEL ROAD
BITUMINOUS ROAD
PAVED ROAD



JEFFERSON PARISH
LOUISIANA

PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
TRAFFIC AND PLANNING SECTION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

JUL 23 1962

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

P. O. BOX 4245 - CAPITOL STATION - BATON ROUGE 4, LA.

July 19, 1962

MAPS, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, ETC.
WALKER, JOHN W.
STANDARD RECEIPT NO. 16018

John W. Walker
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir;

The maps, small scale, of East Baton Rouge and Jefferson Parishes requested by you in your letter of July 16 are enclosed.

Your currency in the amount of $0.70 has been received in payment of these maps and is acknowledged by the enclosed Standard Receipt No. 16018.

Yours very truly,

HOMER W. BAUGH
SERVICE MANAGER

HWB:ln
encl.

DIVISION 02

SECTION 16

UNIT 08

FORM 503

STANDARD RECEIPT

FOR COLLECTIONS
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

DATE 7-18-62

16018

RECEIVED FROM Jno. W. Walker $ .70

Only .70/100 DOLLARS

FOR SIGNATURE OF PAYER, IF PAYMENT IS GUARANTEE DEPOSIT

SIGNATURE OF PERSON RECEIVING PAYMENT Addie Nurdin

FOR (ENTER SOURCE OF RECEIPT AND, IF NECESSARY, DETAILED EXPLANATION)

1 each Small Scale East Baton Rouge & Jefferson Pks -

TYPE OF REMITTANCE

- [x] CURRENCY
- [ ] CHECK
- [ ] MONEY ORDER
- [ ] OTHER

(NOTE: IF REMITTANCE IS BY CHECK, RECEIPT IS NOT VALID UNTIL CHECK IS PAID.)

ORIGINAL---PAYER'S COPY

July 23, 1962

Mr. Wade O. Martin, Jr.
Secretary of State
State of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Martin:

Thank you for sending us the copy of the pamphlet, "Registration of Voters."

In our letter of July 10, we asked also for a compilation of the number of registered voters by parish and by race. Can you supply us with these figures?

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:gwc

V-R Jurisdiction file

26 ARE OKAYED AS LA. VOTERS

Suffrage

U.S. Judges Act in E. Carroll Case

TP 7-25-62

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — U.S. Dist. Judge Edwin F. Hunter Jr. Tuesday acted to certify 26 Negroes as the first of their race to qualify as voters in East Carroll parish in 40 years.

Judge Hunter acted after a special three - judge federal court upheld the constitutionality of the section of the 1960 civil rights act, under which Judge Hunter acted.

million said he would appeal the decision to the U.S. supreme court but indicated he was not optimistic about his chances.

DECISION NOT STAYED

The decision will not be stayed pending appeal, meaning that most of 26 Negroes will be able to vote in Saturday's Democratic primary.

The court also issued a preliminary injunction to prevent state officials from interfering in the matter. A restraining order had previously been in effect.

The decisions came after a day of hearings before U. S. Circuit Judge John Minor Wisdom. He was joined in the constitutional decision by Judge Hunter and U. S. Dist. Judge Herbert Christenberry of New Orleans. Judge Wisdom issued the injunction and also dismissed a state court suit seeking to restrain Judge Hunter.

The judges ruled, in declaring the civil rights act constitutional, that "the power of the several states must conform to the standards of the 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution of the United States."

The 14th amendment guarantees due process and the 15th gives equal protection under the law to all citizens.

Judge Hunter disapproved voter applications of four Negroes, as a result of state objections filed during a hearing Monday.

Originally, he had approved 28, but two were added during the hearing — one on motion of the justice department and one by Judge Hunter.

SERVE AS REGISTRAR

Judge Hunter took jurisdiction in the case under a portion of the civil rights act that permits a federal judge to serve as a registrar if there is no other way to prevent discrimination.

East Carroll has been without a registrar since Cecil Manning's resignation June 14, just 16 days after he was enjoined from discriminating. Judge Hunter processed the applicants July 12 at Monroe, approving 28 and rejecting 25.

During the argument of the constitutionality of the civil rights act, Judge Wisdom was joined on the bench by Judge Hunter and U.S. Dist. Judge Herbert Christenberry of New Orleans. Three-judge federal courts are often convened to decide constitutional questions.

The state's main contention was that the act was unconstitutional because it gave a judge the administrative power assigned by the U. S. constitution to the executive branch. It asked that Judge Hunter be restrained from final action on the Negroes.

This was the same ground on which a state judge, Dist. Judge Frank Voelker Sr. of Lake Providence, restrained Judge Hunter's actions last Friday. But Judge Wisdom stayed the order Monday and heard arguments Tuesday on throwing it out.

ARGUMENTS HEARD

Arguments were also heard on the justice department's request that a preliminary injunction be granted to prevent interference by state officials, including Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion and Judge Voelker.

A temporary restraining order against them was issued by Judge Wisdom Monday.

Judge Wisdom, a member of the 5th U. S. circuit court of appeals at New Orleans, sat here as a federal district judge. Judge Ben Dawkins Jr., who usually sits at Shreveport, is on assignment in Florida this month.

V-R file
Ga.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
SECRETARY OF STATE
BATON ROUGE

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE

DICKENS 4-0321
P.O. BOX 4125

July 26, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

In accordance with your request I am sending to you under separate cover a copy of the Report of the Secretary of State for 1960, which contains the most recent compilation of registered voters by race available to me.

Assuring you that it is a pleasure to be of service to you at any time, and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wade O. Martin Jr.

Secretary of State

WOMJr/eu

July 29, 1962

Federal Judge Qualifies 28 In Registration Drive

Atlanta World

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La. — As a result of an NAACP Crash Registration Program in East Carroll parish, 28 Negroes were found qualified to vote in a hearing before a U. S. District Court judge.

Fifty-three Negro applicants were given written tests in the U. S. District Court and the 28 who passed the test were then questioned by Judge Edwin F. Hunter who found them all qualified. This was the first time that voter registration had been conducted under the direction of a Federal court.

The program was organized by John M. Brooks of Richmond, Va., NAACP voter registration director, and is under the local supervision of Rev. John H. Scott, NAACP voter registration coordinator of East Carroll parish. Rev. Scott has been assisted in the drive by three NAACP field workers who are residents of East Carroll parish, Miss Erma Milikin, Miss Inez Milikin and Miss Amize L. Jefferson.

SERS Library

BATON ROUGE
STATE TIMES (LA.)
p. 1-A
Date: JUL 30 1962

5 Win EBR School Posts; Factors in Contest Studied

By MARTHA WILSON

Results of Saturday's East Baton Rouge Parish School Board election, which swept out two incumbent appointees of Gov. Davis and left a third Davis appointee trailing and facing a runoff battle, this morning were termed an expression against the governor by a victor in the race and by a leader in the forthcoming runoff.

Another factor which emerged in the results was the heavy vote against segregationist candidates in predominantly Negro precincts.

"I think a good percentage of the vote in Ward 3 was a repudiation of the governor's board packing action," said Randall Goodwin, political newcomer who piled up a surprising 2,552 votes against incumbent appointed member Charles S. Davis and political veteran and public servant Mrs. Stella Allgbin, who received 1,519 votes and 961 votes respectively.

Second-time candidate Lloyd Rockhold, leading in a four-year [illegible] in Ward 1 over incumbent appointed member J. M. Shelton, was further in his [illegible] that the election results were repudiation of the governor. "I don't think it was a vote just against the board packing move alone, but a vote against the governor himself. All school board members he had appointed in other parishes, just to fill unexpired terms, were defeated. However, I think my victory was a result of more than sentiment against the governor. I won over 8,000 supporters in my last race and I am sure many of those who voted for me cast a personal vote for me and not against any actions of the administration."

For more stories on Saturday's Democratic primary election, turn to Pages 4-, 6-A and 12-A.

One of the defeated incumbents, Chancy Calmes, an appointee of the governor, attributed his defeat to a light vote and the "confusion created by the Baton Rouge newspaper editors." Both the State-Times and the Morning Advocate had advocated defeat of the three Davis appointees on the grounds that the governor had violated principles of home rule.

Elected outright in the first primary were incumbent Ben Peabody and W. Harry Perkins to six-year terms in Ward 1; Naylor Cragin to a two-year term in Ward 2; Irving Boudreaux, who ran against a third Davis incumbent, elected a six-year term, and Goodwin elected to a six-year term in Ward 3.

Runoff Candidates

Entering runoffs for four year terms are Rockhold and Shelton, in Ward 1, and Albert T. Furr Jr. and Acie J. Belton, a Negro, in Ward 2.

One of the pictures emerging from the election results is the confirmation of the population change which has been going on for a number in Ward 3, which has shifted the balance of power from [illegible] of professional people and newcomers from the northeastern section of the United States.

An element in Ward 3 which makes no secret of its insistence that public schools be kept open, whatever the cost, attained a near-victory in the last school board race in that ward, when incumbent segregationist T. H. Montgomery defeated a young, liberal candidate, I. R. Schneider, born in the northeast, by only 77 votes. Schneider's campaign organization of amateurs and volunteers succeeded this time with Goodwin's victory in the first primary.

Goodwin actually was drafted to run in Ward 3 and the idea of his candidacy grew out of a luncheon meeting when a group of engineers and other professionals met to discuss finding a candidate to their liking. His was among several names suggested and he was urged to run. His entire campaign fund totaled only $1800, all of it coming in contributions ranging from $5 or $10 to $50. With no backing from any political faction, his victory was said to be in part the result of intensive work by women volunteers who mailed campaign letters, conducted a telephone campaign and held numerous neighborhood coffees at which the candidate was presented.

"We just got our voters to turn out this time," Goodwin said this morning, "and usually, in a light election, it has been the rural voters from the Central school area and boxes like that who have turned out. My running was in response to a group of independent voters who came to me and asked me to consider. We were thrilled at the outcome. I think a good percentage of the vote was a repudiation of the governor's board packing action." Goodwin intends to start attending board meetings to orient himself for the time he assumes office in January.

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Another picture which emerged from the election results is the fact that winners or runoff leaders were those who had made outright statements in favor of public education or moderate statements on school segregation. Candidates who announced their opposition to federal aid to education were defeated or trailed and left facing runoffs.

Negro Candidates

Another new factor is the surprising strength shown by the two Negro candidates in the school board race. The strength actually put a Negro, Acie Belton, into a runoff for the first time. Belton, with 2,363 votes will face Albert Furr with 2,651 votes, in a runoff for a four-year post in Ward 2.

In his first statement of his campaign, Furr made the moderate announcement: "I shall strive to see that educational facilities are separate but equal."

Dupuy Anderson, a Negro, chalked up 4,757 votes in the race for a four-year post in Ward 1, with Rockhold leading with 11,545 votes and Shelton following with 9,362 votes. The runoff will be a battle for Shelton, who is a staunch segregationist.

In his campaign statement, Rockhold, a moderate, came out flatly for keeping the public schools open while Shelton stated, in announcing his candidacy, "I will resist any effort to integrate our public schools, token or otherwise."

In the Ward 1 race for a six-year post, incumbent Ben Peabody, who came out flatly for keeping public schools open, polled 14,722 votes. W. Harry Perkins, who said only that "I am a believer in separate but equal facilities and will work toward this end. I am gravely concerned with the future of our public school system," piled up the second place with 11,848 votes in his first bid for a school board post.

Lawson Lott, who said he was for "warding off big government and federal control" and said to "infer support of school integration, either by omission or implication is patently dishonest," trailed fourth with 7,579 votes. Lott was ahead only of Charles W. Young, who resigned as principal from the school system recently following an investigation of his school's financial records.

Issue Statements

In a statement thanking his supporters this morning, Rockhold said, "I'm going to continue campaigning and hope my supporters will make every effort to get out the vote. With the second primary falling on Labor Day weekend, I want to remind those of my supporters who will be out of town to cast their absentee ballots well before the deadline for absentee balloting."

Shelton said he definitely would enter the runoff and said he would like to thank all of his supporters.

The trend away from the present philosophy of the school board majority also was indicated in the results of the race for a two-year term in Ward 1. Naylor Craigin, Baton Rouge executive who made no statement regarding segregation or federal aid to education, won by nearly 3500 votes over B. W. Brannan Jr., an instrument technician at Humble Oil and Refinery Co., who ran on the following platform:

"I am opposed to federal control, in any form of our schools . . .

"I am opposed to integration and pledge a never ending right for the benefit of both races against such an encroachment upon individual rights. For me to tell you that I advocate or would willingly accept integration would, in my opinion, tell you that I believe in retarding our school growth and degrading our entire system. This I would never do. I may, at gunpoint, see such a condition, but you may rest assured I would never accept it."

Victor in the six year post in Ward 2, Irving Boudreaux, made no issue of federal aid to education. His defeated opponent, Chaney Calmes, appointed by the gov- [illegible] federal aid to edu- [illegible] of

Boudreaux said: "I want to express my appreciation to all of the wonderful people who supported and encouraged me during this campaign. I shall work toward continued improvement in our fine public schools. My chief concern as school board member will be to do those things which will improve the education of all our children. Finally, I wish to thank my employer, Richards Ford Sales, who so generously let me have time off from my job to campaign for this important civic office."

Boudreaux plans to attend the school board meetings until he takes office in December.

Asked if he considers his victory a repudiation of Gov. Davis administration, he said, "I have no comment."

Calmes said, "I want to thank my many white friends for their vote and support in the recent school board election. It was a disappointment that so few people turned out to vote, however, in view of the confusion created by the Baton Rouge newspaper editors, it is understandable.

"Since I have been a member of the school board, I have attempted at all times to conduct myself in the best interest of the people and the school system as a whole. I still have several months to serve, and will continue to do my utmost to improve and upgrade our schools. If, at any time, I can be of service to you, please let me know.

"Again, I want to thank those who worked so hard and diligently in my behalf."

After the complete returns were in Saturday night, Peabody thanked the voters for their support. Said he, "I'd like to thank all the people in Baton Rouge for the vote of confidence they gave me Saturday. I want to thank all my friends who mailed cards and telephoned in my behalf and I hope I can continue to work to improve the school system here in East Baton Rouge Parish. I think we have one of the finest school systems in the whole country and we want to continue to keep it that way."

Negro Vote

In the precincts with a heavy Negro registration at St. Agnes School, E. 15th St. Fire Station, Eden Park School, Sacred Heart, Noah Street First Station, East Polk Elementary, McKinley Senior High, all in Ward 1, and Devall Construction Co. and Scotlandville High in Ward 2, votes were heavy for Negro candidates where Negroes were running and, where white candidates contended, were top heavy against strong segregationist candidates.

The total of these precincts show that Brannan, a segregationist, won 516 votes against Craigin's 2,811 votes in these boxes.

In these boxes' totals, Boudreaux won 1,556 against Calmes, a segregationist who received 47.

Also in these boxes, Peabody won 2,999, Rockhold 343, Perkins, 2,791, and Young 282, compared to the votes for segregationist candidates, which went to Lott, 230, and Shelton, 210.

Where Negro candidates were running, Anderson piled up 3,175 votes and Belton 1,692 in these boxes.

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SHREVEPORT (LA.)
JOURNAL
p. 1-B
Date: AUG 7 1962

V-R
Louisiana

In East Carroll—

Judge Qualifies 17 More Negro Voters

MONROE—U. S. District Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr., gave voter qualification tests to 27 East Carroll Parish Negroes here Monday and found that 17 were qualified to vote under Louisiana law. Applications of the other 10 were dismissed.

One Negro who had said he would take the test failed to show up, and his application was dismissed without prejudice.

Judge Dawkins did not register the 17 to vote. He said that the court's findings would be made known to the state and the federal government, and he set Aug. 17 as the deadline for filing objections or exceptions. If exceptions or objections are filed, they will be heard at 9:30 a.m., Aug. 20, in Shreveport.

* * *

Will Be Issued Certificate

Those who are still on the qualified list after Aug. 20 will be issued certificates which will enable them to vote. If they registered as Democrats they will be permitted to vote in the Sept. 1 Democratic primary.

Monday's hearing was the second of its kind held at Monroe. Earlier, U.S. District Judge Edwin F. Hunter had conducted similar tests for 71 East Carroll Negroes and he found 28 of them qualified. The 28 became the first of their race to vote in East Carroll when they went to the polls July 28.

* * *

No Registrar of Voters

The tests were conducted by the federal judges because East Carroll does not have a registrar of voters. The former registrar, Cecil Manning, resigned, and he has not been replaced.

The court held that there was a "pattern of discrimination" against Negro voters in East Carroll and that in the absence of a registrar it was up to the court to decide upon qualifications.

Judge Dawkins was assisted in giving Monday's tests by Alton C. Curtis, clerk of court; Thomas [illegible] court probation of-

The applicants were required to fill out a voter registration application cards as prescribed by Louisiana law. They were permitted no more than two mistakes. They were also given a citizenship test containing 12 questions of which they were required to answer eight correctly. Also they were required to write the preamble to the U.S. Constitution in their own handwriting as it was dictated. Applicants also were required to read the preamble aloud from a typewritten copy furnished them.

* * *

Voters Revealed

The 17 Negroes who were found qualified were B. F. Alexander, Otis T. Blockwood, Richard Colemon, Mary S. Henderson, the Rev. Percy Howard Henderson, J. C. House, Benton L. Shoemaker Jr., and Mary D. Shorter, all of Lake Providence; Lehman H. Griffin Sr., Lake Providence, Route 3; Lizzie Lee Kelly, Lake Providence, Route 1; Rebecca Stevenson, Lake Providence, Route 3 and Irene Ware, Lake Providence, Route 3 and Margurce C. Davis, Tellis Davis, James Holman, Watson Sanders and James Levi, all of Sondheimer, Route 1.

Those disqualified were Wesley Johnson, Otis Virgil Jr., and Otis L. Virgil Sr., Annie Wiggins, Jessie B. Foley, Daisy Lee Hadden, George King, Nathan Watkins Sr., Idell Weaver and Eugene Young, all of Lake Providence.

David Lee Washington, East Carroll Negro who was among the 28 applicants, did not appear at Monday's hearing.

GREMILLION HITS FEDERAL MOVE

Times Picayune

Action in Voter Case Is Blasted

8-9-62

MONROE, La. (AP) — State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion Wednesday blasted as "harassing and intimidating tactics" a federal move to cite former East Carroll Parish voter registrar Cecil Manning for civil and criminal contempt.

The Justice Department brought the action on grounds that under the state constitution Manning, who resigned June 14, should have continued to perform his duties until a successor is picked. The East Carroll Parish police jury has not named a successor.

HEARING SLATED

A hearing on the contempt charges is scheduled next Wednesday in Monroe before U. S. Dist. Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr.

In a statement to the Monroe Morning World, Gremillion charged that the contempt action was "designed to embarrass state officials in handling matters that are under state control."

The statement continued:

"The Justice Department in its own pleadings in this case admitted themselves that the office was vacant. These court moves by the federal government are apparently designed to place fear of federal officials into the hearts of our registrars in order that these state officials will submit to federal authority instead of following historical and legal state laws.

PLANS DEFENSE

"This appears to be the commencement of a new campaign to gather additional strength for federal authority through use of contempt procedures.

"I have been enjoined by the federal court along with Dist. Atty. Thompson Clarke and other officials of East Carroll Parish from participating in this case. Nevertheless, we will defend Mr. Manning with all the available means at our command."

U. S. Dist. Judge Edwin F. Hunter registered 26 East Carroll Negroes before the July 28 Democratic primary and Judge Dawkins registered 17 more on Monday. The Negroes had applied to federal court in the absence of a parish registrar under the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

Rufus Clement, president of
lanta University.

V-RLA

Vote Records Opened

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—U.S. District Judge Frank B. Ellis Thursday directed A. P. Gallinghouse, voter registrar for Orleans Parish, to make his records available for inspection and copying by the Justice department.

Constitution
8-10-62 p.13

constitutional. atta. Jour.

Shreveport, La.: A federal judge has ordered 953 Negroes reinstated on the Jackson Parish voter rolls within 60 days. The Negroes were ~~taken~~ off the rolls during a citizens council purge in 1956.

St. Francisville, La.: Seven Negroes took voter registration tests here where a registration drive is currently under way, but all failed.

10-24-63

file for
V-R

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1963.

Candidates From Across U.S. Come to City for Campaign Aid

By RICHARD P. HUNT

The "buck-hunting season" is now open for the political campaigns of 1964, and out-of-state politicians are arriving steadily to prowl the rich financial preserves of New York City.

Another fund-raising campaign for a far-off candidate was opened yesterday, when G. Jack Rudolf Jr., a sales promotion executive, set out to collect $30,000 for Representative Gillis W. Long, one of 10 Democrats running for Governor of Louisiana.

By the standards of many of the politicians who come to New York for money, Mr. Rudolf's aims were modest. The odds were that he would be able to find most, if not all, of the $30,000 he seeks.

As the cost of running for public office has spiraled in recent years, more and more Democrats and Republicans from other states have been turning to the financial capital of the nation for the money it often takes to win.

The fund raisers for both the Republican and Democratic state organizations are distressed at this trend because it takes money from local political organizations. They agree, however, that there's nothing we can do to stop it.

In recent weeks four Democratic Senators—Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, Gale W. McGee of Wyoming, Frank E. Moss of Utah and William Proxmire of Wisconsin—have made quiet visits to the city to ask for money.

"And there will be others," said a wealthy Democrat who regularly gives $50 to $250 to each of a dozen out-of-state candidates in campaign years. He estimated that a popular Senator could easily take away $50,000 to $100,000.

Republicans Send Aides

The practice is just as common among Republicans, but the techniques are different. Republican candidates tend to send a fund raiser, like Mr. Rudolf, rather than come themselves.

One such effort will be made Dec. 3, when Senator Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, who heads Senator Barry Goldwater's unannounced campaign for Presidential delegates in that state, will be the guest of honor at a private dinner in the Plaza Hotel.

There will be no charge for the guests, but those invited are well aware that they will probably be asked for contributions. Among their hosts will be such financial leaders as these:

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., former board chairman of General Motors; Jeremiah Milbank Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the Commercial Solvents Corporation; Allan P. Kirby Jr., son of the board chairman of the Alleghany Corporation, and Charles Shipman Payson, a director of Armco Steel, whose wife is the former Jean Whitney.

A Democrat who watches where the money goes reported yesterday that typically an out-of-state Senator might make several visits a year to New York, dining with wealthy acquaintances and building a circle of contributors.

At campaign time, the money-wise Democrat continued, one wealthy New Yorker will give a dinner party or perhaps a cocktail party for the Senator. Some of the guests can be counted on for donations of $1,000 to $2,500 at every party.

Some Raise $250,000

A few weeks later the wealthy host will be invited by one of his former guests to a party for another Senator. Then it will be the ex-host who is expected to reach for his checkbook. Some candidates are said to have raised up to $250,000in this way.

An emissary, which the Republican candidates seem to favor, usually operates along Mr. Rudolph's lines. As he explained it yesterday, this is how he works.

Mr. Long, a distant cousin of Senator Russell Long and the late Senator Huey P. Long, was formerly a Washington lawyer, representing the interests of Howard Hughes, the financier.

The candidate has friends in New York's financial district, and has been a frequent visitor here. Mr. Rudolf lives here, and also has several prominent friends.

Now that money is needed for the Louisiana primary on Dec. 3, Mr. Rudolf will visit those friends "on a personal basis" and ask for contributions. He will explain that Mr. Long, although an orthodox Southern segregationist, is a man who wants to "expand business" in Louisiana.

"The 10 top corporations in the United States are interested in Louisiana," Mr. Rudolf said "and on a personal basis, most of his friends would be willing to controbute."

Their contributions, however, will not be tax deductible. Corporations are forbidden by law to contribute to political campaigns, and the gifts must come fro mindividuals.

"I always think," one Democratic contributor said, "when I'm reaching for my checkbook—this come off my income."

File For Reg.

Madison Parish Adds Negroes To Voting Rolls

January, 1963

L.C. Amer. Press

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — More than 100 Negroes registered as voters the past two months in Madison Parish—the first this century—leaving only two parishes in the state without any registered Negroes.

The two without registered Negroes are Tensas and West Feliciana parishes.

Mrs. Katherine Ward, Madison's vote registrar, told The Shreveport Times Tuesday that 21 Negroes were put on the vote rolls in December and more than 80 were added in January.

She said many more were seeking to register.

U.S. Dist. Judge Ben Dawkins Jr. of Shreveport has taken under advisement a Justice Department suit seeking a federal court order to end alleged discrimination against Negro registration applicants in Madison Parish.

No decision on the suit was expected until the spring.

The Negro population of Madison Parish almost doubles that of the white population.

There were 10,677 Negroes and 5,767 white persons for a total population of 16,444 in Madison Parish, according to the 1960 federal census.

Of the total number of Negroes 5,181 were 21 years or older, according to the census. Of the total white population 3,334 were 21 or older.

Registration figures for the end of the year showed 1,866 white persons registered to vote in the parish.

All of the 21 Negroes registered during December became affiliated with the Democratic Party. It was not known how the others registered.

3-For Reg.

file La Politics

Louisiana's Long Clan Split As Long, Hot Summer Looms

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Twenty-eight years ago, a bullet killed Huey Long, but his family remains a political power in the state.

Today the political heirs left by Huey Long and his brother Earl are split — bitterly so — as they prepare for the governor's race.

Louisiana, where politics is even stronger than the coffee, is waiting to see which faction, if any, still has that old magic.

The No. 1 faction, based on elective eminence, has Sen Russell Long, D-La., throwing his weight behind a cousin, Rep. Gillis Long, D-La.

The widow of former Gov. Earl Long and two sisters of Huey are backing John McKeithen of Columbia, a public service commissioner.

Still another Long, State Sen. Speedy Long of Jena, was the first to issue a formal announcement as candidate for governor.

This campaign gumbo, coming rapidly to a steaming simmer, may be a major test for Senator Long, 44, the nervous image of his father, Huey.

Both Russell and Gillis know a governor is the real political chief in the state, no matter whom the voters send to Washington.

The senator's endorsement, coming before Gillis even formally announced as a candidate, was viewed as an effort to unite the clan.

Gillis, a nimble-witted freshman congressman from the 8th district, tickled some of the Long lieutenants with a campaign voice that rasped in the file - tongued style of the late Earl, one of the most colorful speakers to ever grace a stump.

But Gillis faces the dilemma of a three-way split plus the threat of numerous and experienced foes moving carefully around the outside looking in.

McKeithen, 44, also a pleasing orator, was House floor whip for the gallus-snapping, tempestuous Earl.

"I think he has an excellent chance of winning," said Mrs. Earl Long.

Speedy, a freckled little legislator, learned his politics from Earl as a campaign aide.

If McKeithen and Speedy don't withdraw, and they show no sign of it, Gillis could have his problems.

There were unconfirmed reports that Gov. Jimmie H. Davis and some of his backers seem to be leaning toward Gillis — but in politics anything can happen.

The field would jam up with high-stepping candidates if it looked as though the governorship might be up for grabs.

Any candidate would have to make a good showing in New Orleans, which has a fourth of the state's votes. Thus far, city politicos have remained mum.

Others making their plans include former Gov. Robert Kennon, the Eisenhower Democrat; deLesseps Morrison, the ambassador to the Organization of American States and four times mayor of New Orleans; Shelby M. Jackson, state education superintendent; Cap Barham, former lieutenant governor, and Claude Kirkpatrick, state public works director.

The first primary is Dec. 7. Th campaign won't really get started until July. Politically, it's going to be a hot summer.

Greenwood Commonwealth

4-9-63

REPORT FOR MONTH ENDING June 30, 1963

* Permanent Registration

Board of Registration
State Capitol
Baton Rouge

PARISH	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE VOTERS	NUMBER OF COLORED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE ILLITERATES	NUMBER OF COLORED ILLITERATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEMOCRATS	NUMBER OF WHITE DEMOCRATS	NUMBER OF COLORED DEMOCRATS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF WHITE REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF COLORED REPUBLICANS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF WHITE OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF COLORED OTHER PARTIES	
Acadia	23,373	19,736	3.5 3,637	2,257	987	23,340	19,707	3,633	29	27	2	4	2	2	
Allen	9,517	7,728	3.3 1,789	270	225	9,504	7,717	1,787	11	9	2	2	2	0	
Ascension	10,933	8,551	34.9 2,382	193	290	10,911	8,538	2,373	22	13	9	0	0	0	
Assumption	6,940	4,986	4.7 1,954	580	370	6,933	4,983	1,950	6	3	3	1	0	1	
Avoyelles	15,073	13,319	.2 1,754	521	530	15,039	13,300	1,739	25	13	12	9	6	3	
Beauregard	8,884	7,836	.6 1,048	38	46	8,858	7,810	1,048	25	25	0	1	1	0	
Bienville	5,183	4,683	5.8 500	13	3	5,174	4,681	493	4	2	2	5	0	5	
Bossier	13,532	12,990	-1.8 542	37	1	13,186	12,647	539	217	215	2	129	128	1	As of 4/30/63
Caddo	61,941	57,521	4.2 4,420	21	0	58,529	54,295	4,234	2,774	2,708	66	638	518	120	
Calcasieu	51,937	44,517	9.5 7,420	1,057	595	51,321	43,981	7,340	530	460	70	86	76	10	
Caldwell	2,878	2,758	146.7 120	24	0	2,837	2,717	120	8	8	0	33	33	0	
Cameron	3,059	2,918	27.6 141	120	10	3,058	2,917	141	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Catahoula	2,815	2,668	17.7 147	24	0	2,811	2,664	147	2	2	0	2	2	0	
Claiborne	5,237	5,203	16.5 34	9	0	5,228	5,196	32	7	6	1	2	1	1	
Concordia	4,990	4,543	11.2 447	0	0	4,977	4,531	446	13	12	1	0	0	0	
DeSoto	6,381	5,758	19.4 623	0	0	6,327	5,726	601	26	19	7	28	13	15	
E. Baton Rouge	76,683	66,001	5.9 10,682	512	4	74.780	64,253	10,527	658	621	37	1,245	1,127	118	As of 5/31/63
E. Carroll	1,377	1,335	150.0 42	1	0	1,366	1,324	42	2	2	0	9	9	0	
E. Feliciana	2,653	2,568	48.2 85	14	0	2,641	2,556	85	7	7	0	5	5	0	
Evangeline	16,590	13,481	.1 3,109	1,805	1,407	16,577	13,474	3,103	7	3	4	6	4	2	
Franklin	5,739	5,570	37.3 169	7	0	5,725	5,561	164	9	7	2	5	2	3	
Grant	5,925	5,346	2.9 579	143	42	5,919	5,344	575	6	2	4	0	0	0	
Iberia	20,840	16,556	5.0 4,284	1,536	1,617	20,742	16,460	4,282	95	93	2	3	3	0	
Iberville	9,457	6,797	12.7 2,660	243	142	9,382	6,763	2,619	54	31	23	21	3	18	
Jackson	6,135	5,636	26.6 499	36	10	6,118	5,621	497	11	11	0	6	4	2	
Jefferson	87,921	79,568	.6 8,353	868	672	86,145	77,925	8,220	1,064	995	69	712	648	64	
Jefferson Davis	11,109	9,562	1.7 1,547	585	217	11,051	9,518	1,533	30	26	4	28	18	10	
Lafayette	33,825	28,362	6.6 5,463	1,311	1,366	32,889	27,539	5,350	700	623	77	236	200	36	
Lafourche	25,058	22,956	-1.2 2,102	1,933	264	25,021	22,931	2,090	34	23	11	3	2	1	
LaSalle	6,217	5,992	6.7 225	0	0	6,200	5,975	225	17	17	0	0	0	0	As of 5/31/63
Lincoln	5,973	5,190	49.7 783	0	0	5,899	5,148	751	45	31	14	29	11	18	
Livingston	11,935	10,817	22.9 1,118	52	80	11,920	10,802	1,118	15	15	0	0	0	0	
Madison	2,216	2,005	17.5 211	60	0	2,188	1,986	202	15	14	1	13	5	8	
Morehouse	5,691	5,440	39.8 251	0	0	5,658	5,410	248	23	22	1	10	8	2	
Natchitoches	10,883	9,071	8.3 1,812	238	40	10,778	9,004	1,774	41	23	18	64	44	20	
Orleans	196,289	161,735	1.2 34,554	908	383	192,941	159,076	33,865	2,569	2,010	559	779	649	130	
Ouachita	26,152	25,114	10.0 1,038	30	1	25,840	24,809	1,031	278	273	5	34	32	2	
Plaquemines	6,853	6,759	1.1 94	121	0	6,800	6,717	83	12	12	0	41	30	11	
Pointe Coupee	5,178	3,850	5.2 1,328	135	113	5,164	3,839	1,325	14	11	3	0	0	0	
Rapides	33,425	30,384	12.6 3,041	86	40	33,138	30,119	3,019	183	174	9	104	91	13	
Red River	3,168	3,132	91.7 36	46	0	3,162	3,126	36	5	5	0	1	1	0	
Richland	4,533	4,307	14.6 226	15	0	4,516	4,291	225	14	13	1	3	3	0	
Sabine	9,578	8,196	2.3 1,382	273	123	9,563	8,186	1,377	15	10	5	0	0	0	
St. Bernard	15,692	15,068	7.8 624	299	71	15,679	15,057	622	5	4	1	8	7	1	
St. Charles	8,846	6,947	18.1 1,899	68	139	8,821	6,927	1,894	19	15	4	6	5	1	
St. Helena	1,900	1,676	86.2 224	35	76	1,896	1,673	223	4	3	1	0	0	0	
St. James	6,864	4,429	4.3 2,435	56	237	6,837	4,411	2,426	24	15	9	3	3	0	
St. John	6,931	4,080	3.3 2,851	159	528	6,904	4,059	2,845	13	8	5	14	13	1	
St. Landry	32,134	21,561	3.7 10,573	1,599	2,465	31,926	21,400	10,526	124	109	15	84	52	32	
St. Martin	11,363	8,611	5.9 2,752	792	622	11,333	8,595	2,738	17	14	3	13	2	11	
St. Mary	15,067	12,168	6.2 2,899	235	217	15,007	12,118	2,889	57	48	9	3	2	1	
St. Tammany	18,183	15,577	7.4 2,606	77	190	17,989	15,450	2,539	139	108	31	55	19	36	
Tangipahoa	22,083	18,978	6.0 3,105	224	115	21,954	18,879	3,075	62	52	10	67	47	20	
Tensas	1,625	1,625	0 0	8	0	1,609	1,609	0	12	12	0	4	4	0	
Terrebonne	19,058	17,334	2.1 1,724	872	71	18,860	17,162	1,698	131	115	16	67	57	10	
Union	6,612	6,013	18.0 599	48	5	6,575	5,999	576	19	9	10	18	5	13	
Vermilion	20,476	18,347	2.1 2,129	2,040	385	20,461	18,332	2,129	15	15	0	0	0	0	
Vernon	9,385	8,752	5.2 633	140	21	9,275	8,647	628	16	12	4	94	93	1	
Washington	16,987	15,414	3.8 1,573	70	0	16,925	15,391	1,534	30	18	12	32	5	27	
Webster	9,143	8,914	71.6 229	0	0	9,066	8,844	222	55	53	2	22	17	5	
W. Baton Rouge	4,170	3,112	16.9 1,058	23	0	4,169	3,111	1,058	1	1	0	0	0	0	
W. Carroll	2,884	2,851	48.5 33	0	0	2,869	2,836	33	11	11	0	4	4	0	
W. Feliciana	1,124	1,124	15 Voters 0	2	0	1,124	1,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Winn	7,024	6,082	9.4 942	24	37	6,994	6,053	941	30	29	1	0	0	0	
TOTALS	1,101,627	950,108	151,519	22,893	14,757	1,086,429	936,844	149,585	10,407	9,248	1,159	4,791	4,016	775	
		100%	86.2%	13.8%	2.1%	1.3%	100%	86.2%	13.8%	100%	88.9%	11.1%	100%	83.8%	16.2%
								98.6%			1.0%			0.4%	

3-31-63 W-943,851 N-151,029 NVAP-510,292 N.Y. Times 5-2-63

State Louisiana

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Remarks
Acadia	26956	22,399	4,557	17	23,452	19,712	3,740	87	817	88	82
Allen	10667	8,357	2,310	22	9,518	7,708	1,810	89	500	92	78
Ascension	14281	10,110	4,171	29	10,849	8,663	2,186	76	1985	86	52
Assumption	9114	5,877	3,237	35	6,882	4,913	1,969	75	1268	83	63
Avoyelles	20562	15,845	4,717	23	15,225	13,431	1,794	74	2923	85	38
Beauregard	10817	8,682	2,145	20	8,962	7,857	1,105	83	1040	90	51
Bienville	9694	5,617	4,077	42	5,292	4,828	464	54	3613	86	11
Bossier	30543	23,696	6,847	22	13,555	13,009	546	44	6301	55	08
Caddo	129523	87,774	41,749	32	61,584	57,121	4,463	48	37286	65	11
Calcasieu	77911	62,987	14,924	19	51,362	44,006	7,356	66	7568	70	49
Caldwell	5004	3,843	1,161	23	2,018	1,909	109	40	1052	50	09
Cameron	3881	3,642	239	06	2,935	2,812	123	76	116	77	51
Catahoula	6029	4,110	1,919	31	1,218	1,132	86	20	1833	27	04
Claiborne	11447	6,415	5,032	44	5,433	5,401	32	47	5000	84	01
Concordia	10545	5,963	4,582	43	4,430	4,003	427	42	4155	67	09
DeSoto	13296	6,543	6,753	51	6,177	5,588	589	46	6164	85	09
E. Baton Rouge	124893	87,985	36,908	29	94,911	64,513	10398	60	26510	73	28
E. Carroll	7173	2,990	4,183	58	949	949	0	13	4183	32	0
E. Feliciana	8302	4,200	4,102	49	2,610	2,528	82	62	4020	60	02
Evangeline	16994	13,652	3,342	20	16,310	13,250	3,060	96	282	97	91
Franklin	13387	8,954	4,433	33	8,889	8,811	78	29	4355	42	02
Grant	7633	6,080	1,553	20	6,814	6,139	675	89	878	101	43
Iberia	27165	20,000	7,165	26	20,766	16,427	4,339	76	2826	82	60
Iberville	15793	8,733	7,060	45	9,261	6,874	2,387	59	4671	79	34
Jackson	9142	6,607	2,535	28	6,003	5,532	471	66	2064	84	18
Jefferson	113073	98,103	14,970	13	87,351	78,820	8,531	77	6439	80	57
Jefferson Davis	15773	12,892	2,841	18	11,040	9,498	1,542	70	1339	74	53
Lafayette	44986	35,513	9,473	21	31,915	26,609	5,306	90	4167	75	56

State Louisiana

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Remarks
Lafourche	28815	25,737	3,078	11	24,118	22,105	2,013	84	1065	86	65
LaSalle	7648	6,799	849	11	5,124	4,949	175	67	674	73	21
Lincoln	15334	9,611	5,723	37	4,171	3,506	665	27	5058	36	12
Livingston	14124	12,306	1,818	13	10,197	9,338	859	72	959	76	47
Madison	8515	3,334	5,181	61	1,174	1,174	101	14	5181	35	0
Morehouse	17519	10,311	7,208	41	5,543	5,323	220	32	6988	52	03
Natchitoches	18772	11,328	7,444	40	10,583	8,782	1,801	56	5643	77	24
Orleans	383347	257,495	125,752	33	211,556	175,184	36,372	55	89380	68	29
Ouachita	56562	40,185	16,377	29	25,644	24,770	874	45	15503	62	05
Plaquemines	11530	8,633	2,897	25	6,779	6,735	44	59	2853	78	01
Pointe Coupe	11358	6,085	5,273	46	4,478	3,343	1,135	39	4138	55	21
Rapides	62964	44,823	18,141	29	30,522	29,527	2,995	52	15146	66	16
Red River	5475	3,294	2,181	40	3,031	3,001	30	55	2151	91	01
Richland	12209	7,601	4,608	38	3,284	3,109	175	27	4433	41	04
Sabine	10394	8,251	2,143	21	9,299	7,851	1,448	89	695	95	67
St. Bernard	16941	15,836	1,105	06	6,815	6589	226	43	879	40	20
St. Charles	10738	8,117	2,621	24	9,430	7,491	1,939	88	682	92	74
St. Helena	4345	2,263	2,082	48	1,716	1,549	167	39	1915	68	08
St. James	8856	4,892	3,964	45	6,856	4,381	2,475	77	1489	89	62
St. John	9261	4,982	4,279	46	6,945	4,020	2,925	75	1354	81	68
St. Landry	40532	25,550	14,982	37	32,395	21,521	10,874	80	4108	84	72
St. Martin	14445	9,781	4,664	32	11,249	8,468	2,781	78	1883	86	60
St. Mary	25167	17,991	7,176	28	13,757	11,004	2,753	55	4423	61	38
St. Tammany	21070	16,032	5,038	24	17,011	14,474	2,537	81	2501	90	50
Tangipohoa	31712	22,311	9,401	30	21,917	18,796	3,121	69	1280	84	33
Tensas	5820	2,287	3,533	61	950	950	0	16	3533	41	0
Terrebonne	29857	24,393	5,464	18	18,552	16,827	1,725	62	3739	69	31
Union	10027	7,021	3,006	30	6,584	5,983	601	66	2405	85	20

State Louisiana

County	VAP	WVAP	NVAP	%N	Reg.	WReg	NReg	% VAP Reg	VAP Reg	% W VAP Reg	% N VAP Reg	Remarks
Vermilion	22139	19,710	2,429	11	20,227	18,123	2,104	91	325	92	87	
Vernon	10547	9,279	1,268	12	8,615	8,008	607	82	8011	86	48	
Washington	23625	16,804	6,821	29	17,019	15,318	1,701	72	5120	91	25	
Webster	22758	15,713	7,045	31	7,324	8,448	113	32	6949	46	01	
W. Baton Rge	7476	3,974	3,502	47	3,843	2,840	1,003	97	2499	71	29	
W. Carroll	7560	6,171	1,389	18	1,999	1,976	23	26	1366	32	02	
W. Feliciana	3867	1,632	2,235	58	998	998	0	26	2235	61	0	
Winn	9380	6,790	2,590	28	7,632	6,514	1,118	81	1472	96	43	

Encouraging Evidence In Louisiana Voting

IT IS POSSIBLE to read too much into deLesseps Morrison's first-round lead in Louisiana's gubernatorial primary. The former mayor of New Orleans has always had a large and largely unshakeable personal following in and around his own South Louisiana bailiwick, but it has never been quite large enough to win a state-wide campaign—up to now. He has led the ticket in the first primary before, only to be ganged up on by the also-rans in the second round of fishing and bait-cutting.

It is also possible to read too little into Mr. Morrison's first-round lead, which normally would be regarded as substantial enough to bring into play the bandwagon factor.

If "Dellysoups," as the late and (as we now know) irreplaceable Earl Long used to call him, does manage to survive the run-off blood-letting, it will be possible to read a great deal into the accomplishment: Such a reversal of recent voter attitudes would have profound consequences for the state of Louisiana, would have some consequences regionally—although Louisiana is and always has been something of a special case, even for the South—and finally, would have some effect internationally, particularly among those Latin-American countries whose closest ties with the United States are commercial ties running through the great Port of New Orleans. The Latin Americans know deLesseps Morrison as a former United States ambassador to the Organization of American States and, as such, their steadfast — though never blindly uncritical — friend.

★ ★ ★

ALREADY, from the first primary placings alone, one can detect a desire on the part of the people of Louisiana to turn still farther away from the likeness presented to the rest of the world by a screaming minority of New Orleans mothers in the fall of 1960. All five of the serious candidates were called segregationists, but some professed themselves to be "more" segregationist than others, and the final returns showed the most unbuttoned of these—former Governor Robert F. Kennon and State Education Commissioner Shelby M. Jackson running fourth and fifth, respectively, well back in the field. Although the drumfire of anti-Kennedy campaigning had been considerably muted in the closing weeks, we can safely assume a continuing belief on the part of Mr. Jackson that the only way in which the Louisiana school system "failed" in the case of a Lee Harvey Oswald was in not force-feeding him enough of what the Shelby Jacksons of his country regard as "Americanism."

But it was the Kennon candidacy that was, in many ways, the most interesting of all. Here was a man who started out as a bona-fide no-nonsense economic conservative, a sort of spiritual forerunner of Barry Goldwater and such Goldwater disciples as the present governor of Oklahoma, Henry Bellmon. During his single term as governor of Louisiana, Mr. Kennon practiced what he preached, and, as a consequence, was, from all the evidence, saved from being defeated for re-election only by the non-succession clause in the Louisiana constitution. By then, the people of Louisiana had decided that they wanted another Long, Earl.

In his attempt at political reincarnation this year, Mr. Kennon largely submerged his economic conservatism to the most blatant sort of racism.

Similarly, Jimmie H. Davis, although he was never a "conservative" in any meaningful sense, came to power the first time as a "clean" candidate in a campaign in which race played no part. He came to power the last time by hollering "Nigger!" louder than anybody else, and with git-tar accompaniment and so did not have to pretend to fiscal conservatism.

We know what happened to Louisiana during these last few years. However, the really interesting question is, what happened to the principles of some of the men who have called themselves Louisiana's "leaders" during those same years? Ark. Gaz. 12/10/63

L.A. Reg. DATA

Afro-American 12-21-63

Louisiana primary sees vote bars fall in W. Feliciana

ST. FRANCISVILLE, La., —Unmentioned in most Dec. 8 newspaper accounts of the Louisiana primaries was the fact that colored people in West Feliciana parish voted for the first time since 1902.

The total number of colored people who came to the courthouse here to cast their votes was only 13.

But the precedent established was significant, in a parish where colored people faced intimidation by both threats and actual acts of violence in the course of CORE's voter registration campaign.

Among those who voted was the Rev. Joseph Carter, who was threatened with castration as he approached the courthouse on Oct. 17 to become the first colored person to register since 1902. Another voter was James Payne, who had been hit across the face with a rifle butt in an attempt to stop him from registering.

When the Rev. Mr. Carter first attempted to register in August, he was arrested for "disturbing the peace" and jailed overnight. He thereupon filed a $100,000 damage suit in Federal court accusing both the registrar and the sheriff of violating his civil rights.

AFL-CIO CAMPAIGNS TO INFORM MEMBERS

Union News 12/62

VEP

New Louisiana Registration Law Full of Tricks to Trip Voters

A campaign has been undertaken by the Louisiana AFL-CIO to familiarize local unions with new voter registration procedures to help union members and their families register despite new restrictive devices, State Council Pres. Victor Bussie announced.

Key to the new attempts to limit the vote is a series of written tests, many of which are loaded with trick questions, designed to keep thousands of people from registering.

In a letter to every local union in the state, Bussie said that he was "convinced that most working people who have little opportunity to keep abreast of governmental and political matters will fail these new tests unless they are given material beforehand to enable them to study for such tests."

Although the office of the Registrar of Voters was not making this material generally available, Bussie said the state AFL-CIO had secured copies of the material and the instructions issued to registrars under the law. The central body mailed copies of the 10 tests to locals and local central bodies, urged them to reproduce the material for their membership, and was also making copies available to locals unable to reproduce them.

"Remember, Louisiana will have a Governor's election in 1963," Bussie said in his letter, "and we must see to it that as many of our members as possible register immediately so that we can elect an administration that will treat Labor fairly."

The entire procedure is deliberately tricky, requiring the potential voter to complete a number of complicated interlocking forms, in addition to the citizenship test, before being eligible to register. Presumably the test will be administered uniformly to all citizens, instead of just to those registrars wish to exclude from voting.

But even so, the results will be discriminatory against many people who are not more than normally well-informed about the mechanics of government.

Some sample questions from the citizenship tests, of which there are 10 different sets, one of which is to be selected at random, and on each of which the applicant must answer four out of six correctly:

"The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—a. the national courts; b. the States; c. the people."

"Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the — a. State; b. Congress; c. President."

"Limits are placed on the right to vote by the — a. National Government; b. States; c. courts."

"A government in which people delegate authority to chosen officials is — a. a totalitarian state; b. a republic; c. a monarchy."

"The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called—a. delegated powers; b. denied powers; c. the final authority."

"Our Constitution has been changed — a. by the President; b. by the Congress and the people; c. by the Supreme Court."

In addition to providing copies of the questionnaires to locals, the State labor body has also provided a set of answers for union members to study. And, for the record, in case you find any of the above questions difficult, the official Louisiana answers to them are, in order, "c"; "a"; "b"; "b"; "a"; and "b".

OFFICIAL NOTICES OF LOCAL UNION ELECTIONS, Page 3

Non-whites now on all La. vote books

ST. JOSEPH, La. — The recent registration of 15 colored citizens in Tensas Parish ended an era in which some Louisiana parishes had no colored registrants since 1902. Now there are colored persons registered in every parish.

This accomplishment was announced by J. H. Roberson and confirmed by CORE Field Secretary Ronnie Moore, who for over a year has coordinated CORE's voter registration campaign in southeastern Louisiana.

P. F. Ellis, district deputy master of the Prince Hall Mason's grand lodge, was among the first to register. He reported that the registration officials were cooperative and that there was no attempt at intimidation.

the Afro-American
1-18-64

Louisiana Registration Data

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

BATON ROUGE STATE TIMES (La.)

P. 1A

Date MAR 13 1964

Vote Registration System Is Defended

By CHET FOLKES

Despite constant "harassment" by the U.S. Justice Department, the Louisiana system of voter registration will remain intact voter registrars from throughout the state were told here today.

Speaking at the first general session of the Louisiana Registrars of Voters Association convention at the Jack Tar Capitol House this morning, Hugh E. Cutrer Jr., director of the State Board of Registration, thanked the parish registrars for their continuing good service and cooperation despite the presence in some areas of U.S. Department of Justice officials.

"The big word this year is Bobby Kennedy and the Justice Department," he said, and added that he knew how many of them "were plagued by many suits" during the past year.

Cutrer also had words of warm praise for the state attorney general's office and Harry Kron, one of the assistant state attorneys general, "for doing a wonderful job in helping combat the justice department suits that have plagued us" this year.

He said, "We feel we have a wonderful program in this registration system."

Jack P. F. Gremillion, state attorney general, was the main speaker at the luncheon meeting of the convention at noon today, and Leander Perez, Plaquemines Parish political leader was slated to speak to the group tonight.

Other Speakers

Other speakers at the general session this morning were Mrs. Lillian Walker, representative-elect from East Baton Rouge Parish and W. E. Groves, consulting actuary. Mayor-President Christian, and Albert F. Fritchie Jr., vice president of the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce welcomed the group.

In outlining activity of the state board of registration during the past year, Cutrer said nine more parishes came under the permanent registration system, leaving only two parishes in the state which maintain the periodic registration system.

He said the order of the citizenship test questions were changed and distributed to registrars throughout the state and that the board worked with the legislative committee to see that several bills presented pertaining to registrars and registration were passed.

"This was election year and we managed to get the statistical reports out as speedily as was humanly possible so that total figures would be available for the election officials," Cutrer told the group.

He also said the board visited many registrars to see if any assistance was necessary, worked with various news media in making sure that accurate information was passed out to the public concerning voter registration, and distributed citizenship pamphlets to many citizens, as well as to the libraries and other organizations.

Yesterday meetings were held by the board of directors, the board of trustees and the Registrars of Voters Employe Retirement. The session was called to order and presided over by Myrth J. Judice, president of the association and registrar of Acadia Parish.

The convention ends tomorrow.

La. Reg.

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3

BATON ROUGE STATE TIMES (La.)

P. 6A

Date MAR 26 1964

Ascension, St James Parish

Report Voter Drive by CORE In 2 Parishes

6A

PLAQUEMINE (UPI) — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) will launch a voter registration drive in Ascension and St. James Parishes next month, it was reported Wednesday.

Dr. Berttrand Tyson, a Negro civil rights leader here, said six CORE task force workers will establish a headquarters April 1 at Donaldsonville in Ascension Parish.

Donaldsonville is on the West Bank of the Mississippi River about 40 miles south of Baton Rouge.

CORE has been spearheading a Negro voter registration drive in the Sixth Congressional District. However, last week a CORE spokesman said the militant integration group would open drives in Shreveport and Monroe.

La. Reg.

Rec'd 5/11/64

REPORT FOR MONTH EN

* Permanent Registration

Board of R
State
Bato

PARISH	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE VOTERS	NUMBER OF COLORED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE ILLITERATES	NUMBER OF COLORED ILLITERATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEMOCRATS	NUMBER OF WHITE DEMOCRATS
* Acadia	24,720	20,941	3,779	2,199	962	24,679	20,905
* Allen	10,196	8,320	1,876	268	225	10,165	8,299
* Ascension	12,165	9,585	2,580	193	290	12,146	9,574
* Assumption	7,403	5,341	2,062	570	346	7,392	5,336
* Avoyelles	15,418	13,644	1,774	493	514	15,378	13,613
* Beauregard	9,273	8,219	1,054	37	42	9,245	8,191
* Bienville	5,620	5,053	567	13	3	5,610	5,050
* Bossier	14,544	13,988	556	30	1	14,084	13,532
* Caddo	65,710	61,022	4,688	21	0	61,712	57,209
* Calcasieu	55,363	47,164	8,199	995	592	54,738	46,605
Caldwell	4,337	3,987	350	38	0	4,298	3,948
* Cameron	3,584	3,400	184	120	10	3,583	3,399
Catahoula	4,259	4,027	232	76	1	4,246	4,014
* Claiborne	5,439	5,366	73	9	0	5,427	5,357
Concordia	6,575	6,048	527	0	0	6,562	6,036
* DeSoto	6,746	5,979	767	0	0	6,709	5,958
* E. Baton Rouge	83,910	72,358	11,552	514	4	81,699	70,335
E. Carroll	1,986	1,865	121	1	0	1,978	1,857
* E. Feliciana	2,869	2,743	126	13	0	2,858	2,732
* Evangeline	17,086	13,963	3,123	1,752	1,372	17,070	13,951
Franklin	8,201	7,942	259	12	0	8,188	7,935
* Grant	6,418	5,804	614	143	42	6,404	5,796
* Iberia	22,511	17,987	4,524	1,498	1,570	22,405	17,885
* Iberville	10,620	7,604	3,016	239	141	10,544	7,569
* Jackson	7,310	6,192	1,118	32	15	7,286	6,175
* Jefferson	93,297	84,856	8,441	847	632	91,432	83,115
* Jefferson Davis	11,707	10,123	1,584	566	212	11,634	10,063
* Lafayette	38,335	32,433	5,902	1,311	1,366	37,072	31,321
* Lafourche	26,506	24,420	2,086	1,848	246	26,422	24,358
* LaSalle	7,025	6,761	264	6	[illegible]	7,001	6,737
Lincoln	8,960	7,736	1,224	0	[illegible]	8,835	7,669
* Livingston	14,393	12,974	1,419	52	80	14,374	12,955
Madison	2,806	2,539	267	60	0	2,789	2,522
Morehouse	7,793	7,387	406	0	0	7,740	7,340
Natchitoches	11,790	9,786	2,004	234	33	11,683	9,716
Orleans	197,906	163,121	34,785	794	353	194,424	160,310
* Ouachita	30,471	28,983	1,488	30	1	29,888	28,411
* Plaquemines	7,630	7,533	97	115	0	7,546	7,460
* Pointe Coupee	5,719	4,305	1,414	132	113	5,705	4,292
* Rapides	35,890	32,281	3,609	65	35	35,556	31,972
* Red River	3,584	3,507	77	45	0	3,578	3,501
Richland	6,149	5,867	282	15	0	6,125	5,845
* Sabine	10,086	8,711	1,375	273	123	10,058	8,692
* St. Bernard	18,265	17,589	676	296	70	18,252	17,577
* St. Charles	10,587	8,197	2,390	66	[illegible]	10,562	8,178
St. Helena	2,442	1,972	470	35	[illegible]	2,433	1,965
* St. James	7,239	4,692	2,547	54	239	7,217	4,674
* St. John	7,341	4,349	2,992	147	463	7,314	4,332
* St. Landry	33,721	22,809	10,912	1,558	2,419	33,498	22,620
* St. Martin	12,377	9,372	[illegible]	763	602	12,364	9,360
* St. Mary	17,590	14,437	3,153	235	217	17,480	14,337
* St. Tammany	21,297	18,393	2,904	75	186	21,056	18,238
* Tangipahoa	23,623	20,308	3,315	220	109	23,456	20,161
Tensas	2,131	2,096	35	25	0	2,100	2,066
* Terrebonne	21,062	19,324	1,738	829	70	20,877	19,165
* Union	7,482	6,639	843	44	5	7,451	6,630
* Vermilion	21,270	19,066	2,204	1,951	368	21,250	19,046
* Vernon	10,450	9,779	671	139	19	10,416	9,751
* Washington	18,039	16,400	1,639	63	0	17,973	16,377
Webster	11,831	11,357	474	0	0	11,667	11,198
* W. Baton Rouge	4,826	3,595	1,231	23	0	4,822	3,591
W. Carroll	4,224	4,161	63	0	0	4,206	4,143
W. Feliciana	1,326	1,313	13	7	0	1,325	1,312
* Winn	7,879	6,733	1,146	20	35	7,835	6,692
TOTALS	1,197,312	1,034,446	162,866	22,209	14,339	1,179,822	1,018,953
	100%	86.4%	13.6%	1.9%	1.2%	100%	86.4%
							98.6%

NG March 31, 1964

Istration
apitol
Rouge

NUMBER OF COLORED DEMOCRATS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF WHITE REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF COLORED REPUBLICANS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF WHITE OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF COLORED OTHER PARTIES	
3,774	35	32	3	6	4	2	
1,866	16	13	3	15	8	7	
2,572	19	11	8	0	0	0	
2,056	9	5	4	2	0	2	
1,765	25	20	5	15	11	4	
1,054	27	27	0	1	1	0	
560	5	3	2	5	0	5	
552	291	287	4	169	169	0	
4,503	3,383	3,311	72	615	502	113	
8,133	548	491	57	77	68	9	
350	8	8	0	31	31	0	
184	1	1	0	0	0	0	
232	7	7	0	6	6	0	
70	9	8	1	3	1	2	
526	13	12	1	0	0	0	
751	16	12	4	21	9	12	
11,364	999	963	36	1,212	1,060	152	
121	4	4	0	4	4	0	
126	6	6	0	5	5	0	
3,119	11	8	3	5	4	1	
253	11	7	4	2	0	2	
608	14	8	6	0	0	0	
4,520	102	98	4	4	4	0	
2,975	53	31	22	23	4	19	
1,111	17	12	5	7	5	2	
8,317	1,154	1,085	69	711	656	55	
1,571	43	37	6	30	23	7	
5,751	980	877	103	283	235	48	
2,064	63	44	19	21	18	3	
264	23	23	0	1	1	0	
1,166	65	55	10	60	12	48	
1,419	18	18	0	1	1	0	
267	13	13	0	4	4	0	
400	40	38	2	13	9	4	
1,967	48	30	18	59	40	19	
34,114	2,642	2,100	542	840	711	129	
1,477	549	540	9	34	32	2	
86	21	21	0	63	52	11	as of 2-1-64
1,413	14	13	1	0	0	0	
3,584	235	225	10	99	84	15	
77	5	5	0	1	1	0	
280	19	17	2	5	5	0	
1,366	28	19	9	0	0	0	
675	8	8	0	5	4	1	
2,384	18	14	4	7	5	2	
468	5	3	2	4	4	0	
2,543	21	17	4	1	1	0	
2,982	18	13	5	9	4	5	
10,878	165	155	10	58	34	24	
3,004	11	11	0	2	1	1	
3,143	105	95	10	5	5	0	
2,818	163	126	37	78	29	49	
3,295	75	65	10	92	82	10	
34	21	20	1	10	10	0	
1,712	126	111	15	59	48	11	
821	17	8	9	14	1	13	
2,204	20	20	0	0	0	0	
665	17	13	4	17	15	2	
1,596	29	17	12	37	6	31	
469	104	101	3	60	58	2	
1,231	4	4	0	0	0	0	
63	15	15	0	3	3	0	
13	1	1	0	0	0	0	
1,143	43	41	2	1	0	1	
160,369	12,575	11,403	1,172	4,915	4,090	825	
3.6%	100%	90.7%	9.3%	100%	83.2%	16.8%	
		1.0%			0.3%		

TP May 7, '64

PROFESSIONAL URGED AT POLL

Election Officer Under Civil Service Asked

La. Leg.

Orleans Parish Registrar of Voters A. P. "Tim" Gallinghouse Wednesday proposed passage of a law requiring the assignment of a professional election commissioner classified under civil service in each polling place in all primary and general elections.

Gallinghouse's proposal envisions that the professional commissioners would qualify for such status through civil service examination, but that they would be private citizens who would be paid only when serving as commissioners.

In primaries the names of three other commissioners would be drawn to serve in each polling place with the professional commissioner, Gallinghouse expained. This would make a total of four commissioners in each election precinct. The names of the other three would be drawn from lists submitted by candidates just as those of the five commissioners now required in each precinct are drawn under present law, he said.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

In general elections the system of one clerk and three commissioners would be continued. Besides the professional commissioners, the other commissioners would be of separate political parties, he explained.

In order to reduce the possibility of political manipulation in the assignment of professional commissioners, no professional commissioner would serve in the ward in which he resided, he said.

Gallinghouse, who is secretary of the Orleans Parish board of election supervisors, said that under the proposal the professional commissioner would be responsible for the operation of his polling place and his pay would be double that of other commissioners.

The plan would place the responsibility for expedition and accuracy in the submission of election returns, the registrar said.

OPTIONAL IN PARISHES

Under the proposed law each parish would have the option of adopting the system or of adhering to the existing system, he said.

John J. Caswell, chairman of the Orleans Parish Democratic Executive Committee, has urged enactment of a law under which all election commissioners would be required to pass an examination on election procedures and the names of commissioners would be drawn only from those of persons who had passed the examination.

Gallinghouse said that his plan would combine a civil service provision with the present system under which candidates submit the names of prospective commissioners.

Gallinghouse also said that he has proposed five other new laws pertaining to registration, some of which will be introduced in the House of Representatives Monday by Rep. Arthur A. Crais of the Eighth Ward.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED

The legislation proposed would:

1. Permit women who marry or any other persons who change their names through legal action to change their names on registration rolls by affidavit rather than having to re-register.

2. Authorize persons in the Armed Forces to reinstate their registrations by mail when they have lapsed because of failure to vote for two years, instead of requiring them to appear in person at the registration office; and extend the time in which registrations must be reinstated from 10 days to 30 days.

3. Clarify residence requirements for voter registration requiring that a person may register to vote only in the parish "where he ordinarily sleeps" or where he has applied for a homestead exemption.

4. Permit the present Ninth Ward branch registration office to move to a new location and serve both the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

5. Extend from the presently required three days to six days after an election the time in which boards of election supervisors must compile election returns. The law presently requires compilation of the returns before the voting machines are opened.

Crais will author all of the bills excepting those pertaining to commissioners and legal residence for voting. Rep. Philip C. Ciaccio and Reps.-elect Edward L. Boesch and Donald L. Fortier, all of the Ninth Ward, will join Crais in authoring the bill to provide for a branch registration office to serve both the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

La. Leg.

BW
WB
RTB
JD
BW
JS

STATE OF LOUISIANA
SECRETARY OF STATE
BATON ROUGE

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE

May 8, 1964

MAY 11 1964

DICKENS 4-0321
P.O. BOX 4125

Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker, Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

Enclosed is a list of the registered voters in the state of Louisiana.

Assuring you that it is always a pleasure to be of service and with kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Wade O. Martin, Jr.

Secretary of State

WOMjr/ak

Enclosure

GOP REGISTRY IN CITY GROWS

Democratic Total Drops by 64 to 193,530

10-23-64

The number of registered Republicans in New Orleans increased and the number of Democrats decreased in the period between Aug. 31 and the close of registration for the Nov. 3 general election on Oct. 2, according to figures made public by Orleans Parish Registrar of Voters A. P. Gallinghouse.

Total registration for Orleans Parish is 197,951, which represents a net increase of only 899 over the Aug. 31 figure of 197,052. Democratic registration dropped by 64 to 193,530, while Republican registration increased by 945 to 3,411. Registration of persons who are members of other parties or are without party affiliation increased by 218 to 1,010.

Registration of white persons increased from 161,980 to 162,127, while Negro registration increased from 35,072 to 35,824.

Registration totals by wards are as follows:

Ward	Total	White	Negro
1	2,267	1,701	566
2	3,151	1,652	1,499
3	9,207	8,539	668
4	15,015	14,404	611
5	8,777	7,251	1,526
6	3,960	3,223	737
7	26,098	18,560	7,538
8	17,341	16,735	606
9	32,181	24,670	7,511
10	5,535	4,187	1,348
11	8,064	4,860	3,204
12	9,730	7,280	2,450
13	8,969	7,105	1,864
14	16,069	15,384	685
15	13,111	11,490	1,621
16	5,555	4,595	960
17	12,921	10,491	2,430
Total	197,951	162,127	35,824

La Reg.

copy

STATE OF LOUISIANA
SECRETARY OF STATE

DICKENS 4-0321
P. O. BOX 4125
BATON ROUGE, LA.
70804

WB
JMV

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE

NOV 2 1964

October 30, 1964

Mrs. Jane Bond Moore, Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Moore:

In accordance with your request of October 27, 1964, I am enclosing herewith a Statement of Registered Voters in and for the State of Louisiana. You will note, however, that the official figures do not appear for the Parish of Orleans. If you want a copy of the official figures when they are received, please let me know.

Assuring you that it is always a pleasure to be of service to you and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Wade O. Martin Jr.

Secretary of State

WOMJr/sm

Enclosure

Orleans Parish
TR = 197951
NR = 162127
NR 35824

Times-Pic, 10/23/64

STATE OF LOUISIANA
SECRETARY OF STATE

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE

DICKENS 4-0321
P. O. BOX 4125
BATON ROUGE, LA.
70804

October 29, 1964

NOV 2 1964

WB
JML

Mrs. Jane Bond Moore, Research Assistant
Voter Education Project
Room 206 - 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Moore:

In accordance with your request of October 27th, this is to advise you that we are presently in process of printing a Statement of Registered Voters, and as soon as this publication is available for distribution we will forward a copy to you.

Assuring you that it is always a pleasure to be of service, and with kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Wade O. Martin Jr.

Secretary of State

WOMjr/cam

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED VOTERS --OCTOBER 3, 1964

PARISH	1 Total Number of Registered Voters as of October 3, 1964	2 Total Number of White Voters Registered as of October 3, 1964 (Male)	2 (Female)	3 Total Number of Colored Voters Registered as of October 3, 1964 (Male)	3 (Female)	4 Number of Voters of Native Birth	5 Number of Voters of Foreign Birth	6 Number of Voters Who Write Their Name (White)	6 (Colored)	7 Number of Voters Who Make Their Mark (White)	7 (Colored)	8 Democrat	9 PARTY AFFILIATION Republican	10 States' Rights	11 Independent or no party	12 Other
ACADIA	23767	10663	7524	1749	1811	23672	95	18201	2718	1986	862	23224	37	0	6	
ALLEN	10227	4522	3421	1112	772	10158	34	8083	1663	260	221	10191	31	2	13	
ASCENSION	11256	4112	3946	1332	1116	11222	34	8692	2188	116	260	11314	42	0	0	
ASSUMPTION	7674	2800	2341	1019	914	7664	10	4646	1646	445	287	7662	10	0	2	
AVOYELLES	14913	7054	6183	947	829	14875	38	12747	1296	469	461	14558	41	3	11	
BEAUREGARD	8584	4035	3461	754	594	8449	35	7407	1013	29	35	8437	39	0	8	
BIENVILLE	5591	2444	2513	289	245	5585	6	4999	581	8	3	5578	7	0	6	
BOSSIER	15533	7613	7321	274	325	15430	103	14906	598	28	1	14570	632	10	301	
CADDO	67316	29405	31457	2290	2664	66702	614	62345	4954	17	0	62317	4401	143	453	2
CALCASIEU	55131	24314	22614	3486	4233	54744	387	46010	7633	968	580	54364	685	1	81	
CALDWELL	4147	1722	1564	167	144	4132	15	3738	361	28	0	4111	8	27	1	
CAMERON	3596	1622	1778	112	80	3589	1	3280	180	120	10	3588	2	0	0	
CATAHOULA	4316	2092	1988	127	109	4306	0	4004	255	76	1	4303	7	2	4	
CLAIBORNE	5325	2599	2670	40	56	5324	1	5222	96	7	0	5215	44	0	6	
CONCORDIA	6168	2824	2681	268	295	6166	2	5445	559	10	4	6152	16	0	0	
DeSOTO	6679	2916	2924	369	480	6662	17	5832	849	0	0	6622	33	1	23	
EAST BATON ROUGE	81763	38451	37322	3366	6624	81630	833	75258	11956	515	4	84734	1765	18	1246	
EAST CARROLL	2075	897	1042	79	57	2073	2	1938	136	1	0	2051	18	0	6	
EAST FELICIANA	2968	1300	1426	61	121	2947	1	2725	182	1	0	2843	9	1	5	
EVANGELINE	17191	7415	6646	1546	1596	17182	9	12315	1773	1740	1363	17170	14	0	7	
FRANKLIN	7824	3824	3716	126	158	7812	12	7528	285	12	0	7796	23	0	5	
GRANT	6584	3284	2682	394	224	6580	4	5823	576	143	42	6564	19	0	1	
IBERIA	22006	9132	8538	2214	2122	21897	109	16301	2930	1364	1406	21862	140	0	4	
IBERVILLE	10393	3917	3505	1427	1544	10292	101	7203	2542	219	129	10300	72	0	21	
JACKSON	7322	3041	3037	521	723	7315	7	6048	1229	30	15	7233	78	0	11	
JEFFERSON	94007	44687	41743	4158	4119	93293	1314	85664	7248	766	329	92402	1403	4	708	
JEFFERSON DAVIS	11605	5253	4803	756	793	11568	37	9518	1349	538	200	11494	78	0	33	
LAFAYETTE	35116	16450	15303	3226	2637	34911	205	30154	4447	1299	1366	36512	1360	0	244	
LAFOURCHE	31751	13170	11618	1018	845	31735	16	22461	1730	1827	2332	21657	52	12	0	
LaSALLE	7235	3560	3461	116	156	7229	4	6401	268	20	4	7208	24	0	1	
LINCOLN	8251	3472	3467	558	756	8239	12	6437	1314	0	0	8119	65	2	65	
LIVINGSTON	14575	6847	6329	718	701	14482	93	13167	1341	49	78	14551	23	1	0	
MADISON	2761	1284	1153	130	164	2744	17	2426	294	47	0	2741	17	0	3	
MOREHOUSE	5151	3726	1962	196	245	5159	22	7[illegible]	491	2	0	5062	103	3	13	
NATCHITOCHES	11726	4912	4834	561	1122	11693	33	9677	1469	66	14	11600	66	15	45	
ORLEANS *	197751	TOTAL 162127		TOTAL 35624								194356	3411			
OUACHITA	31931	14754	14834	841	903	31155	176	29366	1743	27	1	30554	739	18	15	
PLAQUEMINES	7723	4136	3491	56	40	7610	113	7514	96	113	0	7625	25	0	75	
POINTE COUPEE	5849	2418	1966	766	749	5569	30	4253	1403	131	112	5582	17	0	0	
RAPIDES	32248	16126	16330	1565	2227	32037	211	32317	3788	139	4	35769	377	49	53	
RED RIVER	3626	1737	1793	42	54	3625	1	3525	96	2	0	3618	7	0	0	1
RICHLAND	6064	2853	2835	156	225	6062	7	5675	380	13	1	6030	31	0	8	
SABINE	10101	4700	4635	728	638	10090	11	8462	1243	273	123	10050	51	0	0	
ST. BERNARD	19107	9369	9056	329	353	18815	292	18321	657	104	25	19081	20	1	5	
ST. CHARLES	10311	4149	3520	1147	1195	10253	58	7916	2222	57	120	10281	23	2	5	
ST. HELENA	2619	1244	1016	221	334	2619	1	2024	438	35	72	2616	11	2	1	
ST. JAMES	7148	2394	2217	1318	1219	7125	23	4561	2315	50	222	7124	23	0	1	
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	7484	2432	2045	1618	1391	7464	20	4548	2559	127	450	7457	20	0	7	
ST. LANDRY	32456	11850	10245	5385	4946	32369	87	20763	8040	1428	2235	32147	242	3	64	
ST. MARTIN	12579	5048	4299	1890	1292	12565	14	8476	2568	401	614	12534	29	0	16	
ST. MARY	17996	7520	6962	1601	1613	17900	96	14547	2997	235	217	17832	155	0	9	
ST. TAMMANY	21157	9251	9099	1452	1355	20988	169	18282	2641	68	166	20921	164	3	69	
TANGIPAHOA	23165	10277	9941	1440	1507	22887	278	19723	3146	195	101	22934	130	0	101	
TENSAS	2204	1081	1067	40	20	2197	17	2148	60	6	0	2180	26	3	5	
TERREBONNE	20771	10340	8752	938	767	20704	73	18413	1580	719	65	20521	164	0	92	
UNION	7398	3345	3189	369	495	7393	5	6489	859	45	5	7378	15	0	5	
VERMILION	21155	10425	8547	1127	1056	21124	31	17108	1829	1864	354	21120	34	0	1	
VERNON	10655	5124	4847	316	368	10625	30	9538	665	133	19	10613	23	0	19	
WASHINGTON	17429	7510	7849	750	884	17357	72	15738	1634	57	0	17336	61	0	32	
WEBSTER	12565	5797	5805	317	486	12778	27	12002	803	0	0	12555	174	11	65	
WEST BATON ROUGE	4851	[illegible]	1739	599	646	4869	18	3614	1245	23	0	4881	6	0	0	
WEST CARROLL	4154	2029	2049	27	49	4150	4	4078	76	0	0	4133	19	1	1	
WEST FELICIANA	1430	661	676	35	56	1428	2	1344	85	1	0	1403	26	1	0	
WINN	8122	3571	3356	532	643	8114	8	6927	1142	20	33	8068	51	1	2	
TOTAL (UNOFFICIAL)	1201785											1178991	17457			
* DOES NOT INCLUDE OFFICIAL REPORT		TOTAL COLORED		PARISH												
SUB-TOTAL IN THREE ORLEANS PARISH	100383	51541	42342	6367	6518	99774	603	85561	11819	1407	1347	98461	1046	340	3184	3

Orleans

COORDINATING COUNCIL OF
GREATER NEW ORLEANS
P. O. BOX 5107
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA

FEB 1965

Current

WD-

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 1

APPLICANT MUST CORRECTLY ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING SIX QUESTIONS SO AS TO EVIDENCE AN ELEMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AN ATTACHMENT THERETO, AND A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The President of the United States can be impeached and removed from office after a trial by --

   a. the United States Supreme Court.
   b. the United States Senate .
   c. a vote of the people.

2. Only the National Government has the authority to --

   a. make treaties with foreign countries.
   b. make laws.
   c. carry out laws.

3. The state governments have the authority to --

   a. admit new states into the Union.
   b. set up local governments within the state.
   c. declare war.

4. The National Government has the authority to --

   a. set up a state church.
   b. set up county governments.
   c. tax goods coming into the United States.

5. Our form of government, in which we elect officers to act for us is called a --

   a. republican form of government.
   b. limited government.
   c. a congressional form of government.

6. In order for a person to seek the office of United States Senator, he shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least --

   a. ten years.
   b. seven years.
   c. nine years.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

File VEP 4-23

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD Form No. 2

APPLICANT MUST CORRECTLY ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING SIX QUESTIONS SO AS TO EVIDENCE AN ELEMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AN ATTACHMENT THERETO, AND A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The Louisiana Legislature is composed of --

   a. two houses.
   b. one house.
   c. the governor and the department heads.

2. The system of courts in the State is called the --

   a. executive branch of the government.
   b. state judiciary.
   c. Senate.

3. Federal laws are enforced by the --

   a. Congress.
   b. President of the United States.
   c. National courts.

4. The Vice-President of the United States is elected by --

   a. all the people.
   b. Congress.
   c. the Electoral College.

5. The Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy is the --

   a. Secretary of Defense.
   b. Secretary of War.
   c. President of the United States.

6. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the United States more than --

   a. once.
   b. three times.
   c. twice.

Applicant's answer must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

THIS CARD MUST BE RETURNED TO THE REGISTRAR.

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD Form No. 3

APPLICANT MUST CORRECTLY ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING SIX QUESTIONS SO AS TO EVIDENCE AN ELEMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AN ATTACHMENT THERETO, AND A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The purpose of the National Courts is to --

   a. interpret the laws.
   b. make the laws.
   c. carry out the laws.

2. The number of electors from Louisiana that vote in the Electoral college for President and Vice-President is --

   a. eight.
   b. ten.
   c. twelve.

3. The Congress may propose amendments to the United States Constitution by a vote in each of the two houses of --

   a. two-thirds.
   b. majority.
   c. three-fourths.

4. The Congress shall assemble at least once every --

   a. two years.
   b. six months.
   c. year.

5. When the Congress passes a law that violates the United States Constitution, the Federal Courts --

   a. refuse to follow the law.
   b. send the law back to Congress to be changed.
   c. ask the President to veto the law.

6. The United States Senate is composed of the following number of Senators, from each state --

   a. four.
   b. two.
   c. eight.

APPLICANT'S ANSWERS MUST BE PROVIDED ON FORM NO. 11 FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR FOR THE PERMANENT RECORDS.

THIS CARD MUST BE RETURNED TO THE REGISTRAR.

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 4

APPLICANT MUST CORRECTLY ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING SIX QUESTIONS SO AS TO EVIDENCE AN ELEMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AN ATTACHMENT THERETO, AND A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Each of the fifty states has a --

   a. law making body of one house.
   b. Constitution.
   c. President.

2. The members of the United States House of Representatives are elected every--

   a. six years.
   b. four years.
   c. two years.

3. The members of the United States Senate are elected every --

   a. four years.
   b. six years.
   c. two years.

4. The Speaker of the United States House is chosen by the --

   a. Senators.
   b. Representatives.
   c. Electoral College.

5. The Executive power shall be vested in the --

   a. Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.
   b. United States Congress.
   c. President of the United States.

6. The President of the United States shall have the power to make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the --

   a. United States Senate.
   b. United States House of Representatives.
   c. United Nations.

APPLICANT'S ANSWERS MUST BE PROVIDED ON FORM NO. 11 FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR FOR PERMANENT RECORDS.

THIS CARD MUST BE RETURNED TO THE REGISTRAR

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD Form No. 5

APPLICANT MUST CORRECTLY ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING SIX QUESTIONS SO AS TO EVIDENCE AN ELEMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AN ATTACHMENT THERETO, AND A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The President of the United States Senate is the --

   a. majority leader.
   b. Vice-President of the United States.
   c. Speaker.

2. Before a person can become United States Representatives, he shall have reached the age of --

   a. twenty-eight.
   b. thirty.
   c. twenty-five.

3. In the event that the President of the United States dies, his successor shall be the --

   a. Speaker.
   b. Vice-President.
   c. Secretary of State.

4. To become President of the United States, a person must be a citizen of the U. S. for --

   a. nine years.
   b. life.
   c. fourteen years.

5. All legislative powers granted in the United States Constitution shall be vested in the --

   a. Congress.
   b. Electoral College.
   c. United States Supreme Court.

6. When the President of the U.S. is tried by the Senate on impeachment charges, the presiding officer is the --

   a. U. S. Attorney General.
   b. Speaker of the House.
   c. Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

APPLICANT'S ANSWERS MUST BE PROVIDED ON FORM NO. 11 FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR FOR PERMANENT RECORDS.

THIS CARD MUST BE RETURNED TO THE REGISTRAR

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 6

APPLICANT MUST CORRECTLY ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING SIX QUESTIONS SO AS TO EVIDENCE AN ELEMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AN ATTACHMENT THERETO, AND A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITIZENSHIP UNDER A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Before a person can become a U. S. Senator, he shall have reached the age of --

   a. twenty-five.
   b. thirty.
   c. thirty-five.

2. The power to lay and collect taxes, borrow money and declare war is in the hands of the --

   a. U. S. Supreme Court.
   b. President of the U. S.
   c. Congress.

3. The National Government can use authority --

   a. which is given it by the Constitution.
   b. which is not given it by the Constitution.
   c. which it receives from the United Nations.

4. The people vote for Presidential electors in --

   a. January.
   b. November.
   c. December.

5. The Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy is the --

   a. Secretary of Defense.
   b. President of the United States.
   c. Secretary of War.

6. The President of the U. S. can be impeached and removed from the office after trial by --

   a. the U. S. Supreme Court.
   b. a vote of the people.
   c. the U. S. Senate.

APPLICANT'S ANSWERS MUST BE PROVIDED ON FORM NO. 11 FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR FOR PERMAMENT RECORDS.

THIS CARD MUST BE RETURNED TO THE REGISTRAR

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

FORM NO. 7

APPLICANT MUST CORRECTLY ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING SIX QUESTIONS SO AS TO EVIDENCE AN ELEMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, AN ATTACHMENT THERETO, AND A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The Preamble to the Constitution of the U. S. states that the Constitution is established by the --

   a. Congress.
   b. General Assembly.
   c. people of the U. S.

2. The sole power to try all Federal impeachments shall be in the hands of the--

   a. U. S. Attorney General.
   b. U. S. Senate.
   c. U. S. Supreme Court.

3. Amendments to the United States Constitution must be ratified by a number of States equal to --

   a. majority.
   b. two-thirds.
   c. three-fourths.

4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for U. S. Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the --

   a. Legislature of each state.
   b. U. S. Congress.
   c. U. S. Senate.

5. The President of the U. S. Senate is --

   a. Vice-President of the U. S.
   b. Speaker.
   c. Majority leader.

6. Our form of government, in which, we elect officers to act for us, is called --

   a. a republican form of government.
   b. a limited government.
   c. a Congressional form of government.

7. Before a treaty can become effective, it must be approved by the --

   a. U. S. House of Representatives.
   b. U. S. Senate.
   c. U. S. Supreme Court.

APPLICANT'S ANSWERS MUST BE PROVIDED ON FORM NO. 11 FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR FOR PERMANENT RECORDS.

THIS CARD MUST BE RETURNED TO THE REGISTRAR

INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRARS

STEPS OF PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY REGISTRARS AND THEIR DEPUTIES ACCORDING TO LOUISIANA LAW

1. The Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall interview and give examinations to only one applicant at a time. Applicants should not be near each other, in order to keep one from interfering with another during registration and examination. No other person shall be present for any purpose except the authorized representative of the State Board of Registration. During these examinations, no applicants except those being registered by the Registrar or his deputy should be permitted in the Registrar's office.

2. Have applicant properly identified.

3. If applicant has been registered in another parish of the state, take up registration card or certificate from previous parish or have applicant sign affidavit to be returned to his former parish for cancellation.

4. Registrar shall furnish applicant with card (identified as Form 11), so applicant can do the following:

   A. Execute affidavit.

   B. Read and write a portion of the preamble to the United States Constitution from dictation by the Registrar.

   C. Take citizenship test for registration.

   In order to have applicant complete his citizenship test, the Registrar must have applicant select one of ten cards numbered Form No. 1 through Form No. 10, which cards contain the questions for such test. Cards for selection should be displayed, face-down, to the applicant. After applicant selects his card, the Registrar, for identification, immediately circles in ink the number of the card selected by applicant, in the space provided on Form No. 11 entitled (Question Form Selected).

   D. Complete balance of Form No. 11 which includes parish, date, signature of applicant, ward, precinct and address.

5. Registrar shall choose at random one of the five LR-1 cards; and after filling out applicant's home address, ward and precinct the registrar hands the form to applicant for completion. In the case of a married woman, Registrar should instruct her to write her first name, maiden name or initial, and married name.

(Over)

6. Applicant should not be qualified or rejected by the Registrar or Deputy until all forms are completed.

7. If applicant fails the citizenship test on Form No. 11 or fails to properly fill out Form LR-1, both cards should be attached and filed alphabetically as provided by law.

8. If applicant correctly fills out application (Form LR-1) and passes the citizenship test appearing on Form No. 11, Form No. 11 is to be attached to Form LR-1 for permanent filing. Applicant should then sign permanent registration voting certificate in duplicate, in case of permanent registration, or, where four year registration is in effect, the applicant must sign the proper precinct register, and the Registrar or Deputy must write out a registration certificate and give same to applicant. (In case of permanent registration, the confirmation post card notice is filled in later by the Registration Office and mailed to the address as shown on the registration application).

Former Test

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(Circled letters denote proper answers)

1. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of--

   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   (c.) the people.

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the--

   a. National Government.
   (b.) States.
   c. courts.

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called--

   (a.) delegated powers.
   b. denied powers.
   c. the final authority.

4. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the--

   (a.) State.
   b. Congress.
   c. President.

5. The State governments have the authority to--

   a. admit new States into the Union.
   (b.) set up local governments within the State.
   c. declare war.

6. The chief work of the Congress is to--

   (a.) make the laws for the Nation.
   b. explain the laws.
   c. make treaties.

7. The Members of the House of Representatives are called--

   a. judges.
   (b.) Congressmen.
   c. Senators.

8. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the--

a. State legislature.
b. voters.

9. The judges of the national courts hold office--

a. for five years.
b. for life if they obey the laws.
c. for twenty years.

10. The legislative branch of the State government--

a. makes the laws for the State.
b. tries cases in the courts.
c. explains the laws.

11. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and--

a. register.
b. pay all of his bills.
c. have his picture taken.

12. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the--

a. ballot.
b. platform.
c. candidate.

13. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people--

a. make wise votes.
b. forget to vote.
c. do not stay at home.

14. The Articles of Confederation are--

a. the Constitution we now have.
b. a plan for State government.
c. an early plan of government for the original 13 States.

15. The curch that we attend is chosen--

a. by the National Government.
b. by ourselves.
c. by the Congress.

16. Our Constitution has been changed--

a. by the President.
b. by the Congress and the people.
c. by the Supreme Court.

17. The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by--

a. the State legislatures.
b. the people of the States.
c. the Congress.

18. Laws for the District of Columbia are made--

a. by the State of Maryland.
b. by the Congress.
c. by the people who live there.

19. The President of the Senate gets his office--

a. by election by the people.
b. by election by the Senate.
c. by appointment by the President.

20. The mail carrier is paid by the--

a. city.
b. State.
c. United States Government.

21. Presidential candidates are nominated--

a. by State Legislatures.
b. by National Conventions.
c. by the people.

22. The President is elected--

a. by the Congress.
b. by the direct vote of the people.
c. by the people through electors.

23. The President must be at least--

a. twenty-five years old.
b. thirty years old.
c. thirty-five years old.

24. The President gets his authority to carry out laws--

a. from the Declaration of Independence.
b. from the Constitution.
c. from the Congress.

25. The President is elected--

a. for four years.
b. for six years.
c. for life.

26. The general plan of a State government is given--

a. in the Constitution of the United States.
b. in the laws of the Congress.
c. in its own State constitution.

27. Most States have a lawmaking body made up--

a. of two houses.
b. of one house.
c. of the governor and the department heads.

28. The system of courts in a State is called--

a. the executive branch of the government.
b. the State judiciary.
c. the Senate.

29. The name of our first President was--

a. John Adams.
b. George Washington.
c. Alexander Hamilton.

30. Money is coined by--

a. the States.
b. the people.
c. the National Government.

31. The Congress cannot regulate commerce--

a. between States.
b. with other countries.
c. within a State.

32. The Congress cannot establish--

a. churches.
b. courts.
c. banks.

33. A government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is--

a. a totalitarian state.
b. a republic.
c. a monarchy.

34. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the--

a. few.
b. majority.
c. male citizens.

35. The (U. S.) Supreme Court is made up of--

a. 9 Justices.
b. 6 Justices.
c. 5 Justices.

36. United States judges obtain their offices through--

a. election by the people of their districts.
b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate.
c. appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

37. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has--

a. Senators.
b. Representatives.
c. Senators and Representatives.

38. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon--

a. the voters.
b. the population.
c. the electors.

39. All bills of revenue (tax) must begin in--

a. the Senate.
b. the Supreme Court.
c. the House of Representatives.

40. It is important for every voter--

a. to vote as others tell him to vote.
b. to vote for the most popular candidate.
c. to vote for the best qualified candidates.

41. In case of impeachment of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is--

a. the Vice President.
b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
c. Chief Justice of the United States.

42. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, or earnings from his property is--

a. an income tax.
b. a poll tax.
c. a sales tax.

43. The tax we pay on our property is--

a. a business tax.
b. a property tax.
c. an inheritance tax.

COMPLIMENTARY SAMPLE APPLICATION

file for Registration data

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FORM

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

Parish of State of Louisiana

Ward No._____

Prect. No._____

Cert. No._____

I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana.

My name is Mr.—Mrs.—Miss _____ I was born in the State (or country) of_____, Parish (or county) of_____, on the_____day of _____, in the year_____. I am now_____years,_____months and_____days of age. I have resided in this State since_____, in this Parish since_____, and in Precinct No._____, in Ward No._____of this Parish continuously since_____. I am not disfranchised by any provisions of the Constitution of this State. The name of the householder at my present address is _____. My occupation is_____My color is_____My sex is_____I am not now registered as a voter in any other Ward or Precinct of this State, except_____ My last registration was in Ward_____ Precinct_____ Parish_____. I am now affiliated with the_____Party.

In each of the following items the applicant shall mark through the word "have" or the words "have not" so that each item will show a true statement about the applicant:

I have (have not) been convicted of a felony without receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchise.

I have (have not) been convicted of more than one misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of ninety (90) days or more in jail for each such conviction, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of six (6) months or more in jail, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within one year before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have (have not) lived with another in "common law" marriage within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

TURN CARD OVER

I have (have not) given birth to an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector. (The provisions hereof shall not apply to the birth of any illegitimate child conceived as a consequence of rape or forced carnal knowledge.)

I have (have not) acknowledged myself to be the father of an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector. I do hereby solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully and fully abide by all the laws of the State of Louisiana, so help me God.

Signature _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me: _____

(Deputy) Registrar

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

CHANGE OF NAME

I am now Mr.—Mrs.—Miss _____ Date of change_____

Nature of change _____

REMARKS

_____

_____

The following information forms no part of the application but is for use of the registration records:

Parish of_____, State of Louisiana. Date_____, 19____.

Address _____. Color of eyes_____.

Mother's first or maiden name_____. Name of employer_____

Property owner_____. Tenant_____. Boarder_____.

RTB
file to Registration

INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRARS CCGNO

STEPS OF PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY REGISTRARS AND THEIR DEPUTIES ACCORDING TO LOUISIANA LAW

1. The Registrar or Deputy Registrar shall interview and give examinations to only one applicant at a time. Applicants should not be near each other, in order to keep one from interfering with another during registration and examination. No other person shall be present for any purpose except the authorized representative of the State Board of Registration. During these examinations, no applicants except those being registered by the Registrar or his deputy should be permitted in the Registrar's office.

2. Have applicant properly identified.

3. If applicant has been registered in another parish of the state, take up registration card or certificate from previous parish or have applicant sign affidavit to be returned to his former parish for cancellation.

4. Registrar shall furnish applicant with card (identified as Form 11), so applicant can do the following:

   A. Execute affidavit.
   B. Read and write a portion of the preamble to the United States Constitution from dictation by the Registrar.
   C. Take citizenship test for registration.

   In order to have applicant complete his citizenship test, the Registrar must have applicant select one of ten cards numbered Form No.1 through Form No. 10, which cards contain the questions for such test. Cards for selection should be displayed, face-down, to the applicant. After applicant selects his card, the Registrar, for identification, immediately circles in ink the number of the card selected by applicant, in the space provided on Form No. 11 entitled (Question Form Selected).

   D. Complete balance of Form No. 11 which includes parish, date, signature of applicant, ward, precinct and address.

5. Registrar shall choose at random one of the five LR-1 cards; and after filling out applicant's home address, ward and precinct the registrar hands the form to applicant for completion. In the case of a married woman, Registrar should instruct her to write her first name, maiden name or initial, and married name.

6. Applicant should not be qualified or rejected by the Registrar or Deputy until all forms are completed.

7. If applicant fails the citizenship test on Form No. 11 or fails to properly fill out Form LR-1, both cards should be attached and filed alphabetically as provided by law.

8. If applicant correctly fills out application (Form LR-1) and passes the citizen ship test appearing on Form No. 11, Form No. 11 is to be attached to Form LR-1 for permanent filing. Applicant should then sign permanent registration voting certificate in duplicate, in case of permanent registration, or, where four year registration is in effect, the applicant must sign the proper precinct register, and the Registrar or Deputy must write out a registration certificate and give same to applicant. (In case of permanent registration, the confirmation post card notice is filed in later by the Registration Office and mailed to the address as shown on the registration application).

3-La. Regis.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST ON OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT
Proper Answer in Parenthesis -()-

1. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of --
   a. the national courts
   b. the States
   (c.) the people

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the --
   a. National Government
   (b.) States
   c. Courts

ambiguous

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called --
   (a.) delegated powers
   b. denied powers
   c. the final authority

4. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the --
   (a.) States
   b. Congress
   c. President

5. The State governments have the authority to --
   a. admit new States into the Union
   (b.) set up local governments within the State
   c. declare war

6. The chief work of the Congress is to --
   (a.) make the laws for the Nation
   b. explain the laws
   c. make treaties

7. The Members of the House of Representatives are called --
   a. judges
   (b.) Congressmen
   c. Senators

8. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the --
   a. State legislature
   (b.) voters

but see #1

9. The judges of the national courts hold office --
   a. for five years
   (b.) for life if they obey the laws
   c. for twenty years

10. The legislative branch of the State government --
   (a.) makes the laws for the State
   b. tries cases in the courts
   c. explains the laws

CCGNO

11. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and --

(a.) register
b. pay all of his bills
c. have his picture taken

12. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the --

a. ballot
(b.) platform
c. candidate

13. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people --

forget?

a. make wise votes
(b.) forget to vote
c. do not stay at home

14. The Articles of Confederation are --

a. the Constitution we now have
b. a plan for State government
(c.) an early plan of government for the original 13 States

15. The church that we attend is chosen --

a. by the National Government
(b.) by ourselves
c. by the Congress

16. Our Constitution has been changed --

ambiguous

a. by the President
(b.) by the Congress and the people
c. by the Supreme Court

17. The Seventeenth-Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by --

but see # 8

a. the State legislatures
(b.) the people of the States
c. the Congress

18. Laws for the District of Columbia are made --

a. by the State of Maryland
(b.) by the Congress
c. by the people who live there

19. The President of the Senate gets his office --

(a.) by election by the people
b. by election by the Senate
c. by appointment by the President

20. The mail carrier is paid by the --

a. city
b. State
(c.) United States Government

21. Presidential candidates are nominated --

a. by State Legislatures
(b.) by National Conventions
c. by the people

CCGNO

22. The President is elected --
   a. by the Congress
   b. by the direct vote of the people
   (c.) by the people through electors

23. The President must be at least --
   a. twenty-five years old
   b. thirty years old
   (c.) thirty-five years old

24. The President gets his authority to carry out laws --
   a. from the Declaration of Independence
   (b.) from the Constitution
   c. from the Congress

ambiguous

25. The President is elected --
   (a.) for four years
   b. for six years
   c. for life

26. The general plan of a State government is given --
   a. in the Constitution of the United States
   b. in the laws of the Congress
   (c.) in its own State constitution

27. Most States have a lawmaking body made up --
   (a.) of two houses
   b. of one house
   c. of the governor and the department heads

28. The system of courts in a State is called --
   a. the executive branch of the government
   (b.) the State judiciary
   c. the Senate

29. The name of our first President was --
   a. John Adams
   (b.) George Washington
   c. Alexander Hamilton

30. Money is coined by
   a. the States
   b. the People
   (c.) the National Government

31. The Congress cannot regulate commerce --
   a. between States
   b. with other countries
   (c.) within a State

32. The Congress cannot establish --
   (a.) churches
   b. courts
   c. banks

33. A government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is --
   a. a totalitarian state
   (b.) a republic
   c. a monarchy

ideological

CCGNO

34. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the --

ideological - majority of what? See #1 + 8

a. few
(b.) majority
c. male citizens

35. The (U.S.) Supreme Court is made up of --

(a.) 9 Justices
b. 6 Justices
c. 5 Justices

36. United States judges obtain their offices through --

a. election by the people of their districts
b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate
(c.) appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate

37. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has --

a. Senators
b. Representatives
(c.) Senators and Representatives

38. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon --

a. the voters
(b.) the population
c. the electors

39. All bills of revenue (tax) must begin in --

a. the Senate
b. the Supreme Court
(c.) the House of Representatives

40. It is important for every voter --

a. to vote as others tell him to vote
b. to vote for the most popular candidate
(c.) to vote for the best qualified candidate

41. In case of impeachement of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is --

a. the Vice-President
b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives
(c.) Chief Justice of the United States

42. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, or earnings from his property is --

(a.) an income tax
b. a poll tax
c. a sales tax

43. The tax we pay on our property is --

a. a business tax
(b.) a property tax
c. an inheritance tax

CCGNO

COMPLIMENTARY SAMPLE APPLICATION

Compliments of
Coordinating Council of
Greater New Orleans
2700 S. Claiborne Ave.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana

Ward No. 7

Prct. No. 28

Cert. No. _____

I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana.

My name is Mr.—Mrs.—Miss _____ I was born in the State (or country) of _____, Parish (or county) of _____, on the _____ day of _____, in the year _____. I am now _____ years, _____ months _____ days of age. I have resided in this State since _____, in this Parish since _____, and in Precinct No. _____, in Ward No. _____ of this Parish continuously since _____. I am not disfranchised by any provisions of the Constitution of this State. The name of the householder at my present address is _____. My occupation is _____ My color is _____ My sex is _____ I am not now registered as a voter in any other Ward or Precinct of this State, except _____ My last registration was in Ward _____ Precinct _____ Parish _____. I am now affiliated with the _____ Party.

In each of the following items the applicant shall mark through the word "have" or the words "have not" so that each item will show a true statement about the applicant:

I have (have not) been convicted of a felony without receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchise.

I have (have not) been convicted of more than one misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of ninety (90) days or more in jail for each such conviction, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of six (6) months or more in jail, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within one year before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have (have not) lived with another in "common law" marriage within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

TURN CARD OVER

I have (have not) given birth to an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector. (The provisions hereof shall not apply to the birth of any illegitimate child conceived as a consequence of rape or forced carnal knowledge.)

I have (have not) acknowledged myself to be the father of an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector. I do hereby solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully and fully abide by all the laws of the State of Louisiana, so help me God.

Signature _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me: _____

(Deputy) Registrar

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

Date_____ Address_____ Ward No._____ Prect. No._____ Cert. No._____

CHANGE OF NAME

I am now Mr.—Mrs.—Miss _____ Date of change_____

Nature of change _____

REMARKS

_____

_____

The following information forms no part of the application but is for use of the registration records:

Parish of_____, State of Louisiana. Date_____, 19____.

Address _____. Color of eyes_____

Mother's first or maiden name_____. Name of employer_____

Property owner_____. Tenant_____. Boarder_____.

(10,000)

(195774)

N.O. $500 from OPC

3320 5140 2991 39161 1408

SELC POINTE COUPÉE, IBERVILLE W. BATON ROUGE, CADDO, W. CARROLL (52020)

29,417 4695 8551 3055 5068

NAA BATON ROUGE, CADDO, LAFAYETTE, CALCASIEU, PLAQUEMINES, ST. LANDRY, (67249)

16463 5421 3657 4385

OUCHITA, MADISON, TENSAS, E. CARROLL

justice

Hyd

Nelson

1006 6333 6295

SWCC St. Helena, Tangipahoa, ~~Natchitoches, Bienville~~, E. Feliciana, WASHINGTON 5489

4876

W. Feliciana

Washington 5489

E. Carroll 4385

Ouachita

Plaquemines

Madison 5421

15295

Tensas 3657

W. Feliciana 4876

8533

final 3000.00

NAA 5th Cong Dist

Jeneda	6108
Ouachita	16463
E. Carroll	4385
Madison	5421
Tensas	3657
Plaquemines	3055
	39089

final 3400.00

SELC 4th Dist

Caddo	39161
De Soto	6540
Claiborne	5271
Bienville	4282
Webster	7316
	62570

Belton

Final opp. $4,000 CORE must carry on program in 8 outlying areas in con to anything in 1st Cong. of E.B.R. committees with effectiveness in 9 outlying

UNDEQUAR 3545

W. FELICIANA
E. "
St. Helena
Tangipahoa
Washington
} 1888.00

64687

CORE

Pointe Coupee 576 20-2213-393
Iberville 11451-17.6-7000.00
W. Baton Rouge

4th 31.7 3360.00
5th 28.3 2999.80
6th 39.9 4229.40
10,589.20

E. Baton Rouge 13.40.71
Rest of Dist 2888.69

SWCC MISSELA
4229.40
5930.40
10149.60

NAA MISSELA
2999.80
6510.80
9510.60

SELC
3360.00
3230.80
6590.80

T-P 7-17-62

E. Baton Rouge Registrar Jodie Smith says about 10,500 Negroes + 64,000 whites reg. to vote on July 27

Farmer at S.S. Conference

Dante Cooper
Felicianna
St Helena
Washington
Tangipahoa

File Ja Reuist.

VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY
MONROE, LOUISIANA

	NAME	RESULTS	REMARKS
1.	Grace Knapper 2402 Grammont FA 2-1883	Disqualified on Constitution	One year college student
2.	Pearlie Bowie 4101 Harvey	Disqualified on Constitution	
3.	Mrs. Victoria Dossey 3801 Carver	Tuesday: Disqualified, not right papers. Thursday: Disqualified on Constitution	Waited all day
4.	Mr. Willie Haynes 1701 Hollywood Drive	Qualified	
5.	Mr. Robert Jefferson 1711 Hollywood Drive	Qualified	
6.	Lugean Harper 2304 Calupso	Disqualified on Constitution	
7.	Mr. Samuel Elmore 606 Haynes West Monroe	Disqualified on Constitution	
8.	Mr. Jessie Smith 4112 Beale	Disqualified on Constitution	Waited all day
9.	Mrs. Elnora Mickel 3906 Church	Disqualified on Constitution	Waited all day
10.	Mrs. Pashion Hartwell 3908 Wiley	Disqualified on Constitution	Waited all day
11.	Mr. Frank Hartwell 3908 Wiley	Disqualified on Constitution	Waited all day
12.	Mr. Allen Jamison #10 Solomon's Alley	Wrong credentials	

End of Thursday Morning
September 6, 1962
Recorded by Miss S. McCoy

John Brooks gone to WB in Washington 9-18-62

VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY -- 2

Thursday Afternoon
Septmeber 6, 1962

	NAME	RESULTS	REMARKS
13.	Mrs. Alice Proctor 104 Short Oak	Disqualified on Constitution	
14.	Rev. Gus Salusberry 4116 Elm	Disqualified on Constitution	
15.	Mrs. Annie Mae Jenkins 1909 Flynn	Disqualified on Constitution	See separate report on what registrar said to her
16.	Mrs. Irene Smith 3716 Owl	Disqualified	
17.	Mr. Gus Campbell 1908 Flynn	Wrong credentials	
18.	Mrs. Martha A. Jefferson 101 S. 22nd	Wrong credentials	
19.	Willie B. Smith #2 S. 21st	Wrong credentials	
20.	Rosetta Blackmon 118 S. 21st	Wrong credentials	
21.	Mr. Maurice Bledsoe 2408 Grammont	Qualified	
22.	Mr. Bobbie Saucer 1900 Adam	Disqualified on Constitution	Gave the test before the registration form. See separate report.

SUMMARY

Only two persons were allowed in the office at a time. The registrar would not show the persons their mistakes. The applicants were rushed through in the afternoon session. They came out and asked what group or organization sent them and what group did they belong to. One woman was told not to come back the next day especially at 4:45 P.M.

VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY
Monroe, Louisiana

Date: September 10, 1962

NAME	RESULTS
1. Nathan Jones 308 So. 22nd	Hadn't been a resident for six months
2. J. B. Cyrus Rt. 1, Box 298	Disqualified (householder's name)
3. Lucinda Longs 4000 Elm	Disqualified
4. Joycelyn Gunn 403 No. 25th	Qualified
5. Lou Taylor	Qualified (Remarks.. You've might've passed-after signing qualified slip.)

Date: September 11, 1962

1. Mr. J. B. Cyrus 9:35-10:20	Disqualified on Constitution
2. Pearlie Bowie 9:50-10:40	Disqualified on Constitution
3. Virgie Mickel 3:15	Wrong credentials
4. Elmora MicKel	Disqualified
5. Pashion Hartwell	Disqualified
6. Frank Hartwell	Didn't get waited on
7. Rev. Gus Saulsberry	Disqualified

Date: September 12, 1962
Time: 1:00 P.M.

1. Mr. Hartwell	Qualified
2. Mrs. Hartwell	Disqualified
3. Mrs. Elnora Mickel	Disqualified
4. Rosetta Blackmon	Disqualified

VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY -- 2

		RESULTS
5.	Martha Ann Jefferson	Disqualified
6.	James Harris	Qualified
7.	Lavern Jones	Waited all evening
8.	Carrie Smith	Disqualified

Date: September 13, 1962
Time: Morning

1.	Arlease Baxter 307 Morton 9:30	Wrong credentials
2.	Rosa D. Barfield 1400 Rodgers 10:20	Wrong credentials
3.	Carrie Smith 3015 Pearl 9:55	Qualified

Time: Afternoon

4.	Evon Bailey 2203 Short Washington 1:25	Wrong credentials (not enough)
5.	Woodrow Benton 2107 Flynn 1:45-1:47	Wrong credentials (not enough)
6.	Shirley Ann Brooks 206 No. 23rd 1:30-1:35	Not enough credentials
7.	Rosetta Blackmon 1:55-2:20	Disqualified
8.	Victoria Dossey 2:37-3:15	Disqualified (fifth try)
9.	Wilbert Reed 1600 Ford St. 2:05-2:15	Not enough identification Returned at 3:20
10.	Pearlie Bowie 4101 Harvey St. 3:00-4:45	Qualified (fifth try)

VOTER REGISTRATION SURVEY -- 3

NAME	RESULTS
11. Pashion Hartwell 3:00-3:20	Disqualified on Constitution (fifth try)
12. Frankie Hartwell 3:55	Waited all evening
13. Virgie Mickel 3805 Wiley St. 3:55-4:45	Qualified
14. Delores W. Adler 811 So. 19th St.	Not enough identification (second try)
15. Irene Chamblies 903 So. 19th St.	Waited all evening, didn't get a chance to register
16. Doris W. Peevy 810 So. McGuire Ave.	Wrong credentials
17. Doris D. Allen	Didn't get a chance to register
18. James Harris	Didn't get a chance to register

Reasons for rejection - Caddo psh. La.

Insufficient I.D. - Mailed letter of reference
Res. in state 40 yrs.

Failure to Mark out Courtesy titles which did not apply.

Required letter from reg. Voter for I.D. - Resident in psh. 17 yrs.

Insufficient I.D. - Ins. Policy - Bank rect. book with 1 yr. Cont. deposits. Resident 17 years in parish.

Insufficient I.D. - H.S. diploma; Student I.D. Card. 5 yrs. res. in psh.

Unsatisfactory filling out of form

28 rejections

22 did not know reason for rejection.

Taken from SCLC records
9-6-62

File Ja.
Resist.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
Sent us by Geo. Brooks.

file Ja Resist.

P.O. Box 513
Monroe, Louisiana
October 10, 1962

The United States Justice Department
Civil Rights Division
Washington, D.C.

OCT 17 1962

OCT 17 1962

Dear Sirs:

The Monroe, Louisiana branch of the N.A.A.C.P. request that you take whatever steps are necessary to halt various discrimatory practices being employed by the Registrar of Voters .. Mrs. Mae Lucky.

Specifically we would like the following practices stopped:

I. LITERACY TEST...It is our belief that this test was devised to limit the number of Negro Voters. In numerous cases the Registrar would refer to a "book" in determining whether or not the applicant had correctly answered the questions. This lead us to conclude that the State of Louisiana is asking its citizenery to know more about the constitution than the persons administering the test. We also conclude that many law abiding, tax-paying citizens of color will be excluded from the voters rolls because of this rigid test. They will be called upon to meet all requirements of citizens, but will be denied their full rights as citizens, especially the right to vote. Our request of you is that you file suit at once .. on the legality and constitutionality of this new literacy test on our behalf.

II. Atmosphere in OUACHITA PARISH COURT HOUSE .. The Monroe Branch N.A.A.C.P. is protesting the general hostile attitude found in the Parish Court House. On many occasions our people were told to leave the building, others were told to leave the hallway at once, others were made to stand when there were seats available. On September 12, 1962 .. one of our youth .. Miss Sarah McCoy was arrested .. because she had been told to leave the building and never return .. When she did return .. she was promptly arrested. She is now on bail awaiting trial on the charge of vagrancy. These acts of hostility were performed by the Sheriff of Ouachita Parish and in some cases his Deputies. This we protest and seek an end to it. Our directive to you .. SEEK AN INJUNCTION preventing any person from interfering with persons seeking to register and persons who are assisting our people in seeking their rights.

III. Attitude of REGISTRAR OF VOTERS .. Mrs. Mae Lucky .. Ouachita Parish. The Monroe Branch N.A.A.C.P. would like to have the following practices stopped:
(a) Any word, action, or deed that could be interperted as being hostile toward an applicant or other intersted citizens.
(b) Any word, action, or deed that would serve to slow down the process of getting registered.
(c) Any word, action, or deed that would deter an applicant in his attempt to register.

The Monroe Branch N.A.A.C.P. documented various incidents that prove beyond a doubt that the Registrar of Voters is not conducting her office as it should be. One perfect example of this is:

> Mrs. Elouise Emmerson Ward has been a voter in Ouachita Parish for many years. She was a voter under her maiden name .. Miss Elouise Emmerson. Recently she went to the Registrar's Office to have her name changed to Mrs. Elouise Emmerson Ward. The Registrar should have taken her original application form from a file, turned the form over on the back and made the necessary change of name. Instead .. the Registrar .. took the permanent registration certificate of this person from a large book and said ... you are no longer a voter. Mrs. Ward questioned her actions but was told to become a voter again.. she must re-register. When Mrs. Ward attempted to re-register.. she was refused a card because she did not have "proper" identification papers. Mrs. Ward left and returned the next day. She was allowed to fill out cards and take test .. but was failed. This woman who has voted for so long is no longer a voter .. Why? Because she got married.

COPY

The Monroe Branch N.A.A.C.P. believe we are justified in asking that the United States of America act now to protect us from further incidents. We insist that your department FILE SUIT AT ONCE.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Dr. John I. Reddix,
President

/s/ Miss A. M. Pierce,
Secretary

MONROE BRANCH N.A.A.C.P.
P.O. Box 513
Monroe, Louisiana

file La Parish, JM
2

November 7, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I am enclosing affidavits from Mrs. Elvira Whitaker, Earl A. Ambeau, Jr., Mrs. Delores L. Evans, and Thomas Whitaker, all residents of Iberville parish, Louisiana, complaining that they have been discriminated against by the registrar in that parish.

These complaints were submitted to us by Ronnie M. Moore, CORE Field Secretary, who works out of the CORE Field Office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The CORE group has planned a parish-wide voter registration campaign in Iberville parish beginning November 12, 1962, but it appears that almost no Negro in that parish has been able to register since the registrar starting using the new Louisiana literacy test.

Any assistance your office can offer in removing these discriminatory barriers will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc
cc: Mr. Ronnie Moore
Mr.James Farmer

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 5, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NOV 6 1962

Dear Mr. Branton:

After spending about two weeks in Iberville Parish, I was able to persuade four persons to sign the enclosed complaints contending voter discrimination in the above mentioned parish. Mr. Mc Cain suggested that I forward these complaints to you. He has duplicate copies in his possession.

We have scheduled a parish wide voter registration campaign in Iberville beginning November 12, 1962. If you could get some federal action on these complaints by that time, it would help our drive and maybe we shall be able to get a few persons registered. According to residents in Iberville, no one has been able to register since the registrar has been using Louisiana new system of the literacy test, writing the preamble to the U. S. Constitution and etc.

I have met a similar situation in St. Helena parish. As soon as possible, I shall forward you some complaints from St. Helena.

Very truly yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P. S. My left margin is broken.

RMM:rmd

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs Elnira Whitaker deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Rt. 1 Box 45 St. Gabriel, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since May 1961.

3. That he has completed 11 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton R. Dardenne

5. That on June 14, 196 2, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: Under Louisiana law after leaving East Baton Rouge parish and residing in Iberville parish for six months, I had the right to transfer my registration or to re-register in Iberville Parish. Disregarding Louisiana law, the registrar refused to register me without comment. He just said, "No."

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Don Lorraine

Witness Willie Bell Taylor

Mrs Elnira Whitaker

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Earl Alton Ambeau Jr deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Box 91 Carville, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since

~~May 1940~~.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton R. Dardenne

5. That on June 12, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of ~~Iberville~~ Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar just looked at me and turned me down without even giving me a chance to take the constitutional test or anything else.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Alton Jones

Witness [illegible]

Earl A. Ambeau Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Dolores L. Evans deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

2007 Meriam Street, Placquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1959.

3. That he has completed 16 (College Education) years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton R. Dardenne

5. That on Sept. 14 (?), 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar refused me because I made one error on the literacy test which is a recent voter registration requirement under Louisiana law. However, the registrar did not tell me the error. Furthermore, I contend that I did not make an error.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness David McFarland

Witness A. Richardson

Mrs. Dolores L. Evans

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Thomas Whitaker deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Rt. 1 Box 45 ~~Sixxxxxxx~~ St. Gabriel, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since May 1961.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton R. Dardenne

5. That on June 14, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: Under Louisiana law after leaving East Baton Rouge parish and residing in Iberville parish for six months, I had the right to transfer my registration or re-register in Iberville parish. Disregarding the law, the registrar refused to register me without comment. He just said, "No, I can't do it."

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Dare Lorraine

Witness Willie Bell Taylor

Thomas Whitaker

Four file vote complaints in La.

afro-amer. 11/17/62

IBERVILLE, La. — Four persons denied the right to register and vote in Iberville parish, have filed complaints with the U.S. Department of Justice.

One of the four, Earl Ambeau Jr., said in his complaint: "The registrar just looked at me and turned me down without even giving me a chance to take the constitutional test or anything else."

Another, Mrs. Deloris Baand, charged that the registrar Milton Dardenne had accused her of an error in her literacy test but had declined to state what the error was. "I contend I did not make an error," she said in her complaint.

* * *

THE OTHER two — Thomas Whitaker and Mrs. Elvira Whitaker — who had moved more than six months ago from East Baton Rouge parish, claimed their right to transfer registration to Iberville parish. The registrar, without any explanation, simply refused to register them.

Ronnie Moore, a CORE field secretary, is heading CORE's voter registration drive in this area. Other states where CORE has been active in voter registration are South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. —A Miamian, **William J. Stirrup**, has been appointed parade marshal for the Orange Blossom Classic and Festival set for Dec. 7-8. He succeeds **Elliott J. Pieze**, who died of a heart attack Oct. 27 en route to broadcast a Florida A. and M. University — Tennessee State University football game.

JM
File La. resist.

November 27, 1962

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
Field Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Carey:

As we discussed in our phone conversation today I am attaching hereto the complaints regarding voter registration in Iberville parish, Louisiana. These were mailed to us by Ronnie M. Moore, CORE Field Secretary and have been signed by the following:

Rev. Samuel Singleton	Mrs. Louiser Parker
Henry Smith, Jr.	Earl Hamilton, Jr.
Albert Provo	Albertha Anderson
Ora Lee Williams	Mrs. Lovenia Mitchell
Spiner Gordon	Lillian Pierre
Mrs. Deloris Lage Evans	Rebecca Johnson
Lydia Ruffin	

It is my understanding that you, or someone from the CORE national office will personally take these down to Washington in the next few days and present them to Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.
cc Ronnie Moore

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Arthur J. Goldberg
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Lillian Smith
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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chairman
Henry Hodge
vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

regional representatives
Gladys Harrington
Walter Hayes
William Larkins
Evelyn J. Rich
Frank Robinson
Sterling Stuckey
Earl L. Walter

STAFF
Thomas Gaither
Richard Haley
Genevieve Hughes
James T. McCain
Joseph P. Perkins, Jr.
field secretaries
Gordon R. Carey
field director
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
November 21, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Voter Education Project
c/o Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Room # 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am enclosing 13 more complaints of voter discrimination in the parish of Iberville. Due to the fact that the Negro residents are willing to continue to fight for first class citizenship at the polls, we are continuing our voter registration drive for an additional month and we setting up a permanent clinic program.

Today, in Baton Rouge, the Louisiana State Sovereignty Commission is meeting to discuss ways and means of counteracting our registration drives in the Sixth Congressional District. We need some federal action to defeat such massive resistance to Negro suffrage.

Mr. Jim Mc Cain should forward to you within a few days two complaints of voter discrimination in Saint Helena Parish. In this parish, we have had poor participation on the behalf of the Negro residents in our registration drives because of fear and apathy. We have had very little success at the registrar's office. It took me several weeks to persuade two persons sign complaints. Federal action on these two complaints will help a great deal.

To prepare potential voters to meet Louisiana qualifications for registration, we must do the following: (1) teach the preamble to the United Constitution, (2) administer and grade a constitutional test of 47 questions of which only 4 out 6 answers must be correct to qualify, and (3) teach how to fill out the enclosed application form. If the right to vote is to be protected for all citizens, this system on literacy and constitutional law must be tested in our federal courts.

Any assistance your office or the federal government can offer in removing these discriminatory impediments will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM:rmm

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Ku Samuel Singleton deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 569 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1947.

3. That he has completed 14 years of schooling, (2 years at Leland College) and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar failed to inform me of the error which he claimed I made. I contend that I made no error.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Louiser Parker deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 468 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1927.

3. That he has completed 5 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 196 2, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar gave her one card and one pencil. She attempted to fill the card out and she was stopped by the registrar in a very rude and insulting manner and she was told to come back in ten days.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Henry Smith Jr. deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

208 Rich Street, Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1948.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: After the registrar's deliberation with an unknown person of the White Citizens and State Sovereignty Commission, he told me just to come back in ten days without any further deliberation or comments. My contention is that I made no error.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Earl Carruthers Jr. deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

~~208 Rice Street~~ 241 Gauthier Street, Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since ~~1940~~ 1942.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar did not tell him of his error and he was told just to come back in ten days and that he contends that he did not make an error on his test or application form.

After deliberation with an unkown party for final approval, the registrar made the above steps to turn him down as a registrant. He contends that the unidentified person is apparently a member of the State Sovereignty Commission and White Citizens Council.

[illegible]

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Albert Provo deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 457 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1916.

3. That he has completed 6 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar just gave me a card and no directions whatsoever. Then he said, "Write what ya see" Then he demanded the card and said, "Come back in ten days." I just had the card in my possession less than a minute. As I was leaving, the registrar said, "Don't send no more, the first ones were better."

Complaint filed with ~~Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore,~~ Agent)

in the presence of : Witness George F. DeLandes Jr.

Witness [illegible]

x Albert Provo

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville.

COMPLAINT

Albertha Anderson deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 135 A Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1948.

3. That he has completed 4 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 14, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar was in a rush and claimed to be busy. He turned me down without reason. He told me to come back in 30 days.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Ora Lee Williams deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 457 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1942.

3. That he has completed 4 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar requested that I interpret two constitutional questions and in less than one minute without giving me the test or application form, he turned me down and told me to come back in ten days.

Complaint filed with [illegible]

in the [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Lovenia Mitchell deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 437 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1902.

3. That he has completed 5 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: He gave me a card and which I attempted to fill out and less than one minute, the registrar demanded the card back. The registrar then said, "Come back in ten days, the first ones were better, don't bring no more."

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of: Witness [illegible]

Witness [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Spiner Jordan deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

723 Harmason Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1945.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, ~~and that he believes that he meets all of the qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said State,~~ and that he is a registered voter.

4. That he ~~believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by~~ Contends that the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, ~~solely because he is a Negro,~~ and that the said Registrar is named below: Milton Dardenne, personally insulted Negro applicants by roughly and loudly speaking to them without cause.

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of ~~registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.~~ TRANSPORTING potential voters.

6. That the Registrar ~~failed to register him, and that~~ tried to instill fear in Negro applicants. he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro, and that he and others do not receive the same service and courteous assistance as White persons obviously receive.

Additional comments: The registrar's office is very hostle. All persons in his office try to speak roughly and all discourage Negro applicants. Under Louisiana law, no one other than the registrar or his assistants and potential registrants should be in his office at any time. However, Negro application forms and tests are submitted to an unidentified party for final approval and I contend that the unkown person is a member of the White Citizens Council and State Sovereignty Commission.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Harris Neck Project)

in the capacity of Witness [illegible]

Lillian Pierre deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

426 Center Street, Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1927.

3. That he has completed 6 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November ~~22~~, 14, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar's aid turned me down without even looking at my test and application form. Then the registrar's assistant said, "If it was left up to me, the other one (a Negro) would not a' passed either." I was told to come back in 30 days.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness [illegible]

Witness Mrs. Elsie F. Armstrong

Lillian Pierre

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Delaria Lago Gerunde deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

2007 Mariam Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1959.

3. That he has completed 16 (Public School Teacher) years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 13, 196 2, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: She has filed a complaint with the Justice Department through Mr. Wiley Branton of the Southern Regional Council. However, after several citizens of Iberville Parish told the registrar of the federal participation, the registrar called her by phone less than five minutes after learning of this fact and requested that she come down get her registration credentials because he was in error, because he was busy. However, no one else was in the office except herself at the time the registrar claims to be busy.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

In the presence of : Witness

Witness

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

X Mrs. Rebecca Johnson deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 435 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1922.

3. That he has completed 4 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on November 20, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar insulted me by speaking to me roughly. He was closing his office early for no stated reason. He just said, "Don't bring no more (Negroes)" The registrar turned me down after giving me a card which I had for less than minute; then he demanded the card back.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Boozie M. Moore)

In the presence of: Witness [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Lydia Ruffin deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1 Box 436 Plaquemine, La.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1909.

3. That he has completed 5 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Milton Dardenne

5. That on ~~November 20~~, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The registrar gave me a card and demanded it back in less than one minute saying, "If you can't read it, come back in ten days."

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (Ronnie Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness [illegible]

Witness [illegible]

FORM OF REGISTRATION DOR REGISTRATION
(For Study Purpose Only)

SAMPLE
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

Ward No._____

Precinct No._____

Residence No._____

I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana. My name is Mr. Mrs. Miss_____. I was born in the state of_____Parish of_____on the_____ day of _____, in the year_____. I am now_____years____months and ___days of age. I have resided in this state since____, in this parish since_____, and in precinct No.___, in ward No.___ of this parish continuously since_____. I am not disfranchised by any provisions of the constitution of this state. The name of the house-holder at my present address is _____. My occupation is_____ My color is_____. My sex is_____. I am not registered as a voter in any other ward or precinct of this state, except_____ My last registration was in Ward___, Prencinct___, Parish_____ I am now affiliated with the_____Party.

In each of the items, the applicant shall mark through the word have or words have not so that each item will show show a true statement about the applicant.

I have (have not) been convicted of any misdeameaner and sentenced to a term of ninety (90) days or more in jail for each conviction, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have not (have) been convicted of a felony without receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchaise.

I have (have not) been convicted of any misdeameanor and sentenced to a term of six (6) months or more in jail, other than traffic and/or game law violations, within one year before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have not (have) lived with another in common law marriage with in five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have (have not) given birth to an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector (The requirement herein shall not apply to the [illegible]

I have not (have) acknowledged myself to be the father of an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

Signature_____.

Sworn to and subscribed before me:_____
(Deputy) Registrar

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Date_____Address_____

Ward No._____Precinct_____Certificate No._____.

Date_____New Address_____

Ward No._____Precinct No._____ Cert. No._____

CHANGE OF NAME

I am now Mr., Mrs., Miss _____

Date of change _____Nature of change_____

REMARKS

_____

_____

The following information forms no part of the application but is for use of the registration records. Color of eyes_____
Mother's first or maiden name_____Name of employer_____
_____Property owner?_____Tenant?_____Boarder?_____

_____

WHEN YOU GO TO REGISTER:

Remember to carry substantial proof that you have lived in Louisiana for one year.

The following is an example of how to figure your age to the exact years, months, and days:
Subtract your birthdate (year, month, day) from the present date (year, month, day).

YEAR	MONTH	DAY
1962	10	23
1922	2	20
40	8	3

ANSWER: 40 years, 8months, and 3 days old.

The following example is more difficult than the first example:

YEAR	MONTHS	DAYS
1962	5	23
~~1934~~	~~10~~	~~31~~

YEAR	MONTH	DAY
	16	
1961	~~4~~	53
~~1962~~	~~5~~	~~23~~
1934	10	31
27	6	22

As you can see, we cannot take 31 days from 23 days nor can we take 10 months from 5 months, therefore, we must borrow to make 23 and 5 large enough to subtract 31 and 10.

The first step is to borrow one month (which is equal to 30 days) from the 5 months (which leaves 4 months) and add the 1 month (30days) to the 23 days, making 30+23=53 days. The second step is to borrow one year (which is 12 months) from 1962 (which leaves 1961) and add the 12 months (equal to the 5 months) [illegible]

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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regional representatives

PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

November 27, 1962

Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 28 1962

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed are copies of the 2 most recent complaints received from Ronnie Moore in St. Helena Parrish.

As per our conversation of today, I am making an appointment with the Justice Department for Jim McCain and myself early next week at which time we will file these 2 complaints as well as the 13 from Iberville Parrish.

I understand that you are forwarding to me the originals of the 13 complaints from Iberville.

Best Wishes,

Gordon

Gordon R. Carey
Program Director

GRC/mm

Vote registrar under fire resigns pleading ill health

afro-amer. 12/8/62

IBERVILLE, La.— Milton Dardenne, the registrar named in 17 recent voter-bias complaints filed with the U.S. Department of Justice, has resigned because of "ill-health."

In reporting his resignation, TV Station WDSU in New Orleans said friends of Dardenne had attributed his "ill-health" to the colored registration drive in this area which is headed by Ronnie Moore, CORE field secretary. The complaints to the Department of Justice were an outcome of this campaign.

However, no immediate era of voting justice in Iberville parish is anticipated a core aide said, because, to replace Dardenne, the police jury has named Mrs. Ella Billings, a member of the White Citizens Council.

Nevertheless, the spokesman said, CORE is pursuing its voter education campaign. Since Dardenne's resigation, 10 non-whites have been registered and 23 rejected. Of the latter, some plan to file complaints with the Justice Department, he said.

JAN 14 1963

January 11, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Roy Wilkins
Dr. John A. Morsell
Mr. Wiley Branton

FROM: John M. Brooks

TO BECOME A VOTER IN LOUISIANA:

The applicant is tested on six questions. He must answer four of the questions correctly.

The registrar has ten different sets of questions. He may use any one of these sets in testing an applicant.

Applicant must also demonstrate his ability to read and write from dictation by the registrar of voters from the preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America.

JMBrooks/pgb
Enclosures

3- Louisiana - Registration

SAMPLE

CITIZENSHIP TEST FOR REGISTRATION

Circle letter indicating your answers to the four numbered questions you have chosen.

1. a b c	3. a b c	5. a b c
2. a b c	4. a b c	6. a b c

La. Constitution, Artcle VIII Sec 1 (d)LRS 18:31 (2)

The above qualification test and registration application form provided for by Act 63 of 1962 (Form 1r 1) were received by me from the _____ Parish Registrar of Voters upon my request, and I have signed both for acknowledgement and identification with my application to register.

Date _____ 196___ _____
Applicant for Registration

Ward ____ Prect ____ Address _____

SAMPLE

AFFIDAVIT

Question Form Selected
Circle One

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

_____, Louisiana DATE _____
I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I WILL FAITHFULLY AND FULLY ABIDE BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE AND THAT I AM WELL DISPOSED TO THE GOOD ORDER AND HAPPINESS THEREOF.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 19____

_____
Applicant Signature

_____
(Deputy) Registrar

APPLICANT SHALL DEMONSTRATE HIS ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE FROM DICTATION BY THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS FROM THE PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USA.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the USA (Article VII, 1(c) (7) La. Constitution

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 1

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The church that we attend is chosen—
   - a. by the National Government.
   - b. by ourselves.
   - c. by the Congress.

2. The President must be at least—
   - a. twenty-five years old.
   - b. thirty years old.
   - c. thirty-five years old.

3. It is important for every voter—
   - a. to vote as others tell him to vote.
   - b. to vote for the most popular candidates.
   - c. to vote for the best qualified candidates.

4. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

6. The President of the Senate gets his office—
   - a. by election by the people.
   - b. by election by the Senate.
   - c. by appointment by the President.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 2

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The Congress cannot regulate commerce—
   a. between States.
   b. with other countries.
   c. within a state.

2. The general plan of a State government is given—
   a. in the Constitution of the United States.
   b. in the laws of the Congress.
   c. in its own State constitution.

3. The name of our first President was—
   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

4. The President gets his authority to carry out laws—
   a. from the Declaration of Independence.
   b. from the Constitution.
   c. from the Congress.

5. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the—
   a. State.
   b. Congress.
   c. President.

6. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and—
   a. register.
   b. pay all of his bills.
   c. have his picture taken.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 3

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
   a. National Government.
   b. States.
   c. courts.

2. The Articles of Confederation are—
   a. the Constitution we now have.
   b. a plan for State governm ent.
   c. an early plan of government for the original 13 States.

3. The mail carrier is paid by the—
   a. city.
   b. State.
   c. United States Government.

4. The President is elected—
   a. for four years.
   b. for six years.
   c. for life.

5. The name of our first President was—
   a. John Adams. .
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

6. The Congress cannot establish—
   a. churches.
   b. courts.
   c. banks.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 4

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

2. The President is elected—
   - a. by the Congress.
   - b. by the direct vote of the people.
   - c. by the people through electors.

3. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the—
   - a. few.
   - b. majority.
   - c. male citizens.

4. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people—
   - a. make wise votes.
   - b. forget to vote.
   - c. do not stay at home.

5. A government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is—
   - a. a totalitarian state.
   - b. a republic.
   - c. a monarchy.

6. Laws for the District of Columbia are made—
   - a. by the State of Maryland.
   - b. by the Congress.
   - c. by the people who live there.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 5

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The legislative branch of the State government—
   a. makes the laws for the State.
   b. tries cases in the courts.
   c. explains the laws.

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
   a. National Government.
   b. States.
   c. courts.

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called—
   a. delegated powers.
   b. denied powers.
   c. the final authority.

4. The name of our first President was—
   a. John Adams.
   b. George Washington.
   c. Alexander Hamilton.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   a. the national courts.
   b. the States.
   c. the people.

6. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has—
   a. Senators.
   b. Representatives.
   c. Senators and Representatives.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 6

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. In case of impeachment of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is—
   - a. the Vice President.
   - b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
   - c. Chief Justice of the United States.

2. Money is coined by—
   - a. the States.
   - b. the people.
   - c. the National Government.

3. Our Constitution has been changed—
   - a. by the President.
   - b. by the Congress and the people.
   - c. by the Supreme Court.

4. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
   - a. National Government.
   - b. States.
   - c. courts.

5. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

6. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

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Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 7

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The State governments have the authority to—
   - a. admit new States into the Union.
   - b. set up local governments within the State.
   - c. declare war.

2. The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by—
   - a. the State legislatures.
   - b. the people of the States.
   - c. the Congress.

3. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

4. Presidential candidates are nominated—
   - a. by State Legislatures.
   - b. by National Conventions.
   - c. by the people.

5. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the—
   - a. ballot.
   - b. platform.
   - c. candidate.

6. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 8

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon—
   - a. the voters.
   - b. the population.
   - c. the electors.

2. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the—
   - a. State legislature.
   - b. voters.

3. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

4. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

5. United States judges obtain their offices through—
   - a. election by the people of their districts.
   - b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate.
   - c. appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, or earnings from his property is—
   - a. an income tax.
   - b. a poll tax.
   - c. a sales tax.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 9

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

2. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of—
   - a. the national courts.
   - b. the States.
   - c. the people.

3. All bills of revenue (tax) must begin in—
   - a. the Senate.
   - b. the Supreme Court.
   - c. the House of Representatives.

4. Most States have a lawmaking body made up—
   - a. of two houses.
   - b. of one house.
   - c. of the governor and the department heads.

5. The Members of the House of Representatives are called—
   - a. judges.
   - b. Congressmen.
   - c. Senators.

6. The (U. S.) Supreme Court is made up of—
   - a. 9 Justices.
   - b. 6 Justices.
   - c. 5 Justices.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

Sample

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS CARD

Form No. 10

Applicant must correctly answer any four of the following six questions so as to evidence an elemental knowledge of the Constitution and Government, an attachment thereto, and a simple understanding of the obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

1. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the—
   - a. National Government.
   - b. States.
   - c. courts.

2. The name of our first President was—
   - a. John Adams.
   - b. George Washington.
   - c. Alexander Hamilton.

3. The judges of the national courts hold office—
   - a. for five years.
   - b. for life if they obey the laws.
   - c. for twenty years.

4. The tax we pay on our property is—
   - a. a business tax.
   - b. a property tax.
   - c. an inheritance tax.

5. The chief work of the Congress is to—
   - a. make the laws for the Nation.
   - b. explain the laws.
   - c. make treaties.

6. The system of courts in a State is called—
   - a. the executive branch of the government.
   - b. the State judiciary.
   - c. the Senate.

Applicant's answers must be provided on Form No. 11 furnished by the Registrar for permanent records.

This card must be returned to the Registrar

Sample

JAN 17 1963

B

January 15, 1963

Honorable Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Commission
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke Marshall:

Enclosed find the following complaints.

Iberville Parish

Mr. Murray Johnson, Jr.
December 13, 1962

Mr. Handy Overton, Jr.
December 13, 1962

Mrs. Euna Johnson
January 10, 1963

Mr. Edward Ruffin, Jr.
January 10, 1963

We hope that prompt action will be taken to this matter.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Department of Organization

JTM/je
cc: to Wiley Branton

3- Louisiana - Resists

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Handy Overton, Jr. deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Route 1, Box 291 White Castle, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1941.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 13, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends that the registrar tried to make him nervous by speaking to him roughly and that he was denied the right to register solely because of prejudice because he passed all of the legal requirements for voter registration without errors.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Spiver Gordon

Witness Leonce Richardson

Handy Overton, Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mr. Murray Johnson Jr. deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

702 Red Land Plaquemine, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1960.

3. That he has completed 12 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on December 13, 1962, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff contends that the registrar treated him very rudely and that he was denied the right to register without justification because he passed all the requirements for registration under Louisiana's rigid laws without making any errors.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Spiver Gordon

Witness Leonce Richardson

X Murray Johnson, Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF ~~Iberville~~

COMPLAINT

~~Mr. Edward Ruffin, Jr.~~ deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

P. O. Box 55 St. Gabriel, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since ~~1945~~.

3. That he has completed 7 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on January 10, 1963, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of ~~Iberville~~ Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: **The plaintiff contends that he was turned down solely because he is a Negro because he did not make any errors on any procedure required by the registrar.**

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality (R. M. Moore, Agent)

in the presence of : Witness Spiver Gordon

Witness Leonce Richardson

X Edward Ruffin Jr

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF Iberville

COMPLAINT

Mrs. Ezna Johnson deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in the above parish of the said state, and that his present address is as follows:

Post Office Box 134 Carville, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1926.

3. That he has completed 9 years of schooling, and that he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections of the said state.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Registrar of Voters of the said parish, solely because he is a Negro, and that the said Registrar is named below:

Ella Billings

5. That on January 10, 1963, he went to the Registrar of Voters' office of Iberville Parish of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might exercise the right to vote granted him under the 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution in state and federal elections.

6. That the Registrar refused to register him, and that he contends that he has been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Additional comments: The plaintiff says that she was turned down by the named registrar because on the application form she said her occupation was "Housework". However, the registrar pointed out that "Housework" was the wrong answer saying, "How can a single woman do housework as an occupation and live? The plaintiff is a maid.

Complaint filed with Congress of Racial Equality

in the presence of : Witness Spiver Gordon

Witness Leonce Richardson

X Ezna Johnson

Leflore

Pine Bluff Com.
3-7-63

They Say...

Who Are the Scornful And Who Are the Wise

Editor, The Commercial:

To all intergrationist,

I am a segrerationist, white and a Mishionary Baptist and a believer in the true Bible, King James Vershion.

True the white boys that sit in at the Woolworth's store don't have anything invested in the Woolworth store and I wander just how much the negroes have invested there and so far as the sit ins is concerned, when you when you who was ashamed to give your name said in your letter in the Commercial the white boys didn't buy 5 cents worth there is a LIE.

REVELATION 21:27 reads, and there shall in no wise inter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomanation, or maketh a LIE: but they witch are written in the Lamb's book of life.)

You shameful person read, Prov. 29:8 witch reads, (Scornful men bring a city into a snare but wise men turn away wrath.) How true but just who do you think the scornful men are and who do you think is the wise?

YES I AGREE 100 percent when you said us read our bibles but let me give you a little advice, us study it as we read as, 2 Timothy 2: and 15 teles us, which reads, (Study to shew thyself approval unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ASHAMED, rightly dividing the word of truth.)

Now before commenting I will ask you to read, Romans 1:30, 31 and 32 wich reads, (Backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding covenantbreakers, without natural affection, im, placable, unmerciful: Who knowing the judgment of God, that wich commit such things are worthy of death, not onely do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them.

Cecil Cardin
721 Plum St.

Attacks Aimed at Negroes Who Are Attempting to Vote

WILEY BRANTON
Former Pine Bluff Attorney
In a Press Release from the Voter Education Project

On the night of February 28, 1963, in LeFlore County, Mississippi, white men, from their moving car, shot and seriously wounded a young Negro registration worker. The victim was James Travis of Jackson, Mississippi, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This attack, with intent to kill, was made by men who had been observed throughout the evening watching a building in Greenwood where registration workers were meeting.

After the meeting, Travis, Robert Moses, Director of the Council of Federated Organizations, and Randolph Blackwell, Field Director of our Voter Education Project, drove from Greenwood down U.S. Highway 82. Some miles outside Greenwood the attackers' car drove alongside and opened rifle or pistol fire. Fortunately, only Travis was wounded.

or she has any desire to do so.

Our methods will, at all times, be peaceable and lawful and will be conducted in the best traditions of American democracy.

The campaign will be conducted openly. Voter registration is a civic duty, and registration workers will dignifiedly and publicly carry on their activities, which will include literacy schools, meetings, and individual contacts.

BASED ON the unhappy experience of recent months we must anticipate that our efforts will be met by continued harassment and violence. The state of Mississippi and the United States government each have a responsibility to protect those seeking the right to vote for all citizens. The state of Mississippi has not only failed to provide this protection in the past but, in fact, has cooperated with those who would deny basic rights

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After the meeting, Travis, Robert Moses, Director of the Council of Federated Organizations, and Randolph Blackwell, Field Director of our Voter Education Project, drove from Greenwood down U.S. Highway 82. Some miles outside Greenwood the attackers' car drove alongside and opened rifle or pistol fire. Fortunately, only Travis was wounded.

TRAVIS WAS returned to a hospital in Greenwood. The local police and the Department of Justice were promptly notified. On March 1, Travis was moved to a hospital in Jackson.

This is but the latest of brutal attacks in Mississippi, southwest Georgia, and other areas of the South, against registration workers and would-be Negro voters. These registration workers are people cooperating with the Voter Education Project. This Project, which has the endorsement of the chairmen both of the Democratic and Republican National Committees, is a large scale effort to find the best ways of increasing the electorate in the South, in order to bring into participation in American democracy citizens who have not before exercised, or been allowed to exercise, their responsibilities. In most areas of the South, work carried on in cooperation with the Project has been without disturbance, and in some cases even welcomed by local authorities.

BUT IN certain outlaw communities registration workers have been constantly harassed and put in danger of life. Negroes seeking to register have been cruelly treated.

These are intolerable conditions to expose people to, and they cannot be allowed to continue. Accordingly, there is a need to establish once and for all that in this land people do not have to be afraid to be free.

The state of Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence, and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote. The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. LeFlore County, Mississippi, has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there.

WE ARE, therefore, announcing that the full resources of the agencies cooperating with us in the Voter Education Project will be immediately concentrated in LeFlore County, Mississippi. Mr. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mr. James Forman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Mr. James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality, have agreed with us today to put all necessary support at once into a concerted campaign to get every qualified Negro in LeFlore County registered to vote, if he or she has any desire to do so.

Our methods will, at all times, be peaceable and lawful and will be conducted in the best traditions of American democracy.

The campaign will be conducted openly. Voter registration is a civic duty, and registration workers will dignifiedly and publicly carry on their activities, which will include literacy schools, meetings, and individual contacts.

BASED ON the unhappy experience of recent months we must anticipate that our efforts will be met by continued harassment and violence. The state of Mississippi and the United States government each have a responsibility to protect those seeking the right to vote for all citizens. The state of Mississippi has not only failed to provide this protection in the past but, in fact, has cooperated with those who would deny basic rights to American citizens of color. The federal Congress and Executive have, in the past, failed to meet the minimum requirements for protecting the rights of Negro citizens in Mississippi.

Recently, the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights has said: "This Committee finds that the Federal Government has not provided the citizens of Mississippi the protection due them as American citizens." We concur in this finding.

REGARDLESS OF past attitudes and actions, we are advising the Governor of Mississippi of our plans for action in LeFlore County and have asked that the state of Mississippi provide protection.

We have also notified the Attorney General of the United States that this campaign is being undertaken and we have called to his attention our past experiences regarding the failure of the state and federal governments to protect the citizens of Mississippi. We have requested that federal protection be provided immediately to assure the personal safety of those working in voter registration or who seek the right to vote. We are asking the Justice Department to take the necessary legal action to see to it that discriminatory practices by the registrar cease and desist.

Voting is a federally guaranteed right, and when its exercise is prevented by community lawlessness, the United States government has an obligation not only to punish that lawlessness but to put it down.

We, therefore, call upon the President of the United States to use his executive powers to help make meaningful the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment — 100 years late.

They Say...

"They Say" is a column of opinion which the editors of The Commercial believe may be of interest to our readers.

Letters will stand a better chance of being published if they eschew profanity, libel and distortion of known fact and if they are kept within 200 words.

Letters to the editor and other contributions are solicited. We reserve the right to edit all letters but try not to do so except to meet space limitations and to comply with what we judge to be proper standards of taste. We do not meddle with the grammar or spelling of our contributors, having enough trouble with our own.

Nothing in this column or anywhere else in this newspaper, excepting only the editorials on the left side of this page, constitutes the opinion of The Commercial or should be presumed to do so.

Letters must be signed but the name of the signer will be withheld on request.

—The Editors

file Leflore Clips

Racial Violence Is Under Probe

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 7 (UPI) — City and county officers launched an intensive investigation today into the second flareup of racial violence within a week as tension mounted in this Delta community.

White men in an unlicensed station wagaon fired shotgun pellets into a car containing four Negro civil rights workers late Wednesday night a few hours after three other white men were released on bond in connection with a similar incident last Thursday.

The second shooting came on the heels of a statement by City Council urging calm among the citizenry and the local newspaper, the Commonwealth, fronted an editorial deploring the violence.

Police said none of the four Negro voter registration workers fired on Wednesday night were hit, but some suffered minor cuts from flying glass from the car's windows.

Sam Block, a field worker for the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee here, was taken to a hospital after the shooting, but was released after examination.

Police today recovered 13 shotgun pellets from the car and nearby buildings and found wadding from one shotgun shell embedded in the overhead lining of the car, indicating the blast came from close range.

Police continued to question Negroes in the area who said they either saw or heard the shooting, but received conflicting reports.

The shooting occurred in front of the Negro voter registration headquarters in this mid-Delta city between Jackson and Memphis, Tenn.

In the car with Block were Willie Peacock, 25; Essie Broome, 23, and Peggy Maryre, 19. Block is 23.

Block said he noticed the car after he had pulled up to the building and turned off his ignition. He said he ducked and then, "heard a big boom."

Block told officers that the station wagon in question, like the car used last week in the shooting of voter registration worker Jimmy Travis here, bore no license plate.

Travis underwent surgery following the previous incident for removal of a .45 caliber slug and was recuperating at his home in Jackson.

Negro leaders in the state immediately appealed to President Kennedy to halt the "reign of violence" here. The SNCC sent the President a telegram urging him to take immediate steps to halt racial violence.

CR 3-8-63 file Leflare clips

Aside from the dollars involved in memorial construction, there are other important considerations. Who is to say whether a particular memorial blends with the overall Washington plan? Where are the new memorials to be placed?

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission still is trying to come up with a design which will appeal to the National Fine Arts Commission. Representative JOHN H. KYLE, Republican, of Iowa, has proposed swapping the 10-acre site reserved for the $30 million National Cultural Center for the 27-acre site set aside for the F.D.R. Memorial. As KYLE sees it, the site for the cultural center is "the worst in the Nation's Capital from almost every point of view."

One of the big objections to the F.D.R. Memorial is the design calling for eight slabs of assorted sizes set at odd angles to each other. The design certainly would be out of harmony with the nearby Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials. KYLE has suggested a Franklin D. Roosevelt festival hall as a substitute for a monument. Such a building, requiring adequate parking facilities, would be even less harmonious.

Washington is a beautiful city with broad streets and wide expanses of park land. The indiscriminate placement of memorials can do nothing but detract from that beauty.

PROXMIRE's proposal seems reasonable. Without some guidelines for memorial construction, Washington could become a city cluttered with stony statutary and, as PROXMIRE suggests, economy will be clobbered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the March 4, 1963, issue of the Dallas Times-Herald there appeared a compelling editorial entitled "The Right To Vote." The editorial rightly describes the sense of outrage Americans feel when their fellow Americans are denied the right to vote. It concludes with this reflection:

> We must ask ourselves why the situation is such that Americans need special help from the Federal Government to obtain rights that were extended to them nearly a century ago.

Perhaps we can take further steps to remedy this situation during the 88th Congress, Mr. President. Certainly the support of newspapers such as the Dallas Times-Herald will help us to take these steps, just as the work of the Presiding Officer of the Senate, Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON, of Texas, was instrumental while majority leader in securing the first Federal laws protecting voting rights in 80 years.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial may appear in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Times-Herald, Mar. 4, 1963]

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

The President's civil rights message deals in the main with a matter that should have been settled 100 years ago—the right of every American citizen to vote.

People have been shot in this country, not in 1863, but in 1963, because they believe the Constitution, because they think every amendment to the Constitution is basic to to whole document. One man was shot last week in Mississippi as he tried to help others obtain a place in the voting booth, a place so many of us take for granted.

President Kennedy is not asking the Congress to say who should associate with whom. The question is, do the rights guaranteed Americans in the Constitution apply to all citizens of the United States?

Congress can pass the laws that will make the answer an emphatic "yes."

States rights is not the question; it is individuals' rights. And the rights of an individual, guaranteed by the Constitution, should be of paramount concern.

The pity of the situation is not that the Federal Government is considering such legislation. The true concern should transcend even its passage. We must ask ourselves why the situation is such that Americans need special help from the Federal Government to obtain rights that were extended to them nearly a century ago.

OUTDOOR RECREATION—MODIFICATION OF UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, yesterday the distinguished minority leader and the senior Senator from Minnesota worked out a unanimous-consent agreement relating to a vote on S. 20, a bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation.

There was an agreement to vote at 4 o'clock on Monday. However, some problems have arisen with respect to that agreement, and I would like now to modify the agreement, and, indeed, to offer a new unanimous-consent request, in the regular order of the unanimous-consent statement, that the Senate vote on the outdoor recreation bill, S. 20, Calendar No. 6, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That would mean that the time following the completion of morning business, whatever hour that might me, would be divided equally between the minority leader and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], or the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], whichever Senator was handling the bill at that time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I reserved my right to object only to say that this request is indicative of the fact that there will be a session on Monday, and that there will be an opportunity on Monday to discuss this question, which is highly controversial. Therefore, the vote will go over until 3 o'clock on Tuesday, and the time after the morning hour on Tuesday and before 3 o'clock will be equally divided.

Mr. HUMPHREY. At the conclusion of the business of the Senate today, I will move that the Senate adjourn until Monday. Therefore, there will be notice with respect to this unanimous-consent request. I ask action on the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unanimous consent as previously agreed upon yesterday contained some other provisions. Is it the Senator's intention to eliminate those other provisions?

Mr. HUMPHREY. No.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator merely wishes to modify the order originally entered.

...at 10 a.m. with a special program.

Greenwood

Standard Oil Holds Meet

3-13-63

Gde Leflore

Standard Oil Company dealers and agents in Greenwood, Mississippi and surrounding area were guests of the company on the occasion of its spring and summer education and sales promotional meeting held Monday night at The Travel Inn.

Many interesting and important subjects were discussed and demonstrations held — all bearing principally on automotive maintenance and services necessary to insure trouble free and pleasant driving during the hot summer months ahead.

W. H. Greenlee, host agent, welcomed both local and out-of town personnel. Discussions were concuted by C. O. Sheffield and J. H. Davenport, of Standard Oil's retail sales organization in the area. A delicious dinner preceded the discussions.

Those present learned that construction of the Company's massive, new Pascagoula refinery is proceeding on schedule and is expected to go "on stream" in July of this year.

...education for every

...on an amount equal to 11 per cent of the value of total output. "It has since that time fallen steadily to roughly 9 per cent today," Kennedy said.

Greenwood
3-13-63

Egg-Tossing Lands Boys In Court

file before

Six teenaged boys riding in a pickup and throwing eggs at passerbys were arrested last night and charged with disturbing the peace.

One of the persons hit was a 14-year-old Negro girl who was treated at the Greenwood Leflore Hospital for an eye injury. Her conditon has been described by a local physician as not serious.

The six teenagers, three from Sunflower and three from Montgomery County were turned over to Leflore County Youth Counselor Charles Deaton.

This morning when they're paresnt arrived they consented to being subject to the jurisdiction of the City Police Court. All six have posted $50 appearance bonds. The boys parents are also helping to defray the medical expenses involved in the girl's injury.

Police chief Curtis Lary said a report had been turned into the department aout 10:30 last night that someone was throwing eggs He said a patrol car was dispatched to the area and when they came up behind the pickup truck the boys threw some eggs at the Negro girl hitting her in the right eye. The police immediately placed the boys under arrest, Lary said.

The boys were all in the city to attend the Delta Livestock Show starting today.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25, 1963 Greenwood Commonwealth FIVE CENTS

Fire Chief Nips Negro Arson Talk

Nobody Broke Into SNCC Office, Says Investigating Authorities

Fire broke out late Sunday night in the Greenwood office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. An SNCC official charged it was set in retaliation for the vote registration drive the organization is conducting among Negroes.

Sam Block, 23 year-old field secretary for the SNCC said that the office's front door had been broken open and that a window in the rear room where the fire started had been smashed from the outside.

Greenwood Fire Chief J. C. Evans, being assisted by the State Fire Marshall's office, said after investigating the fire that no evidence could be found that the building had been broken into.

Evans said it would have been impossible for anyone to come into the building by way of the window as Block claims.

"Anyone coming in that way would have been severely cut by jagged glass around the window and there are no traces of blood anywhere" Evans added.

The front door of the building also was not broken open, the fire chief said. The door jam and lock hasp show no marks of force on them. The rust on the lock hasp has not been disturbed, there isnt even a scratch on the door, Evans added.

Capt. Billy Knox of the fire department said when firemen arrived at the scene there were a number of Negroes around the office removing things from the building.

"When we got there from a block away they had emptied the ffront office and were well on their way to getting the second room emptied," Knox said.

He said the fire was in the rear room of the three room offices. He said the fire never did get to the front two rooms.

The alarm was called into the fire department by a Negro woman at 11:45 p.m. and 2 trucks were sent, Chief Evans said.

When the fire was extinguished, Negroes continued to remove file cabinets and desks from the building.

Block said last night all his voter registration records had been destroyed along with voter material

However, a search of the debris at the scene this morning by a reporter could turn up no trace of any voter registration material that was burned or even partially burned.

James Campbell, Negro owner of the building said he has been trying for two weeks to get the SNCC to move out of his building.

'When I first rented them the space I thought they were going to use it for living quarters,' Campbell said.

"When I found out what was going on there I asked them to leave. They had already paid me a months rent so I let them stay. However, for the past two weeks I have been after them about moving.

peace in charging that several Negro establishments were burned in retaliation for the vote drive. The conviction is on appeal.

SNCC workers have reported being fired upon from a passing vehicle in recent weeks.

SNCC vowed to step up its vote registration drive last week after Leflore County officials bowed to federal pressure and decided to distribute surplus food commodities. The program had been cut to only those persons on welfare rolls.

Forman's telegram said: "We again demand federal troops in Greenwood, Miss to protect local citizens from shootings and arson attempts. Members of SNCC are not concerned for our personal safety, but we demand that the U. S. government protect all local Greenwood citizens from these reprisals."

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Campbell said, "They promised Saturday they would be out of the building tomorrow (Tuesday).

Block claimed last night that four Negroes had spotted two white men running away from the area of the SNCC offices, but authorities so far have not been able to locate the four Negroes Block claimed saw the white men.

Meanwhile, SNCC executive secretary James Forman demanded federal troops be sent to Greenwood "to protect local citizens from shootings and arson attempts."

The fire was brought under control quickly by the Greenwood Fire Department, which had fire units battling a blaze at a nearby pressing shop when the fire at the SNCC office was reported.

Asst. Fire Chief L. C. Sheppard said the fire started in the rear office of three rooms used by the SNCC in a building which also contained a clothes pressing shop and private residential quarters. Firemen got the call at 11:45 p.m.

Last month, Block was convicted in city court of breach of the peace in charging that several Negro establishments were burned in retaliation for the vote drive. The conviction is on appeal.

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CITY EDITION

"NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS"

Negroes Permitted To Register In Greenwood, Mississippi, But Later Attacked By Police Dogs

MINISTER BITTEN WHEN POLICE RELEASE DOGS

GREENWOOD, Miss. — (UPI) — Fifty more Negroes were permitted to register to vote in this tense delta town Thursday, but police turned snarling dogs on them when they grouped in front of the courthouse and marched away singing.

Witnesses said a Negro minister, the Rev. D. L. Tucker, was bitten by the dog and hobbled down the street, supported by two other Negroes. The rest of the crowd also dispersed.

The incident occurred after the group formed ranks in front of the Leflore County Courthouse, where the voter registration office is located, and marched away singing.

Before the marchers could cover a block, several police cars wheeled to a stop beside them. Officers jumped out and told the Negroes to disperse.

One of the policemen, James Switzer, held a German shepherd on a leash and threatened:

"Move, or I'll turn him loose."

By that time a group of whites had gathered, and one of them hissed at the dog:

"Sic 'em."

"Don't run," one of the Negroes shouted, but the crowd quickly broke up.

LEAPS AT MINISTER

The dog leaped at the Rev. Tucker, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. His church has served as a headquarters for an intensive Negro voter registration drive in the area.

Tucker later told United Press International the dog "first nipped at my feet, then knocked me down and bit me." He said he had "four scars" and that a physician had treated him.

The clash marked the second consecutive day that police have broken up demonstrations in this town, which has become the target of an intensive Negro voter registration campaign.

Eleven persons arrested Wednes-

(Continued on Page 1, Col. 5)

Negroes Permitted

(Continued from Page One)

day went on trial Thursday. Six were convicted. Charges against two were dismissed. One was found innocent and two cases were continued until Friday.

The trials of Lawrence Guyat of Chicago and James Foreman of Atlanta, a leader of the voter registration drive, were put off until Friday. Guyat's trial was the first scheduled Thursday but it was halted after Guyat interrupted police chief Curtis Lary's testimony several times. Guyat was cited for contempt and returned to jail.

CALLS FOR ATTORNEY

Foreman's trial was delayed when he complained that his attorney was not present and no one had told him what charges had been filed against him.

In Atlanta, Dr. Martin Luther King, appealed to President Kennedy to "personally intervene in behalf of the safety and protection of citizens and workers involved in voter registration."

King sent the President a telegram saying he feared that unless federal action was taken immediately "a night will soon come darker than that night in Oxford." He referred to rioting last Sept. 30 when James Meredith was enrolled at the University of Mississippi by federal marshals and U. S. troops. Two persons were killed during the Oxford riot.

Outside law enforcement officers and additional police dogs were brought in during the night and authorities were all set for the demonstrators Thursday.

Greenwood, a city of 20,000, has been the scene of a series of racial incidents, including shootings, here in recent weeks.

"I don't see why somebody can't talk to somebody in the Justice Department and get some of this stuff stopped before it goes too far," Sheriff John Cothran said in an interview with United Press International. "We just need someone to get these agitators out of here.'

Arkansas Gazette 3-29-63

Negroes' Voter March Broken Up For Second Time in Greenwood

Greenwood, Miss., March 28 (AP.) —Another Negro voter registration march was broken up today as police kept a tight grip on a potentially explosive civil rights struggle.

A Negro minister, Rev. D. L. Tucker, who led the 50 marchers said he was bitten by a police dog during the confused action, a block from the courthouse. No arrests were made.

The brief skirmish between marchers and police highlighted a day of tense calm. Street barricades in front of the courthouse were raised and then removed a few minutes later. A similar demonstration was broken up yesterday.

Police said the marchers, who strode along the sidewalk, posed a threat to normal traffic. Negroes who arrived at the courthouse in smaller groups were not stopped.

Civilian volunteers, equipped with riot clubs and wearing yellow Civil Defense helmets, rode with the police in squad cars.

The voter registration drive in this delta plantation country, where Negroes outnumber whites nearly 2-1, has been spurred by several flashes of night violence —including bullets.

One Negro registration worker is recovering from bullet wounds. The FBI and Civil Rights Commission have had investigators in the area for weeks.

Urged on by their leaders, Negroes stood in line outside the courthouse registration office. They were admitted one by one to take the qualification test.

Sheriffs Gather

A group of sheriffs from surrounding counties gathered last night for a briefing by Sheriff J. R. Gilfoy of Hinds County (Jackson).

Gilfoy outlined procedures used in Jackson during the Freedom Rider troubles of 1961. A police department spokesman said the sheriffs were consultants, not reinforcements.

Officers said the minister was faking when he fell and clutched his ankle during the uproar of shouts and dog barking.

Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond said Tucker was examined and definitely was not bitten. Dr. Mabel T. Garner of Greenwood said she treated Tucker for "several severe bites" on his left ankle.

Earlier, Tucker had led several smaller groups into the courthouse where a deputy stood guard.

The City Council said the situation was due to "outside agitators" who were not satisfied with anything less than racial strife.

County officials contend Negroes can register as voters without difficulty if they qualify under state law.

The Justice Department's most recent survey of Leflore County —the only official source available—said about 470 Negroes were on the registration list.

Of the county's 46,000 residents, 30,000 are Negroes.

3/29/63 Commercial Appeal

Following The Leader

Rev. D. L. Tucker, pastor of a Greenwood Negro Methodist church, led the Negroes as they formed a line of march from the Leflore County Courthouse. At a mass meeting of about 400 the previous night at his church, Rev. Tucker had urged the Negroes to march yesterday.

(Story on Page One)

—Staff Photo by Barney Sellers

Atl. Constitution 3/29/63

His Masters' Voice

The Afro-American 3-30-63

Single day in Miss. sees 100 seek vote

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Over 100 non-whites tried to register to vote Tuesday reported James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Forman is now in Greenwood working with SNCC's vote drive.

Forman said that this is the largest number to attempt to register in one day since the SNCC state-wide voter registration program began a year and a half ago. About 400 non-white, Forman said, had tried to register in Greenwood in the last month.

Over 150 in a period of two days had tried to register the week of February 25. Three days later, James Travis, 20, a SNCC Field worker, was shot in the shoulder and spine and required an operation in University Hospital in Jackson.

Accompanying Travis were Robert Moses, director of SNCC's Mississippi project. Neither was injured, but Moses said, "We were all within inches of being killed."

One week later, white assailants tried murder again. This time, SNCC Field Secretaries Samuel Block and Willie Peacock, and two Greenwood citizens, Essie Broome and Peggy Mayre, were shot at while their car stopped in front of the SNCC office here. All the side windows of the car were smashed and the four were covered with shattered glass.

* * *

IN JACKSON, voter registration records in four Mississippi counties—including two where the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has been conducting vote drives—have been ordered opened for federal inspection in a lawsuit which seeks to open voting rolls to disfranchised non-whites.

United States District Judge Harold Cox signed an order directing circuit clerks in Amite, Clairborne, Lowndes and LeFlore Counties to turn over to the Federal investigators all records pertaining to voter registration. A federal suit has charged that strict voter requirements were set into law to discriminate against Negroes.

In Amite County, student workers for SNCC were beaten and jailed. One local Negro, active in the vote drive, was shot and killed by State

Weissenborn garnered 70,466 to 31,283 for Carroll.

Jackson led a nine-man field in the first primary, but lost to his white runoff opponent, by a tally of 18,081 to 36,436. Dobbins was beaten by a margin of 6,415 to 27,436.

Meanwhile Atty. Thomas J. Reddick Jr., of Fort Lauderdale, has thrown his hat in the ring for election as city commissioner. He is a graduate of Florida A and M and Howard University and is seeking nomination in the April 9 primary.

* * *

FILING BY a colored lawyer of his candidacy for Charleston City Council from Ward 11 definitely establishes that a Democratic primary election will be held in Charleston in June.

Payment by Benjamin L. Cook Jr., of the $150 filing fee last week posed the first opposition to Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard Jr.'s ticket and the newcomer became the first colored candidate for a city office since the turn of the century.

The 30-year-old attorney filed for the position now held by Mrs. Mary Utsey, representing Ward 11. But since ward candidates run from the city at large, the primary will be citywide with polling places in all 16 wards.

* * *

THE TYPE of terrorism practiced in Mississippi is not the only technique employed in the Deep South to discourage non-whites from exercising their right to vote. In Kingstree S. C. the tactic used is an exasperating slowdown on registration procedures in the cases of colored.

"When we arrived at Kingstree at 8:40 a.m. on March 4, 138 colored people were standing in line waiting to register," reports Frank Robinson, CORE field secretary. Only 14 entered the office during the day of whom 11 succeeded in registering and 3 failed.

The remaining 124 faced the choice of returning another day or giving-up "The first in line entered the office at 9 and did not come out until 10:10. The other 13 were in the office for periods ranging from 18 to 50 minutes.

* * *

"IN ADDITION to being required to read selections of the constitution and write a perfectly-punctuated interpretation thereof, the non-whites are asked a number of questions by the registrar. These include: "How long have you been working at your present job?' 'Who sent you here?' 'Why does a person register" Each person has to go through this, simply to register."

CORE plans an immediate protest to Williamsburg county officials and federal authorities. If no change results, further action will be taken.

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In Amite County, student workers for SNCC were beaten and jailed. One local Negro, active in the vote drive, was shot and killed by State Representative E. H. Hurst.

* * *

CHARLES C. LASSITER, 64, announced last week as a Democratic candidate for alderman from the South Third Ward in the April 23 Democratic primary in Winston-Salem, N. C.

South Third, which is primarily made up of the East Winston area, is now represented by Democrat Carl Russell. Russell has not yet announced whether he will seek re-election.

A native of Randolph County, Lassiter has lived in Winston-Salem since 1925. He has taught industrial arts and social studies in city schools for more than 35 years. During the summer months he works as a contractor, building residential structures.

* * *

THREE NON - WHITES who managed to reach the runoffs in a bid for Democratic nomination to seats in the Florida legislature, lost when they were overwhelmed by white opponents last week.

The trio were Earl J. Carroll, 31, Richmond Heights Drug store vice president, seeking the Democratic nod from Dade County; Phil Ashler of Escambia County, and Atty. Ernest D. Jackson of Jacksonville.

Carroll had reached the runoff by placing second in field of 22 candidates, with a total of 7,858 votes against 23,797 for Atty. Lee Weissenborn, white. In the runoff, to 31,283 for Carroll.

Jackson led a nine-man field in the first primary, but lost to his white runoff opponent, by a tally of 18,081 to 36,436. Dobbins was beaten by a margin of 6,415 to 27,436.

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Commercial 3/31/63

U.S. Acts to Help Negro Vote Drive

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 30 (AP) — The federal government stepped into a simmering civil rights controversy here Saturday and sought a court order to stop interference with Negroes registering to vote.

City officials said they would continue their normal routine—accepting Negro voter applicants in small groups but turning back mass marches.

In its injunction suit, the Justice Department charged Greenwood and Lefore County officials with using intimidation—including "arrest and prosecution" of Negro registration workers — to discourage them from registering.

The government called for release of eight Negroes jailed during a demonstration march.

The eight, sentenced to 4-month jail terms and $200 fines Friday on disorderly conduct charges, had vowed to stay behind bars until the federal government took action.

Their jailing climaxed a tense week in this Delta cotton land where Negroes, who outnumbered whites about 2 to 1, have pressed a voter registration drive. There are some 400 Negroes and 6,400 whites on the county vote rolls.

IN WASHINGTON, Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., said in a statement that "The suit is bottomed not on law, but on politics, and for politics alone the Justice Department is now fishing in troubled waters."

Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. John Doar, who filed the suit, said actions of city and county officials were causing "irreparable damage" to

Turn to Page 22, Column 1

NEGRO VOTE DRIVE

Continued From Page 1

the civil rights of Negroes of the area.

He indicated their actions prevented the large majority of Negroes from exercising their rights as citizens.

Police isolated the Lefore County courthouse with wooden barricades Friday but let Negroes enter to register in small groups. They kept pedestrians—Negro and white—scattered and moving.

The courthouse, normally open till noon on Saturday, was closed. The downtown area — crowded earlier this week with uniformed officers, police dogs and volunteers with riot clubs—was quiet.

Mayor Charles Sampson said he did not see what grounds the government had for an injunction. He added: "We'll continue on as we have been."

U.S. DISTRICT Judge Claud Clayton set a hearing for a temporary injunction for noon Monday at Aberdeen, Miss. The government's suit was filed in Oxford, one of several federal courthouse towns in the Northern District of Mississippi.

The Justice Department action would enjoin Greenwood and Leflore County officers from intimidating or trying to interfere with registration workers or applicants. It sought an order to prevent punishment for anybody registering, or trying to register, because of his race or color.

If granted by the court, the injunction also would bar injuries or threats of physical force against registrants. It would prevent use of police dogs, or any other means, to hinder persons from exercising their right to register and vote for federal offices.

THE SUIT charged that the arrests Thursday and the use Friday of a police dog—that reportedly bit a Negro man—were to intimidate and keep Negroes from registering.

In addition to Mayor Sampson and Fire-Police Commissioner Hammond, other defendants are: Police Chief Curtis Lary, City Prosecutor Gary Evans, Deputy Sheriff Wilbur Smith, County Atty. John J. Frazier and the City of Greenwood and Leflore County.

Evans said the city had not interfered with the right of any person to vote. After being served with papers on the federal government's injunction suit, the city prosecutor said:

"I think the application for an injunction is an unwarranted interference with the police power of the city and an irresponsible action by the Justice Department.

"The city has not interfered with any person's right to vote and doesn't intend to do so. If the police power of the city, county and state is suspended, then we cannot be responsible for anything that happens.

"It seems to me that the attorney general is trying to substitute his judgement for that of local authorities who are on the scene and have all the facts.

"The attorney general is in Washington and is not acquainted with the situation.

"Everything Greenwood has done has been to preserve law and order."

Columbus Girl Wins Contest

Columbus high school junior Audrey Dell Hammerich has been awarded first prize in the statewide "Ability Counts" contest, sponsored by the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the Vocational Rehabilitation agency.

The daughter of Sgt. 1.C. and Mrs. Elmer Hammerich, she is a 16-year-old junior at Baker High School.

Atl. Journal + Const.
Sunday, Nov 31, 63

Report Lists Mississippi Negro Action

By PAUL VALENTINE

The Southern Regional Council in Atlanta has released a report listing 64 "acts of violence and intimidation" against Negroes in Mississippi in the last two years. The list ranges from homicide and physical mutilation to voter intimidation and excessive court penalties.

"We are sure this is not a complete list," says Wiley A. Branton, director of the voter education project which undertook the council report. "It does demonstrate conclusively, however, the pattern of discrimination and violence which exists in Mississippi, and makes constitutional rights virtually inoperative in that state."

He added that the list does not include any of the incidents of violence which occurred last September in Oxford during the riots stemming from Negro James Meredith's entry into the University of Mississippi.

THE 64 ACTS are listed in chronological order from January, 1961, through early 1963. More than 50 of the 64 incidents occurred in only six counties of the state, usually in areas where Negro voter registration campaigns have been concentrated.

Leading counties, according to the report, were Pike (12 incidents), Leflore (11), Sunflower (9), Hinds (8), and Amite and Coahoma (both 6).

The report lists three instances in which Negroes were shot to death by law officers or other employes of local government.

In Taylorsville, Smith County, Negro Army Cpl. Roman Ducksworth was shot and killed by police officer Bill Kelly when, according to an NAACP release, the Negro "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Officer Kelly claimed the Negro was drunk and started fighting.

In McComb, Pike County, officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed Negro motorist Eli Brumfield after stopping him at 4 a.m. for speeding. The officer claimed the Negro drew a knife and attacked him. A coroner's jury ruled the officer fired in self-defense.

And in Liberty, Amite County, Herbert Lee, a Negro active in voter registration, was shot down by "white state Rep. E. H. Hurst. . . . No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in self-defense."

DURING THE spring of 1961, several Jackson white youths in Hinds County riding in an open convertible "lassoed" a 9-year-old Negro girl with a wire and dragged her along the street. She suffered a deep gash in her head, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder and burn marks on her neck.

In September of that same year in Tylertown, Walthall County, John Hardy, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar said he "wasn't registering voters" that day. As the Negroes turned to leave, the registrar, John Q. Wood, drew a pistol and struck Mr. Hardy on the head from behind. Mr. Hardy was subsequently arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

In Jackson, another SNCC worker, Dion Diamond, was arrested for running a stop sign, described in court by the arresting officer as a "freedom rider" and fined $168.

chronological order from January, 1961, through early 1963. More than 50 of the 64 incidents occurred in only six counties of the state, usually in areas where Negro voter registration campaigns have been concentrated.

Leading counties, according to the report, were Pike (12 incidents), Leflore (11), Sunflower (9), Hinds (8), and Amite and Coahoma (both 6).

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IN ANOTHER Jackson incident, Negro Rafford Johnson was beaten by two law officers after he had been involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. The Negro underwent surgery for skull injuries.

A 19-year-old Clarksdale Negro woman in Coahoma County was arrested and accused by police of a theft. In jail, she said, she was stripped of her clothes and beaten with a belt.

Aaron Henry, state president of the NAACP, was charged with and convicted of making homosexual advances to a hitchhiker, despite the support of sworn witnesses to the contrary. Later, when he publicly stated the prosecutor and police chief in Shelby, Bolivar County, had framed him, he was successfully sued for defamation with an all-white jury awarding $25,000 to the prosecutor and $15,000 to the police chief.

These and other reported incidents fill the 17-page chronology by the council's voter education project.

PROJECT director Branton noted that the U.S. Department of Agriculture "made a welcome contribution to Negro morale by successfully pressuring (Leflore) County to resume, on April 1, distribution of federal surplus food, which had been cut off by the county last fall."

But, he added, "the federal government has done little to protect the peace in Leflore or elsewhere in Mississippi. . . . The peace of the United States is broken and shattered by the lawlessness in Mississippi. The federal government has an obligation, which it is not fulfilling, to restore it."

8 Negroes Jailed

Miami Herald 3/21/63

U.S. Steps Into Civil Rights Row

GREENWOOD, Miss. —(AP — The federal government stepped into a simmering civil rights controversy here Saturday and sought a court order to stop interference with Negroes registering to vote.

City officials said they would continue their normal routine — accepting Negro voter applicants in small groups but turning back mass marches.

In its injunction suit, the Justice Department charged Greenwood and Leflore County officials with using intimidation, including "arrest and prosecution" of Negro registration workers.

U.S. District Judge Claud Clayton set a hearing for a temporary injunction for noon Monday at Aberdeen, Miss. The government's suit was filed in Oxford, one of several federal courthouse towns in the Northern District of Mississippi.

The government called for release of eight Negroes jailed during a demonstration march.

The eight, sentenced to 4-month jail terms and $200 fines Friday on disorderly conduct charges, had vowed to stay behind bars until the federal government took action.

Their jailing climaxed a tense week in this delta cotton land where Negroes, who outnumbered whites about 2 to 1, have pressed a voter registration drive. There are some 400 Negroes and 6,400 whites on the county vote rolls.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Gen. John Doar, who filed the suit, said actions of city and county officials were causing "irreparable damage" to the civil rights of Negroes of the area.

He indicated their actions prevented the large majority of Negroes from exercising their rights as citizens.

Trial Set 4-1-63

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP) — Trial is scheduled in city court today for three University of Iowa students on charges of ranging from running a stop sign to resisting arrest.

The three Iowans, who reportedly were delivering food and clothing to needy Negro families in the area, were arrested Saturday and released on bond.

Police Chief Ben Collins said Roswell Danielson of Burlington and John Goulet of Iowa City Were stopped at the same time, while Donald Flockhart of Boone was arrested 1½ hours later.

He said Danielson and Goulet were charged with running a red light and failing to give a proper turn signal, then released on $81 bond.

Asked if the three were delivering items to Negroes, Collins said: "I don't know what they were doing. We don't ask people why they came today."

He said he didn't know they were in any way connected with each other. Greenville Commonwealth

Greenville Commonwealth

Trial Postponed

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP) — Trial of three University of Iowa students on traffic charges was postponed Monday until April 11.

City Judge Edward Connell said they wanted to return to school for examinations this week.

4-1-63

Entertainer Set to Lead Negroes in Vote March

Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock 4-2-63

Greenwood, Miss., April 1 (UPI).—Negro comedian Dick Gregory told a cheering crowd of more than 1,000 Negroes tonight that he would join a march of Negro voter applicants to the Courthouse of racially tense Leflore County tomorrow.

Earlier, in federal court at Aberdeen, Miss., Judge Claud Clayton refused a Justice Department request for a temporary injunction banning interference with Negro voter registration efforts here.

The Chicago entertainer vowed to join the parade of Negroes who have engaged in week-long demonstrations here against County officials who they contend are hampering their efforts to register as voters.

Gregory told a crowd at the Wesleyan Methodist Church tonight that he was "heart-broken over what has been going on here."

"If the reports are true and these things had happened anywhere in the world, America would be at war," Gregory said. He charged that the federal government was failing to protect rights in Leflore County while protecting foreigners all over the world.

Gregory, who earlier organized a food distribution program which Greenwood officials said triggered the week-long demonstrations here, likened the cutting of surplus commodities in Leflore County last fall to Stalin's blockade of Berlin in 1948.

"Russia found out that America was too big for it," Gregory said, "and these people will find out that America is too big for Mississippi."

Gregory lashed out at some members of his own race, especially Negro teachers and preachers, for their lack of support in the voter registration movement. He added that somebody in his ancestry must not have believed in racial segregation since, "I'm half-white."

"They say that we have the greatest crime rate of any group in the United States," Gregory said, "but it is a funny thing that you look at these TV shows and see all those gangsters and ain't none of 'em us."

The Negro drew a round of applause from the standing-room-only crowd when he added, "And I'll tell you another thing, we ain't never lynched nobody."

Hearing Thursday

Judge Clayton's refusal to issue an injunction, in effect, puts off a decision on the Justice Department's suit until after a formal hearing. He set the hearing for 10 a. m. Thursday in federal court at Greenville.

Negroes went to the courthouse in small groups today to apply for voter registration. One demonstration of 30 marchers was broken up, however. Wooden barricades used last week to thwart mass marches had been taken down. Traffic flowed normally.

County officials resumed a full-scale program of giving out surplus food to needy families. The program is financed by the federal government and the operation resumed under the government's threat to take over if county officials didn't get it under way.

Arkansas Gazette 4.3.63

Trouble Laid To 'Outsiders' At Greenwood

Washington, April 2 (AP).—Mississippi's senators today blamed "outside agitators and professional troublemakers" for stirring up federal injunction proceedings against Greenwood and Leflore County, Miss.

Senator John Stennis, (Dem., Miss.), took issue with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's request last week for an injunction to halt interference with Negroes attempting to register to vote in the Mississippi Delta town.

Stennis told the Senate the injunction request was "a blanket law suit" without basis of fact.

Both he and Senator James O. Eastland, (Dem., Miss.), denied any attempt had been made to prevent Negroes from going individually or in small groups to file applications for registration.

Instead of proceeding to seek registration in this way, they said, agitators formed marching parties of Negroes to parade through the main street, blocking traffic, creating disorders and purposely trying to inflame the public and mislead local Negroes.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, (Dem., N. Y.), said, however, he approved of the attorney general's action.

"When it looks unhealthy in a community on the right to register to vote," Javits said, "the United States has the right to go in there and see that it is healthy to register."

Eastland said there had not been a single allegation of any attempt to keep people from applying to vote. More than 300 applications have been received in the past few days, he said.

"What you've got are outside agitators going around picking up Negroes" with promises of social security, commodities and relief and getting them to march through the city, Eastland said.

He said officials of the city and county have been unjustly condemned for maintaining order.

"That is at the heart of this lawsuit," Eastland added. "It's not a voting rights suit—it's a questioning of people maintainng order."

Stennis touched off the denunciations with a prepared speech saying reports stemming from pressure groups have "painted a very unfair and wholly unjust picture" of the people and officials at Greenwood.

Under the guise of assisting Negroes to register, he added, these groups have "organized one of the most bitter hate campaigns ever devised."

Stennis said the Justice Department "should stop its well-known practice of filing suits right and left" whenever a minority group makes an allegation "unsupported by the proof and contrary to the facts."

Rights Bill Submitted

The Kennedy administration sent to Congress today a draft of proposed "voters rights" legislation as outlined by the president in a February message.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy called it a four-point, "do-it-now" bill aimed at speeding up the registration of Negro voters.

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He predicted enactment of the measure would result in the registration of several hundred Negroes in the South immediately, and of more than 500,000 over a longer period.

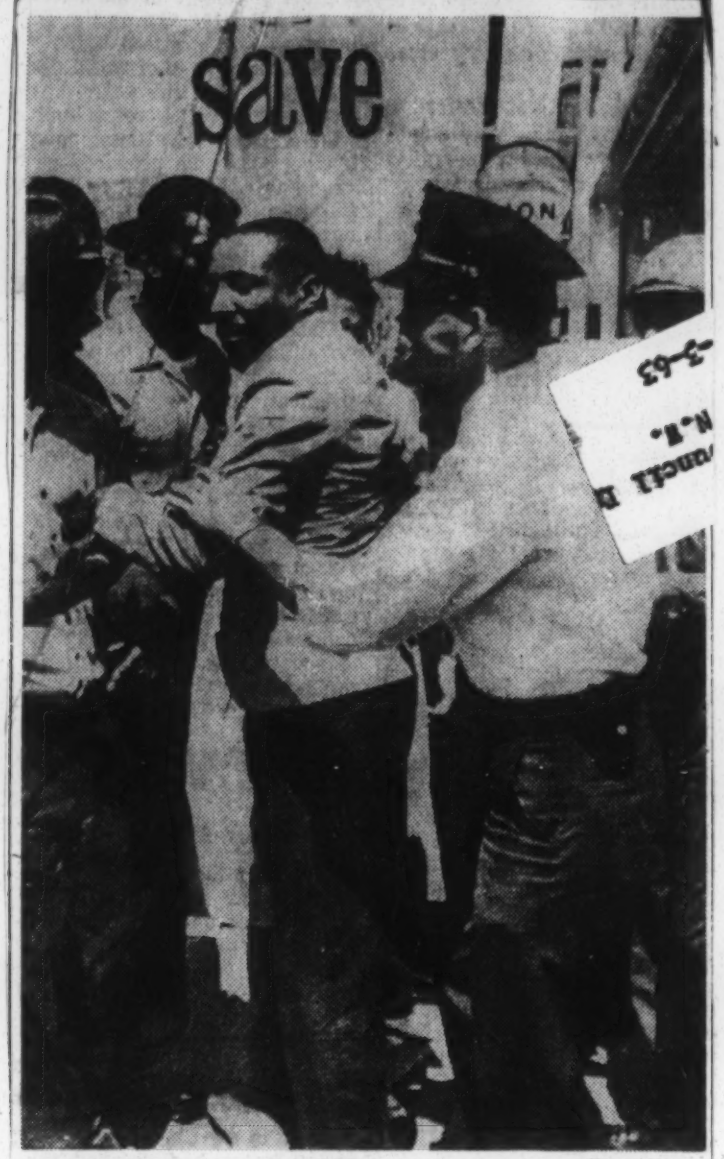
The proposed legislation described by the attorney general would:

1. Provide for temporary referees to pass on the qualifications of Negro applicants in any county in which court action has been brought charging discrimination against them and in which fewer than 15 per cent of those old enough to vote are actually registered.

2. Require that judges be appointed to handle voting-right lawsuits immediately, and that these judges process the cases "in the most expeditious way possible."

3. Require election officials to use the same tests and other standards for all applicants seeking to vote in a federal election.

4. Establish a presumption that anyone with a sixth-grade education is literate enough to vote in a federal election.



—AP Wirephoto.

Policeman holds arm of comedian Gregory.

Police at Greenwood Halt Negroes; Decline To Arrest Comedian

From Gazette Press Services

Greenwood, Miss., April 2.—Police today broke up three demonstrations by Negroes seeking faster voter registration among members of their race. They refused to arrest Dick Gregory, the Negro comedian, despite his insistence that they do so.

"It was the comedy of the century," Gregory said.

The Chicago entertainer led 50 Negro voter registration applicants on a four-block march away from the Leflore County Courthouse. They ignored repeated commands from Police Chief Curtis Lary to disperse.

Officers finally halted the marchers on a street corner and told them they were all under arrest. The Negroes applauded.

Gregory and three others were shoved into a squad car and driven away. The police took them not to the city jail but to the headquarters of a Negro voter registration campaign, where they were released.

Gregory climbed into a private automobile and was driven back to the corner where most of the marchers and the police were still waiting. He fell into line with the others. But the police declined to pick him up a second time.

One policeman drove four of the demonstrators to the jail, but under orders from a superior he then took them to the voter headquarters.

A youth who urged the marchers to disobey police orders was dragged kicking to a police car. He too got a free ride to the voter offices.

Leaders of the registration campaign announced that they would attempt to hold another mass march to the Courthouse tomorrow. The police said any further demonstrations would be dealt with sternly.

(Related Article on Page 7A.)

Bottom cup s
tricot covered
added support.
32-36 A, 32-3

Marja's

Contour bra
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black. 32-36 B

Same as above
-bra full bust

—AP Wirephoto.

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(Related Article on Page 7A.)

When Gregory sought to lead another group out of the Courthouse and ignored an order to disperse, a policeman twisted his left arm and hustled him across the street. He was released at once by police officials who obviously wanted to avoid the controversy his arrest would have aroused.

Landy McNair, 19, a voter registration worker from Jackson, Miss., was arrested and jailed on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Gray Evans, the city prosecutor, said that the McNair arrest was "all a mistake" and that he had been set free.

The incident took place as 40 or more Negroes marched away by twos from the Courthouse after a few had applied for voter registration. Chief Lary ordered them and white bystanders again and again to break up into smaller groups.

A crowd of whites gathered quickly near the Courthouse grounds as a dozen or more policemen and auxiliary policemen halted Gregory's group. The whites made no move toward the Negroes.

Earlier, Gregory openly taunted 10 policemen headed by Lary after they had stopped 48 persons marching through a Negro residential section toward the courthouse. Lary told the marchers they must disperse into small groups. The Negroes refused and returned to the headquarters of the voter registration drive and took cars to the Courthouse.

As a voter registration worker argued with Lary, Gregory nodded toward the police around him and said, "there's your story, guns and sticks for old women who want to register."

"Look at them," he urged again, "A bunch of illiterate whites who couldn't even pass the test themselves. That's what you see, guns and sticks in America."

The police gave no indication that they had heard this challenge to their ability to pass the literacy tests required of prospective voters in Mississippi.

"A disgrace, unbelievable," asserted Gregory as he turned to follow the line back to the headquarters. "There's no law that prevents you from going down town in a group."

Explains Reason

Back at the headquarters, Charles McDew explained the reason for the Negroes' refusal to break up into smaller groups.

"We've taken a position that as citizens of this country we have the right to walk the public streets of Greenwood," he said. "The very act of breaking up the people * * * is an act of intimidation to keep people from registering and voting because many of these people have expressed a fear of going down alone."

McDew is chairman of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, which began the voter registration drive in this delta agricultural and industrial center of 23,000 persons last August. The Committee is now co-operating with other major civil rights organizations in a saturaton drive, which resulted from attempts by whites to discourage the original campaign through violence.

A Justice Department attorney and six or more agents of the FBI observed the turning back of the marchers and their dispersal at the Courthouse.

Leflore Cty
Ark. Gazette
4-3-63

Ark Gazette 4/4/63

Greenwood Police Grab 19; Gregory's Taunts Ignored

From Gazette Press Services

Greenwood, Miss., April 3.—Nineteen Negroes marching to register to vote stood their ground here today after police repeatedly ordered them to break up their mass march.

Police grabbed them one by one, pushed them into a bus, and jailed them on disorderly conduct charges.

But they refused for the second day to arrest Negro comedian Dick Gregory despite a stream of abuse he directed toward B. A. Hammond, the police commissioner, and other officials.

The entertainer was left standing in the street as policemen and auxiliaries jerked the others out of a line of 24 persons marching by twos to the courthouse.

His voice booming over a bullhorn, Police Chief Curtis Lary told the Negroes at least half a dozen times to disperse in small groups. He said they would not be stopped if they scattered.

"We will not disperse," Ida Hallen, a Negro girl at the forefront replied.

Uniformed officers and auxiliary with riot sticks started picking off the group from the end of the line and herding them into the bus.

Officer Roy Logan spun around a Negro man who resisted and, with the aid of another officer, half-dragged, half-carried him to the bus.

Federal Judge Claude Clayton has set a formal hearing here tomorrow on a government request for a court order banning interference with Negro voter registration efforts.

The Justice Department suit asked release of eight Negroes jailed in last week's demonstrations.

"Greenwood is apprehensive and doing everything to keep law and order," Hammond said.

Hammond said police offered to take the Negroes back to their vote registration headquarters—as had been done after police broke a march yesterday. They refused, he said.

Hammond said police had no choice but to lock them up. Gregory said he had canceled his nightclub engagements.

"I will stay here until the federal government does something about police brutality," he said, "and allows these people to go to the courthouse to vote."

Home Rule For D. C.

One of the more embarrassing questions asked by visitors to this country, this citadel of democracy, is this: Why are the citizens of the District of Columbia not permitted to elect their own mayor and local government? Going on from there, with little side excursions into the philosophy of self-rule, any reasonably well informed visitor can make us look sick.

The fact is that there are no very sensible or persuasive answers to the question. The good arguments are all on the side of making District of Columbia equal citizens with the right to govern themselves. As long as they do not have this right, the question will be — and rightly, too — an embarrassing one.

Under the present anachronistic system, a board of commissioners named by the President governs the District of Columbia. Congress enacts its local laws and, often in rather niggardly fashion, provides for its financial needs. At the last session of Congress, a measure giving District residents the right to choose their own mayor and local government failed to pass. Now basically the same measure has been sent to Capitol Hill by the President.

Congress thus has another chance to remove one of the principal black marks on our record as champions of self-rule. It should not fumble the ball again, but enact legislation granting District residents this measure of equality.

Fremont Commonwealth 4-9-63

Chopping Plan

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — The Mississippi Employment Security Commission said today its local offices are compiling detailed preseason estimates of factors affecting the need for cotton choppers.

The commission said the officers, and farmers, county agents and others, are also compiling factors that would affect the supply and location of off-farm workers.

The commission said the information is gathered county by county and includes acreage to be chopped, number of off - farm workers needed, amount of cross-plowing and herbicidal treatment expected, and known sources of workers.

The compiled data, the commission said, will be compared to 1962 happenings.

The entire compilation will be studied April 17-18 by a meeting at Greenville of managers and farm placement men from areas of demand and supply.

Fraiser Sees Inside Threat

SIDON--County Attorney John Fraiser called for the Aermican people to "demand the truth before it is too late" in an address to the Lions Club here last night.

Fraiser spoke at the regular meeting of the club in the school cafeteria.

"Americans are being misled by managed news and slanted reporting," the prosecutor said. "Our freedom is being threatened, not from without, but from within."

It is time, he maintained, for the American people to demand to truth before it is "too late and the freedom on which this nation was founded is gone."

Fraiser praised officials and police of the city of Greenwood and all Leflore Countians for their conduct during the recent racial crisis.

Negroes Walk To Courthouse In Lexington

LEXINGTON (special) -- Sixteen Negroes led by Sam Block walked to the Holmes County Courthouse here this morning to apply for registration to vote.

A deputy sheriff ordered them to break into smaller groups and enter the office of Circuit Clerk Henry McClellan one at a time.

As they walked to the courthouse city policemen, deputies, and specially deputized citizens watched. Officials said the officers were there to keep order.

'We're not trying to prevent you from registering," the deputy told the Negro group as they approached the courthouse "But you all scatter out.

After the Negroes dispered, the officer had them gather under a shade tree in the corner of the square and enter the clerk's office one at a time.

Block, a field secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, has headquarters in Greenwood. He has been one of the leaders of a voter registration drive in Leflore County that has been in prgress for a year.

Most of the Negroes at the courthouse this morning were from Tchula and Mileston, some 10 to 15 miles from Lexington. One said that the SNCC had been holding voter registration school in that part of Holmes County for some time.

Observing the proceedings were Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, who had been informed last night that the Negroes would walk to the courthouse this morning.

Out Of State Donors Send Checks, But More Needed

The Greenwood police department is appreciated in other places, it would seem from a report today from a group sponsoring a drive for "overtime" pay for the officers

The group began a "Police Appreciation Fund" last week and reported that contributions "are coming along fine."

But the $3000 goal--enough to give each man a $100 in overtime pay--hasn't been reached and the sponsors are asking that more folks chip in.

Checks can be sent to Box 848 Greenwood. They will be deposited in a separate bank account for distribution to the officers when the fund is complete.

Donations so far--besides those coming from Greenwood — are from as far away as Kokomo, Ind and as close as Moorhead, reports Frank Miller of Delta Jewelers, spokesman for the fund raising group.

One woman sent a note with her check which said in part:

'Your police officers and leaders not only did an excellent job for Greenwood, but for all the people of Mississippi.'

The fund was started when a group if citizens checked with City Council and found that policemen would receive no overtime pay for round-the-clock, no-days-off duty during the recent racial crisis.

The department, led by Chief Curtis Lary, was universally praised by local citizens for its excellent police work in the face of abuse and provocation on the part of some negro demonstrators.

Here is a list of the towns and cities from which donations have come besides Leflore County: Paragould, Ark., Mobile, Kokomo Memphis, Rich, Brookhaven, Carrollton, Batesville, Moorhead, Philadelphia Jackson, Greenville, Leland, Anguilla, Clarksdale, Canton, Cleveland, Indianola, Lexington, Rolling Fork, Shelby, State College, Tchula, Yazoo City, and Meridian.

That box number again is 848.

Greenwood Commonwealth 8-6-65

Negroes Return

LEXINGTON, Miss. AP) — Negroes planned to return to the Holmes County courthouse today and continue their drive to become registered as voters.

About a dozen Negroes showed for the second straight day Wednesday to wait outside the 69-year-old courthouse while one of their number took voter registration tests inside.

Justice Asks To Eye Records In Carroll

The Department of Justice has given Carroll County until tomorrow to give an answer to its request for a look at the voter registration records in that county.

Circuit Clerk George Turbeville, Jr., said in Vaiden this morning that the Department asked to see the records on Monday of this week. He said "They have given us until Friday to answer their request"

Turbeville said he could not say at this time what the county's answer will be to the request.

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-11-63

Greenwood Commonwealth

Broad Mix Suit

4-13-63

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP)—A suit filed in federal district court here called Saturday for an end to segregation of public facilities in all Mississippi cities and towns.

The suit was filed by H. Y. Hackett, and Rev. J. D. Rayford. Hackett is an insurance salesman and Rayford is pastor of the Rayford Chapel Missionary Baptist Church. Although the suit was filed about 12 hours before a bombing incident on a Negro integration leaders home, Clarksdale authorities said they did not feel the two events were related.

The suit, filed under the 14th Amendment, called for an end of segregation in Clarksdale's public buildings and recreation facilities.

It attacked sections of the state code specifically and asked relief for all other Negroes in Clarksdale County and the state "who are similarly situated because of race or color."

Named as defendants in the suit were 29 city and county officials.

The suit sought a temporary and prmanent injunction and requested a speedy hearing.

The next federal court here is scheduled in October.

Memphis Commercial Appeal 9-13-63

Arson Charged

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP) — Arson charges have been lodged against two young white men who admitted hurling flaming Molotov cocktails into a Clarksdale home where Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., a Negro, was an overnight guest.

Theodore A. Carr, 24, a college student and former resident of this North Mississippi Delta town, and Luther Aubrey Cauthen, 26, of Clarksdale, remained in Coahoma County jail in lieu of $10,000 bonds each.

Police Chief Ben C. Collins said both men admitted the 2 a.m. attack Friday, but asserted they were "just having fun" and didnt know Diggs was in the house.

They said they didn't know whether the occupants were white or Negro.

"The emotional impact of being awakened by a bomb out of a dead sleep is tremendous," said Diggs, a resident of Detroit.

He was here to study the Negro vote registration drive in Greenwood—scene of arrests and demonstrations in past weeks.

Diggs was an overnight guest at the home of Aaron Henry, a druggist and president of the Mississippi branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One of the two Molotov cocktails —a softdrink bottle filled with gasoline—crashed through a picture window and exploded, setting draperies on fire.

On Living Together

Readers last week were given a hint about an editorial which appeared in the Washington Star that purpeted to give Greenwood's side in the recent racial-voter controversy.

From Senator John C. Stennis' office comes a copy of the Congressional Record in which Stennis inserted the editorial.

We carry both Stennis' comments about the editorial and the editorial in full. The Star, we say, couldn't have done a better job, had he been writing for the Commonwealth.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Evening Star published in Washington D. C., in its issue for Monday, April 8, 1963, carried an editorial entitled "On Living Together."

Mr. President, this editorial has to do with recent events at Greenwood, Miss., and on the border subject of racial relations among the people who live in the Deep South.

The author of the editorial has clear understanding, great tolerance, and a very practical approach ano viewpoint upon this matter. This is one of the best editorials I have ever read written outside of the immediate area in question. I commend the editorial writer and the Evening Star highly. It is only through better understanding and a consideration of the practical points involved that we avoid trouble and make progress.

I wish to give this publication to my colleagues as well as to the people of the United States; therefore I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

On Living Together

The legal "truce" which has been arranged in the clash over registering Negro voters in two Mississippi counties strikes us as being a rational settlement of what looks very much like a phony issue.

Several days ago the Justice Department asked a Federal judge in Greenwood, Miss., to issue a temporary restraining order barring any interference with registration of Negro voters The judge declined to issue such an emergency order, and set Thursday of last week as the day for a hearing in which the Mississippi officials could be heard. Somewhere along the line a closer look apparently was taken, the so-called truce was arranged, and the court hearing was put off until October.

We doubt that it will ever be held. For the indications, or at least those available in press reports, do not suggest that there has been any concerted plan or effort to prevent Negroes from registering as voters in Greenwood Leflore County.

Not having been born yesterday, we do not think that the white people in those counties, heavily outnumbered by Negroes, would like to encourage

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Not having been born yesterday, we do not think that the white people in those counties, heavily outnumbered by Negroes, would like to encourage Negro voting. The fact is, however, that the Associated Press has reported day after day that the local authorities in the two counties were permitting Negro registration by individuals and in small groups. What the police were breaking up were marches on the registration places by large groups of Negroes — some of whom certainly were not. After all, the risk of incitement to race riot in Mississippi is something that cannot be ignored.

Why the Department of Justice at first jumped eagerly into this situation, and then backed off, we do not know. If the real purpose was to help insure the right of qualified Negroes to register as voters, that was both necessary and proper. If, on the other hand, the purpose was to grab some of the headlines from such as Negro comedian Dick Gregory, the action of the Justice Department was wrong and unworthy.

At one meeting in Greenwood, a Negro preacher from Texas said that mass demonstrations were unwise. "We've got to live together," he said, "and all the fault is not in the white man." An audience of some 350 Negroes called him an "Uncle Tom" and shouted him down.

In modern vocabulary, "Uncle Tom" has become a term of opprobrium. It suggests that any Negro who is not actively fighting the white man is betraying his own race. We suspect, however, that in time it will be shown that the preacher in this instance, the Reverend W. R. Fairley, was right. For when the last demonstration is over, when the Justice Department has made its last gesture, when all Negroes who went to register and who are qualified have been registered, the truth of the Reverend Mr. Fairley's statement will remain, "We've got to live together."

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-15-63

COAB

 Miss. Free Press 4-20-62

4 Citizens Report Reprisals After Seeking Registration

Four Negro citizens who have registered or filed applications to register to vote in Sunflower County told of violence and economic reprisals taken against them. They testified before the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in Jackson.

Jeff Surney and Mrs. Fannie Hamer said they were fired and forced out of their homes, and Mrs. Irene Johnson told of harassment by Ruleville Mayor Dorrough. Joe McDonald reported that Dorrough has refused to enter his name on the city's voting list although he is registered and he also testified about a shooting into his home.

Put Off Plantation

Surney said that he applied to register at Indianola in August, 1962. He stated that a few days later, the owner of the Ruleville plantation where he picked cotton fired him and ordered him and his family, including 9 children, off the land.

He said the owner refused to pay him for 2300 pounds of cotton he and his children had picked; he had been promised $2.50 per 100 pounds.

A Negro farmer hired Surney, but was pressured into letting him go. The farmer said that credit would have been cut off.

Not Ready

Mrs. Hamer also applied to register in August. When she returned to the Dee Marlow plantation near Ruleville, Marlow told her that he had received three phone calls about the registration attempt.

He said, "We're not ready for that in Mississippi," and said that she would have to leave if she didn't take her name off the list. He added that she might have to go even if she did take her name off.

Mrs. Hamer declared, "I said I didn't register for him. I registered for myself." She has worked on the plantation for 18 years; her husband has worked there 30 years.

When Mrs. Hamer was put off, her husband wanted to go too, but she said Marlow wouldn't let him, and told Hamer that if he stayed to help with the harvest, he would keep his belongings.

Took Car

When the harvest was over, much of the Hamer's belongings had been stolen. Hamer had also made payments to Marlow on a used car for five years and had thought that they were completed. However, as he was about to move, the plantation owner took the car and told him that it hadn't been paid for, Mrs. Hamer said.

Mrs. Johnson applied to register in August also. She picked cotton, but has gotten no work since she tried to register.

In September Mayor Dorrough personally came to shut off her water. When she spoke with him later, he reportedly told her, "No you don't have any justice at all . . . We put you in jail for what we see fit to put you in jail for."

Shot Into Home

Joe McDonald of Ruleville, who had three Negro voter registration workers living in his home, checked his 1953 registration in August. In September, his home was fired upon.

McDonald reported that police came to investigate the shooting shortly after it occurred even though he had not called them. They had been called by Jack Bennett who lives a few blocks away; his home was also hit by gunshots that night.

The police searched McDonald's home and took away his gun without a warrant or permission. McDonald said he didn't see how the police knew his home had been shot into.

McDonald also reported that

(Continued on Page 4)

Registration Attempts Continue In Holmes

Negroes are beginning to make attempts to register to vote in Holmes County, Miss. Tuesday, April 9, 16 people went to the County Court House in Lexington to register.

They were met by six plainclothesmen and told that they were parading without a permit. Police ordered them to wait outside under a tree and permitted one person at a time to enter the Court House. White men took pictures of them while they were waiting there.

There are 19,488 Negroes and 7,595 whites in Holmes County; only 41 Negroes are registered.

More Registration In Greenwood

Another Greenwood citizen has lost her home and job in the wake of white opposition to the voter registration movement there. Nevertheless, about 20 adult Greenwood citizens have joined students in canvassing to urge other Negroes to register.

Mrs. Fannie Harris reported that when her son Army Lee Jones registered, his name appeared in the local newspaper in accordance with Mississippi state law. Mrs. Harris' landlady, Mrs. Simpson, saw his name there and ordered her to move.

"Disgrace For Cop"

Mrs. Simpson reportedly said that her son-in-law was a policeman and it would be a disgrace to his job to have her there.

Mrs. Harris, a domestic, and her husband Warren Harris have both been fired from their jobs since then. After she lost her home and job, Mrs. Harris went to the Court House to register to vote.

Voter registration leader Bob Moses reported that vote workers are stationed in the Court House to help people study the form as they wait in line.

Met With Mayor

Miss Annell Ponder, head of the citizenship education schools, said that she met with Mayor Charles Sampson and Police Chief Curtis Lary last Wednesday to invite them to speak at voter classes.

Sampson agreed to attend classes to explain local government and Lary said he would be happy to discuss law enforcement.

Negro Vote Worker Jailed In Holmes

LEXINGTON — Robert Moses, 32-year-old Negro voter registration worker, was arrested early this morning in Holmes County and is now being held in the county jail here.

Sheriff Mrs. Andrew Smith said Moses was taken into custody in the Mileston Community south of Tchula.

He was charged with "impeding an investigation."

Mrs. Smith said deputies were in Mileston investigating a shooting at the home of Hartman Turnbow when Moses appeared with a camera and started taking pictures.

He was reportedly taking pictures inside the house when a deputy placed him under arrest.

She said her husband, who serves as her chief deputy, was back in Mileston this afternoon investigating an alleged fire bombing of a Negro house.

Negro voter registration workers claim three gasoline fire bombs were thrown into a Negro house at 3 a.m. this morning. When the occupants of the house woke up they noticed two white men standing outside. The Negroes said," the white men started shooting into the house and the Negro man got his rifle and started shooting back. In all 30 shots were fired."

Sam Block, Negro field secretary for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee said he had telephoned John Doar this morning in Washington and told him of the incident. Doar, Block said, had already been informed by Moses earlier this morning about the shooting incident.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were said to be investigating.

Greenwood Commonwealth 5-8-63

5 Negroes in Vote Drive Charged With Arson in Mississippi Blasts

file letter clips NYT 5-10-63

LEXINGTON, Miss., May 9 (UPI)—Five Negro civil-rights leaders were charged today with having set fire to a home near here to stir racial tension and bolster a voter-registration drive.

Hartman Turnbow, whose house was burned, and Robert Moses, a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, were among those jailed on arson charges.

Chief Deputy Andrew Smith said his investigation showed that three bombs were thrown into Mr. Turnbow's home before dawn yesterday "in a plan to get the colored population excited, because Negroes had lost interest in this voter campaign.

Mr. Turnbow reported that the bombs, beer bottles containing gasoline, were thrown while he, his wife and teen-age daughter were sleeping. He exchanged gunfire with some white men who were outside, he said.

Mr. Moses, a New York native, who has headed the committee's operations in Mississippi several months, was arrested soon after the fire for "impeding" officers in investigation. They said he had refused to stop taking pictures at the scene.

The other Negroes were arrested last night. They were Hollis Watkins, Laverne Hampton and Zack E. Ball.

Mr. Turnbow has been leading a registration campaign in Holmes County. Deputy Smith said Mr. Ball had been in the county several months working ion the campaign. The others, he said, apparently entered the county Tuesday.

At Greenwood, Medgar Evers, state field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had protested the arrests to the Justice Department.

"There is a complete reign of terror in the Delta arta against Negroes seeking to register to vote," he declared. "The Federal Government must take positive steps in this situation."

He called the arrests "harassment and intimidation."

Incident at Raleigh

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9 (UPI) — A state trooper forcibly ejected a Negro from the new Statehouse restaurant today shortly after Mayor W. G. Enlope had appealed for steps to prevent Raleigh from becoming "another Birmingham."

It was the second such incident at the restricted restaurant in two days. Three Negroes were arrested there yesterday for trespassing. The Negro involved today was not taken into custody.

Ninety-three Negroes were arrested last night for trespassing in racial demonstrations at two downtown restaurants and a theater. They remained in an overcrowded jail under a $25 bond each. Mayor Enlope suggested that a group of businessmen be formed to deal with Negroes in working out racial problems.

"Let's not try to settle this thing by laws or creeds, but by human beings dealing with one another," he urged.

Nashville Protests Go On

Special to The New York Times

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9 — Mass anti-segregation demonstrations, marked by shoving, occasional blows and exchanges of epithets were held in downtown Nashville for the second straight day today.

About 500 Negroes and a few whites, mostly high school and college students, marched on the business district to protest against segregated restaurants and express sympathy for racial demonstrators in Birmingham. The police moved quickly to avert clashes.

The Rev. J. Metz Rollins, a leader of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, said more demonstrations were planned tomorrow, but only college students and adults would participate.

In City Court, meanwhile, a young white man was fined $25 for his part in yesterday's demonstrations, white charges against a Negro youth were dismissed. The two had fought in front of an empty store, smashing a window.

F.B.I. Investigating

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI) —The Justice Department said today it was investigating the arrest of a Negro registration worker in Lexington, Miss. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are at the scene, it said.

2 Whites Indicted in Shooting

GREENWOOD, Miss., May 9 (UPI) Two young white men were indicted today in the shooting of a Negro civil-rights worker.

The Leflore County grand jury returned felonious-assault indictments against William H. Greenlee, former service-station employe, and Wesley Kersey, service manager at a heavy-equipment company.

It did not indict a teen-age boy, who was also charged in the shooting Feb. 28 of Jimmy Travis, a worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 20, 1963 Greenwood Commonwealth FIVE CENTS

Negro Marchers Found Guilty

Release Children To Their Parents

Forty-five Negro marchers, out of a group of 57 arrested Tuesday night in Itta Bena, were tried and sentenced before Justice Joe Rusticic in Itta Bena late yesterday.

There were 17 in the group between the ages of 12 and 17. This morning the Youth Court certified all those children 14 years and older to the Justice of Peace court for trial.

Those children 14 and under, Youth Counselor Charles Deaton said, will be turned over to their parents when they come to the county jail to pick them up.

County attorney John Fraiser, Jr. prosecuted the Negroes in court on a charge of distrubance and breach of the peace.

Twenty eight of the men were found guilty and fined $500 each and sentenced to six months on the county farm. Seventeen of the women found guilty were fined $200 each and sentenced to four months on the county farm.

Bonds were set at $750 each for the men and $500 each for women. No bonds have been posted Sheriff John Ed Cothran said and all convicted persons have been transferred from the county jail to the county farm.

The Negroes were arrested Tuesday night shortly after 10 p.m. in Itta Bena when they started throwing bottles and stones into the streets. They broke windows in seven cars owned by deputy sheriff Ed Weber. Weber has a used car business in Itta Bena.

Sam Block, field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee said the Negroes started walking, "not marching" after a gas bomb was thrown into a church where a voter registration meeting was being held.

Block said the Negroes wanted to talk with deputy sheriff Weber about the gas to see what action could be taken.

Authorities said a complete investigation of Block's charges has been made and there is no evidence that a gas bomb had been thrown as the Negro charged.

Block is out on an appeal bond after being convicted in city police court earlier this year on a charge of making a statement calculated to cause breach of peace.

Council Passes Two Ordinances Banning Parades

Greenwood Commonw.

6-21-63

The City Council met this morning for just routine payment of bills.

Representatives of the local Veterans of Foreign Wars were also present and asked permission of the council members to have a carnival here sometime in July, sponsored by the V. F. W. The council gave their approval.

The council also adopted two ordinances drawn up by City Attorney Hardy Lott, making it unlawful to curse, insult, deride, ridicule or use abusive language toward policemen, auxiliary policemen and firemen engaged in proper performance of official duties.

Also amending the present traffic ordinance so as to set forth the purposes for which streets and sidewalks are maintained by the city and to make it unlawful for any person or persons with certain exceptions to parade or march or to sit, kneel, or recline, or to engage in public speaking, group shouting or group singing, or to assemble in organized groups carrying signs, on the sidewalks or streets of the City of Greenwood or to interfere with the normal use of sidewalks and streets, without permission of the Chief of Police and to make it unlawful to place debris on streets and sidewalks.

Miss. Free Press 6-22-63

Greenwood Classes To Train Statewide Political Leaders

A special politics workshop to train Mississippi Negro leaders will be held in Greenwood June 24 through 29 and at other times throughout the summer. Free room, board and transportation will be provided for all who attend.

The workshop will train people in political action, voter registration and methods of mobilizing their communities to become active in politics. Participants will come from all parts of the state.

People who wish to attend this workshop or future sessions should fill out this blank and send it to Voter Registration Workshop, 708 N. Street, Greenwood, Miss.:

Name .....

Address .....

Phone ..... Age .....

Why do you want to attend this workshop? .....

.....

(use other paper if needed)

What have you done before to win your freedom? .....

.....

Give the names of any voter registration workers you know ....

.....

file Greenwood

63

GREENWOOD, MISS., IS DEEPLY DIVIDED

Negroes and Whites Hold Firmly to Their Positions

By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., July 7 —The Yazoo River is neither so wide as the ocean nor so deep as the sea as it flows southwesterly here to join the Mississippi. But there is a gulf of almost those dimensions between the Negro area on the south bank and the predominantly white areas of lovely homes and spacious lawns on the north bank.

After the slaying of Medgar W. Evers, an integration leader, in Jackson, Miss., and the arrest of a Greenwood man, Byron de La Beckwith, on charges of murdering him, the division between whites and Negroes here is so wide that many wonder if it can ever be bridged again.

"There just isn't any communication here any more," one member of the white community said today, "and I don't see now how it can be re-established."

On both sides, the mood seems to be one of determination to make no concessions. There are apparently few voices of moderation here. All the more important white persons are active members of the segregationist Citizens Council.

Split by Registration Drive

The gulf between the white man and black man in this prosperous cotton country began to widen about a year ago when several young Negroes, caught up in the new ferment for equality, began a campaign to stimulate voter registration.

Greenwood has a population of about 25,000 and Leflore County, of which it is the governmental seat, has 40,000. The city population is almost evenly divided between whites and Negroes. In the county as a whole, the ratio is Negro 2 to 1. Yet there were only 400 registered Negro voters in the city to 4,000 whites, and in the county only 600 among perhaps 8,000 voters. No Negro holds any public office.

The voter registration campaign went quietly and not very successfully through the fall and winter. Then a Negro was shot and wounded by three white men and the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of Atlanta sent in some representatives.

In March the Justice Department brought suit against the voting registra. Dick Gregory, the Negro monologist, came here to help the Negro cause, and Greenwood was in headlines around the world .

Quiet, but Tension Lingers

In April, under the terms of a truce, the Justice Department withdrew its suit and Mayor Sampson agreed to

Beckwith Pleads Not Guilty in Slaying of Evers

JACKSON, Miss., July 8 (AP) Byron de La Beckwith pleaded not guilty today in State Circuit Court on his indictment for the murder of Medgar W. Evers, Negro integrationist leader.

"Not guilty, sir." Mr. Beckwith replied quickly after District Attorney William Waller read the indictment and asked for a plea. The arraignment was held before Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick.

Mr. Waller met with Mr. Beckwith's three defense attorneys shortly afterward. A pretrial hearing next Monday at 2 P.M. was agreed upon. At this hearing a trial date will be set and any preliminary motions would be presented.

Mr. Beckwith's plea was not mandatory, as he was represented by counsel. Mississippi law requires a plea of not guilty in capital cases if the accused does not have a lawyer. Mississippi has no degrees of murder.

Mr. Beckwith, 42 years old, is accused of having shot Mr. Evers, who was state field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from ambush with a high-powered rifle just after midnight on June 12.

At Mr. Beckwith's home in Greenwood today, a White Citi-

Mississippi Group Is Named to Direct a Legal Fund for the Defendant

zens Legal Fund spokesman announced that the group, which will pay legal expenses for Mr. Beckwith, had chosen 14 Greenwood business and professional men as a board of directors.

"When you consider the awesome spectacle of one man standing alone against the preponderous power, authority, wealth and ingenuity of the Federal Government, including civil rights investigators, special agents of the F.B.I., Federal marshals, the Jackson Police Department and all other police authority of the Stae of Mississippi, not to mention $27,000 reward money, it staggers the imagination," the fund spokesman said in a written statement.

He said that while the Beckwith case had led to the fund's inauguration, it was planned as a broader operation to furnish legal aid to white persons who need a fund similar to the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Becalse Mr. Waller has said he would seek the death sentence, Mr. Beckwith, a fertilizer salesman, faces death in the state gas chamber if convicted as charged.

A jury, however, could reduce a sentence to life by recommending clemency or failing to agree on a sentence.

In the rear of the Hinds County courtroom today, about a dozen Negroes watched. Several of them were leaders in a desegregation drive that was led by Mr. Evers, who was 37.

Mr. Beckwith was arrested last month by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after a telescopic sight attached to a .30-06 rifle had been found near Mr. Evers' home.

The Jackson police indentification head, Capt. Ralph Hargrove, found a latent fingerprint on the sight. The police said the fingerprint matched that of Mr. Beckwith's right index finger. Captain Hargrove testified at a preliminary hearing that the print, in his opinion, was 12 hours old.

A Washington F.B.I. expert, Richard Poppleton, testified at the hearing that the bullet that killed Mr. Evers had come from a .30-'06 Enfield rifle. But he said it could not be determined that it had been fired from the rifle found by the police. He said the bullet was the same make, variety and lot as of others found in the rifle's magazine.

Jimmy Ward," commented Friday on seven separate developments. Each comment contained some derogatory reference either to a Negro, to President Kennedy or to a University of Mississippi professor.

Typical was the comment on the killing of a policeman, William Baumfeld, by two holdup men in New York City.

"The punks [the holdup men] one 17 and the other 20, may escape punishment, for one of them is a hulking Negro and the N.A.A.C.P. is expected to free them with another PACKED Harlem jury," Mr. Ward wrote.

Despite the ferment, life on the surface goes on much as usual. Under the hot summer sun, one of the better cotton crops in recent years appears in prospect. Everyone is prosperous if not happy.

Leflore County had an income from agriculture last year estimated at $20,000,000 and an income from industry of $7,000,000. There is little unemployment.

Greenwood has felt no repercussions from the unfavorable headlines it has been winning in the Northern press because it is not making any real effort to attract new industry. What industry it attracted from the North in earlier years—Baldwin Piano, Supreme Electronics Conmar Zippers and Medart Lockers, to name the principal four—seemed happy enough.

The Negro community does not seem to be showing the interest here that it has shown in other cities. In a year's campaign, only 1,200 new applicants have applied to vote.

A visitor looking for the campaign headquarters of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, had to make several inquiries in the Negro quarter before he found someone who could direct him. Some Negroes seem as suspicious of the white visitor from the North as do some local white residents.

Few Southern whites deny now that the old order is changing, that the white man and cotton no longer are joint kings south of the Mason-Dixon line. But they do not like it and they are not reconciled to it.

As one Southern philosopher put it: "We survived the war and Reconstruction. I guess we can live through this new invasion by the Kennedy boys and the rest of you Carpetbaggers."

Ayub Says Red China Gains When West Bolsters India

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 8 (Reuters) — President Mohammad Ayub Khan warned today that small Asian nations would be driven to seek the "protection" of Communist China if Western arms support to India continued.

President Ayub Khan said at a political meeting that the West was contributing to the spread of Communism in Asia by forcing into Chinese arms nations that feared a strong India. He included the Soviet Union in his criticism. Moscow and the West hve moved to bolster India since Communist China attacked her northern border last year.

The United States and Britain, President Ayub Khan said, are "overoptimistic" in hoping smaller Asian nations will look to India after her military strength has been built up.

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Quiet, but Tension Lingers

In April, under the terms of a truce, the Justice Department withdrew its suit and Mayor Charles Sampson agreed to withdraw any real or imagined barriers to registration. This brought a period of quiet, if not a lessening of the underlying tension.

Then last month, Mr. Evers, field secretary for the National Association for the Advnacement of Colored People in Mississippi, was killed by a shot in the back and Mr. de La Beckwith was indicted for his murder. The city was aagin on the front pages.

Why did it have to be Greenwood? residents asked inquiring visitors, referring both to the voter registration drive and to the Evers slaying. It is small comfort to residents to have it pointed out that Greenwood is not unique—that what has been happening here has been happening all over the South.

They know this, if they read their newspapers. Integration is the big news day after day. For instance, the leading article in this morning's Jackson Clarion-Ledger and Daily News, which is widely circulated here, was an interview with James H. Meredith in Chicago. The headline said: "Wilkins, N.A.A.C.P. Blast Cause Meredith to Cry."

There were other integration articles on inside pages.

The afternoon daily of Greenwood, The Commonwealth, also finds space for one or more integration stories in its limited columns each day. This is true especially if the news was unfavorable to the Negro or indicates a rift among Negro leaders.

The editor of the Jackson Daily News, in a column called "Covering the Crossroads with Jimmy Ward," commented Friday on seven separate developments. Each comment contained some derogatory reference either to a Negro, to President Kennedy or to a University of Mississippi professor.

Typical was the comment on the killing of a policeman, William Baumfeld, by two holdup men in New York City.

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"Not guilty, sir," Mr. Beckwith replied quickly after District Attorney William Waller read the indictment and asked for a plea. The arraignment was held before Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick.

Mr. Waller met with Mr. Beckwith's three defense attorneys shortly afterward. A pretrial hearing next Monday at 2 P.M. was agreed upon. At this hearing a trial date will be set and any preliminary motions would be presented.

Mr. Beckwith's plea was not mandatory, as he was represented by counsel. Mississippi law requires a plea of not guilty in capital cases if the accused does not have a lawyer. Mississippi has no degrees of murder.

Mr. Beckwith, 42 years old, is accused of having shot Mr. Evers, who was state field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from ambush with a high-powered rifle just after midnight on June 12.

At Mr. Beckwith's home in Greenwood today, a White Citi-

to Direct a Legal Fund for the Defendant

zens Legal Fund spokesman announced that the group, which will pay legal expenses for Mr. Beckwith, had chosen 14 Greenwood business and professional men as a board of directors.

"When you consider the awesome spectacle of one man standing alone against the preponderous power, authority, wealth and ingenuity of the Federal Government, including civil rights investigators, special agents of the F.B.I., Federal marshals, the Jackson Police Department and all other police authority of the Stae of Mississippi, not to mention $27,000 reward money, it staggers the imagination,"' the fund spokesman said in a written statement.

He said that while the Beckwith case had led to the fund's inauguration, it was planned as a broader operation to furnish legal aid to white persons who need a fund similar to the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Becalse Mr. Waller has said he would seek the death sentence, Mr. Beckwith, a fertilizer as charged.

A jury, however, could reduce a sentence to life by recommending clemency or failing to agree on a sentence.

In the rear of the Hinds County courtroom today, about a dozen Negroes watched. Several of them were leaders in a desegregation drive that was led by Mr. Evers, who was 37.

Mr. Beckwith was arrested last month by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after a telescopic sight attached to a .30-06 rifle had been found near Mr. Evers' home.

The Jackson police indentification head, Capt. Ralph Hargrove, found a latent fingerprint on the sight. The police said the fingerprint matched that of Mr. Beckwith's right index finger. Captain Hargrove testified at a preliminary hearing that the print, in his opinion, was 12 hours old.

A Washington F.B.I. expert, Richard Poppleton, testified at the hearing that the bullet that killed Mr. Evers had come from a .30-'06 Enfield rifle. But he said it could not be determined that it had been fired from the rifle found by the police. He said the bullet was the same make, variety and lot as of others found in the rifle's magazine.

Ayub Says Red China Gains When West Bolsters India

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 8 (Reuters) — President Mohammad Ayub Khan warned today that small Asian nations would be driven to seek the "protection" of Communist China if Western arms support to India continued.

President Ayub Khan said at a political meeting that the West was contributing to the spread of Communism in Asia by forcing into Chinese arms nations that feared a strong India. He included the Soviet Union in his criticism. Moscow and the West hve moved to bolster India since Communist China attacked her northern border last year.

The United States and Britain, President Ayub Khan said, are "overoptimistic" in hoping smaller Asian nations will look to India after her military strength has been built up.

Leflore County 1

D COMMONWEALTH

"The Latest News In The Delta"

OOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISS., THURSDAY AFTERNOON JULY 11, 1963 FIVE CENTS

Vote Worker Says Red Friend, 'Not Associate'

Hearing To Free Registration Marchers Opens In Greenville

GREENVILLE--- The top Negro voter registration worker in the state testified in federal court here today that he wasn't a communist.

But Robert Moses told Leflore Board of Supervisors Attorney A. H. Bell that he is a friend of a known communist, Carl Braden.

The testimony came as Bell cross examined Moses on his work in voter registration in Mississippi and Leflore County.

The forum was a U. S. Department of Justice suit against the county seeking to have released from the county farm and Parchman 45 arrested at Itta Bena on June 18.

Bell asked Moses the questions after he had described his Negro registration activities in Lelflore County for Justice Department attorneys.

Handling the case for Justice this morning were John Doar, special assistant U. S. attorney general for civil rights, and John Martin, another Justice attorney.

Defending the county and the various officials named in the suit were Bell and Guy Rogers, a state assistant attorney general.

Several county officials have been summoned to testify in the hearing, due to resume at 2 p.m. today and expected to last for several days. U. S. Judge Claude Clayton is presiding.

Justice attorneys also requested that the county's voter registration records, in the custody of Mrs. Martha Lamb, circuit clerk,be taken to Greenville to be available at the hearing there and the Leflore supervisors agreed. It wasn't immediately apparent why the Justice Department wanted the records at Greenville.

On the subject of Braden, Moses denied that he was "associated" with the Louisville, Ky., communist, but that he knows him.

"I consider him a friend," Moses said.

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee field secretary added that he had seen Braden recently in Atlanta when both attended a workshop sponsored by the Southern Conference Education Fund.

Bell also questioned Moses, of New York, on why he is working in Mississippi.

"Because I am interested in helping my people in Harlem," Moses answered. "If Mississippi Negroes can help defeat with their votes the men in Congress who block and defeat worthwhile legilation, then all Negroes will benefit."

Moses said he also came here to "help alleviate injustice."

Still under cross examination by Bell, Moses said that he felt that Mississippi's voting laws are unjust.

Bell also questioned Moses on Food distribution by SNCCto needy Negroes in the County early last Spring.

The supervisor attorney asked Moses whether they had required recipients of the food to attempt to register to vote before receiv-

cause of his voter registration activities.

"Have your meetings been interferred with?" asked Bell.

"No," said Magee.

"Have you ever been refused police protection?"

"I don't know," Magee answered, " I don't know if we have or not."

+ + +

Marshals Take County Prisoners To Greenville

U. S. marshals have taken 27 Negro prisoners to Greenville today to testify in Federal Court in a suit filed by U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy seeking the release of 45 Negroes arrested and convicted in Itta Bena on a breach of the peace charge.

Marshals took 23 of the prisoners from the County Penal Farm and four from the State Penitentiary at Parchman.

Those taken from Parchman were Lawrence Guyot, Hollis Watkins, Henrietta Kingston and Annie Lou Thomas.

Prisoners taken from the County Farm were Clint Loggins, Betty Jean Anderson, Willie Ester Baxter, Millie Brown James Brown, Calton Ginn, Nick Hampton, Scott Harris, Anthony Jackson, James Earl Jones, Charles King and Ilene Loggins.

Willie McGee, Charles Moorhead, Willie L. Pate, Leola Perkins Willy Lee Ray, James Reed, Willie B. Stewart, David Strong, Robert Strong, Roosevelt Walls and John B. Williams.

Those prisoners taken from Parchman are part of a group of 23 taken to the state penitentiary after they refused to work on the County Farm.

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Still under cross examination by Bell, Moses said that he felt that Mississippi's voting laws are unjust.

Bell also questioned Moses on Food distribution by SNCCto needy Negroes in the County early last Spring.

The supervisor attorney asked Moses whether they had required recipients of the food to attempt to register to vote before receiving the food.

"We required that as a minimum requirement," Moses answered, "because there was a shortage of food and we didn't have enough to go around. But there were cases of great individual need when we gave the food without requiring that they agree to apply to register."

"It is true that your workers have a credit card to call the U. S. Department of Justice collect at anytime?" demanded Bell.

"No," said Moses. 'We usually pay for the calls ourselves. When there is a matter that the Justice Department is particularly interested in we sometimes call collect. I remember making one collect call to Washington myself."

Moses added that SNCC workers are paid their expenses, room and board and "$10 a week when we have the money."

Also testifying this morning as the Justice Department suit got under way were voter registration workers Willie Baxter, a 19-year-old woman from Itta Bena, and William H. Magee, 22, also from Itta Bena. They are among 27 county prisoners called to testify in the trial.

The Baxter woman testified that a teargas bomb had been thrown into a church in Itta Bena on June 18 while a voter registration meeting was in progress.

Then Magee testified that the group, after the bomb was thrown, had decided to go "looking for police protection."

He said that at one point they found an unidentified officer about two blocks from the church, so the Negro group decided to go back and continue the meeting.

"But the church was still full of gas," he said, "and we came out again. The officer we saw-- I don't know who he was -- was gone so we decided to go looking for protection walking two-by-two."

The Negro continued that when the group of people got near the post office in Itta Bena another group of Negroes began throwing bottles and bricks at them and that then they were arrested.

Arresting officers testified at the original trial, however, that the group from the voter meeting was doing the throwing.

Under cross examinatin by Bell, Magee said that he had never been intimidated by Leflore officials be-

Marshals Take County Prisoners To Greenville

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Those prisoners taken from Parchman are part of a group of 23 taken to the state penitentiary after they refused to work on the County Farm.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir:

The writer attended Federal Court in Greenville yesterday as a spectator, the case where Bobby Kennedy is seeking an injunction against the peace officers of our county.

The writer was shocked to observe how our country has become so completely involved in race hatred, from the demonstrations I saw there, what I saw and heard would be a disgrace even in Russia.

There were about fifteen white men in the spectator section of the court room, the rest was filled with colored. I heard colored women use some of the most vulgar profanity imaginable. I regret that it was not possible for Bobby Kennedy to be sitting where I was, so that he could have heard the remarks that were made about the white people, and what they were going to do with the white race when they take over.

To be very honest, I fear for the safety of white people everywhere, should the so called civil rights bill become law as proposed by our socialist president.

Speaking of the injunction, should this injunction be granted, our peace officers will be powerless to maintain law and order.

I trust that good people everywhere will soon wake up to realize that we have a president, who has plans to make our country socialist, and ruled by a dictator.

The Kennedy brothers have sowed the wind with race hatred and will reap the whirlwind of chaos.

Respectfully,
W. S. Curry

It might be a good idea for more Leflore Countians to attend the rest of that hearing.

The county begins its defense of the injunction proceedings Friday morning at nine in the federal court room at the post office building in Greenville.

(T. W.)

Greenwood Commonwealth
7-18-63
LeFlore Cty.

Wasted Effort

Several Greenwood residents have brought to the Commonwealth's attention a mimeographed sheet being mailed about the city by the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It is apparently a crude effort to turn white people against white people.

If the tenor of the hate sheets weren't so ridiculous, they might be dangerous.

Certainly they are uncalled for and show a pitiful lack of understanding of human relationships on the part of the senders.

Actually, these letters are just another one of the constant probings certain Negro groups are undertaking in an effort to cause trouble in Leflore County. Everything they have tried has backfired up to now, and probably their efforts will continue to backfire.

Also receiving attention currently from the Negro groups is the campaign to get local Negroes to flood the federal court room in Greenville Friday when a hearing on a Justice Department pressed injunction against the county resumes.

The Justice Department is seeking to force Leflore County to free 45 Negroes arrested during a march at Itta Bena. The injunction proceeding is also designed to tie local law enforcement hands.

Elsewhere on this page we are publishing a letter by a man who attended last week's hearings. He expresses the wish that other white people could have seen what he did. He certainly has a good point.

The law enforcement officers and attorneys who will be working and testifying in the court room tomorrow are looking out for Leflore County's interest.

Some folks might want to show their interest by attending the hearing.

We predict it will be an eye opener.

(T. W.)

Greenwood Commonwealth 7-18-63 Refline city

Greenwood Commonwealth 7-19-63 - Leflore Cty

Deputies Say Group Threw Bottles, Yelled

Injunction Suit Reopens In U.S. District Court

GREENVILLE--- H. E. Weber and Harlow Pittman, Leflore County deputy sheriffs, both denied in federal court here today that they had made any attempt to prevent Itta Bena Negroes from registering to vote.

Both Weber and Pittman are defendants in a suit brought by the U. S. Justice Department to obtain a temporary injunction against them and two other Leflore County officials accused of interferring with voter rights in Itta Bena.

Other defendants are John Fraiser, Leflore County Attorney, and John Arterbury, director of the county penal farm.

The suit also seeks the release of 45 Negroes arrested after a voter registration meeting June 18 at the Hopewell Baptist Church in Itta Bena.

Weber testified that he and the other deputy drove by the Hopewell meetings at night because the Negroes had asked for police protection for their meetings. He said he never saw any disturbance which made him think they needed protection.

He testified that a group of 75 to 100 Negroes gathered in front of his home about 10:30 p.m. on the night of June 18. 'They were hollering and throwing bricks and bottles," he said.

Weber went out to the group and Pittman was already there.

Both stated that Weber asked the Negroes three times what the trouble was all about.

"I then gave them an opportunity to go home, and when they would not, I arrested them," Weber said.

Pittman testified that before Weber reached the group he had arrested one Negro, Charlie King, with a bottle in his hand.

On cross examination, Pittman stated that he and several other men had been deputized about two months ago, after racial distrubances in Greenwood.

"I was deputized for the protection of all the citizens of Itta Bena, not just those at the Hopewell meeting who had asked for protection," he said.

Weber stated that he "looked around and tried to find out some thing" after some of the arrested Negroes told him about another group of Negroes throwing bottles at members of the Hopewell Church group. But, he added, he couldn't find out anything about it.

Mrs. H. E. Weber also took the stand during the morning. She testified that no members of the Negro group which was creating a disturbance in front of her house on the night of June 18 came up to the house to ask for police protection.

Hearing the suit is U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton. Assistant Attorney General John Doar is bringing the injunction suit and attorneys for the defense are Aubrey Bell, Leflore Supervisors attorney, and Guy Rogers, assistant state attorney general.

Greenwood Commonwealth 7-20-63

Arguments In Hearing Set For Monday

Leflore Co

GREENVILLE--- Gene Bidwell, formerly a biological and chemical warfare officer in the national guard testified in federal court here yesterday that he found no evidence of teargas in the Hopewell Baptist Church after a Negro voter registration meeting was disrupted there by what Negroes claimed was teargas.

The defense rested its case late Friday afternoon in a suit by the U. S. Justice Department against four Leflore County officials.

Court was adjourned until 10 a.m. Monday when oral argument will begin.

Bidwell, who said he entered the Hopewell Church building within about an hour after the meeting broke up, testified that teargas would have remained in the church for three days. He found no sign of any noxious gas in the church, where the doors and windows were closed when he arrived, he said.

The Negro meeting, which took place on the night of June 18, erupted into a march into downtown Itta Bena when Negroes were "hollering and throwing bricks and bottles", according to several witnesses.

John Arterbury, director of the Leflore County penal farm, H. E. Weber, and Harlow Pittman, both deputy sheriffs who live in Itta Bena denied that they had done anything to interfere with the voting rights of Itta Bena Negroes.

The three, with John Fraiser, Jr., Leflore County prosecuting attorney, are defendants in the suit brought by the Justice Department to obtain a temporary injunction to prevent them from interferring with voter registration in Leflore County.

Defense attorneys, who opened their case Friday morning, introduced a series of witnesses who were longtime residents of Itta Bena to testify that to their knowledge the defendants had done nothing to interfere with Negro voter registration efforts.

James Green, a member of the Leflore board of supervisors, Paul Stowers, mayor of Itta Bena, and Cleveland Davis, city attorney for Itta Bena, each testified that they didn't know of any case where any of the defendants had tried to prevent Negroes from registering to vote.

John Doar, Justice Department attorney, consistently questioned each of these as to whether there are now or ever have been Negro officials or law enforcement officers in Leflore County.

Each replied negatively.

Stowers also stated that two Negroes from the Hopewell Church down tile and gravel for a parking had asked that the town put place at the church. He said that this was done as requested by the Negroes.

PHONE
524-2881
AREA CODE 404

JUL 24 1963

JOE N. BURTON
ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

CECIL L. CLIFTON
JOINT-SECRETARY
STATE EXAMINING BOARD

MRS. MARY GIVENS BRYAN
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
1516 PEACHTREE ST., N. W.

H. R. SIMMONS
FISCAL OFFICER

MRS. MARY C. UTTERBERG
ASSISTANT SECURITIES COMMISSIONER

MRS. LOUISE BUCHANAN
CORPORATION CLERK

MRS. EMILY SHERBERGER
COMMISSION CLERK

July 24, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
Room 206, 5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter dated July 23. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the lates compilation of the registered voters in this State. I so not have a breakdown of the registered voters as to the races.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ben W. Fortson Jr.
Secretary of State

BWF:em
Enclosure

6,980 Voters Eligible For August 6

Greenwood Commonwealth

7-26-63

Leflore Co

The Leflore County election committee has finished purging the election books and stated today that 6,980 people in the county are qualified to vote in the Democratic Primary election August 6.

The largest block of votes is in Beat 3, which includes the City of Greenwood with 4,984 voters qualified.

The next largest Beat is Beat 4 with 639 qualified voters. The smallest Beat in the county is Beat 2 with 386 voters, just 3 votes less than Beat 1 with 389 votes.

Beat 5 has 582 votes.

This morning the Leflore County Democratic Executive Committee secretary met with elections officials to discuss the laws governing the primary election. They included such things as procedure to follow when counting the ballots, the fact that candidates can not have workers handing out cards and soliciting votes within 50 feet of the polling place and number of other laws.

The ballot this year will be as long as it was four years ago when county election officials counted on into the morning before they had completed all boxes.

Birmingham World 10-16-63

U. S. Seeks To Bar La. From Using Bias Vote-Test Form

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Justice Department went to court this week to prevent the State of Louisiana from further use of its voter application form as a means of discriminating against Negroes.

In a suit filed in Baton Rouge, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy asked the U. S. District Court in that area to declare unconstitutional any local laws requiring use of the application as a registration test.

Named as defendants were the Louisiana Board of Registration and the State of Louisiana, along with Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock, J. Thomas Jewel, who is Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, and Hugh E. Cutrer, Jr., director of the board.

The complaint said the history of the state's adoption and use of the test demonstrates that its purpose has been to disenfranchise Negroes and to maintain white political supremacy. Lt was filed under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

INFORMATION ASKED

The form in question asks for information about applicants for registrars' records, yet registrars are required by the state constitution and state laws to use the application fom as a strict qualification test.

Use of the form for this purpose is wholly arbitrary and unreasonable, the complaint said, and is not related to any legitimate interest the state may have in limiting the right to vote.

According to the complaint, Negroes have been required to fill out the form completely and correctly without assistance and have rejected for technical errors or omissions. Only "perfect" applications pass, although what constitutes a "perfect" application varies from registrar to registrar.

Meanwhile, whites with similar mistakes or omissions have been registered, or have been assisted in filling out the form, the complaint said.

Registrars also have used a constitutional interpretation test to discriminate against Negroes, the complaint added. In December 1961, however, the Justice Department brought a suit, similar to that filed Monday, challenging the constitutionality of that test.

The interpretation has been tried by a three judge court in the Eastern District of Louisiana and is awaiting decision.

GRADING STANDARD HIT

In September 1962, the complaint continued, the Board of Registration advised registrars to stop using the interpretation test, but to enforce the application form test even more rigidly.

"The tightening of the grading standard is itself a racially discriminatory practice," the complaint said, because a greater percentage of whites is already registered and thus not subjected to the [illegible] test. [illegible] the state's eligible [illegible] registered, while only 29.2 percent of the eligible Negroes were registered.

Filed as exhibits with the complaint were reproductions of 36 application forms showing that Negro registration applicants were rejected for "inconsequential errors or omissions" on the forms.

The Attorney General noted that on one application a Negro was refused registration because, in giving his age in years, months and days, he miscalculated by one day.

Another was rejected in one parish (county) for stating his color was "brown" instead of 'Negro," while in a second parish, an applicant was refused because he responded "Negro" instead of 'brown."

Louisiana Residence

Ark Gazette
10/19/63

Negro Ignores Threats, Signs Voters' List

ST. FRANCISVILLE, La. (AP)—A minister ignored threatening white men Thursday to become West Feliciana parish's first Negro voter since Reconstruction.

Rev. Joseph Carter entered the parish (county) courthouse by a side door after white men blocked the front entrance.

One of the men cursed him and warned him that he would be emasculated if he entered the building.

The minister was one of 43 Negroes who arrived at the courthouse in a school bus. It was the first mass voter registration attempt here in the Congress of Racial Equality campaign.

Several FBI agents were on hand, snapping frequent photographs throughout the day. State agents also were active with cameras.

The day opened with an air of tension. A Ku Klux Klan cross was burned at midnight in front of the office of Aldero Stevenson, Negro assistant to the county agent.

The parish has a population of about 8,500—68 per cent of them Negro.

Carter was arrested when he tried to register last Aug. 10. He filed a $100,000 federal court suit later accusing Registrar Fletcher Harvey and Sheriff Percy of violating his civil rights.

Lo. Resistance

OCTOBER 19, 1963 Afro-American

Louisiana's Odd Interpretation Of Vote Tests Hit In U. S. Suit

Court asked to bar biased practices, outlaw state laws

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — "Inconsequential errors or omissions" on application forms and in tests are used in Louisiana to deny colored vote registration while the same mistakes are overlooked with white registrants, the Justice Department said this week.

In a suit filed in Baton Rouge, La., Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy noted that on one appliction a colored man was refused registration because, in giving his age in years, months and days, he miscalculated by one day.

Another was rejected in one parish (county) for stating his color was "brown" instead of "Negro," while in a second parish an applicant was refused because he wrote "Negro" instead of "brown" on his application, the suit points out.

* * *

THE SUIT, filed in U.S. District Court, asks that Louisiana be prevented from further use of its voter application form as a means of discriminating against colored applicants, and any local laws requiring use of the application as a registration test be declared unconstitutional.

Named as defendants were the Louisiana Board of Registration and the State of Louisiana, along with Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock, J. Thomas Jewel, who is speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, and Hugh E. Cutrer Jr., director of the board.

* * *

THE COMPLAINT said the history of the state's adoption and use of the test demonstrates that its purpose has been to disenfranchise colored voters and to maintain white political supremacy. It was filed under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

The form in question asks for information about applicants for registrars' records, yet registrars are required by the state constitution and state laws to use the application form as a strict qualification test.

Use of the form for this purpose is wholly arbitrary and unreasonable, the complaint said, and is not related to any legitimate interest the state may have in limiting the right to vote.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the complaint, non - whites have been required to fill out the form completely and correctly without assistance and have been rejected for technical errors on omissions. Only "perfect" applications pass, although what constitutes a "perfect" application varies from registrar to registrar.

Meanwhile, whites with similar mistakes or omissions have been registered, or have been assisted in filling out the form, the complaint said.

Registrars also have used a constituional interpretation test to discriminate against, the complaint added. In December 1961, however, the Justice Department brought a suit, similar to that filed Monday, challenging the constitutionality of that test.

* * *

THE INTERPRETATION has been tried by a three - judge court in the Eastern District of Louisiana and is awaiting decision.

In September 1962, the complaint continued, the Board of Registration advised registrars to stop using the interpretation test, but to enforce the application form test even more rigidly.

"The tightening of the grading standard is itself a racially discriminatory practice," the complaint said, because a greater percentage of whites is already registered and thus not subjected to the new standards.

* * *

MR. KENNEDY said that in September 1962, some 73.7 percent of the state's eligible whites were registered, white only 29.3 percent of the eligible non - whites were registered.

Filed as exhibits with the complaint were reproductions of 36 application forms showing that colored registration applicants were rejected for "inconsequential errors or omissions" on the forms.

To Residence

Continuing Registration Bias Attacked

Birmingham World
11-13-63

WASHINGTON — Negroes seeking to register to vote in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana face a continuing pattern of unlawful discrimination and delay even though a few Negroes have registered recently in the parish for the first time in almost 60 years, the Department of Justice asserted in a civil suit filed Tuesday.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said the complaint asked the United States District Court in Baton Rouge to forbid the parish (county) registrar to continue delaying Negro applications unreasonably or to engage in other racially discriimnatroy registration practices.

Named as defendants were the registrar, Fletcher Harvey and the State of Louisiana. The suit was filed under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

Mr. Kennedy said the case was brought only after the Department was unable to secure guarantees of non-discrimination from local officials in informal conferences.

The complaint said the registrar has unreasonably and discriminatorily delayed the receipt of applications from Negroes and has applied more stringent standards to Negroes than to whites.

Until October 17, before any Negroes were registered in the parish, Negro applicants were required to produce two registered voters to vouch for their identity, the complaint said.

Since October 17, Negroes have been subjected either to this "voucher system" or have been required to document their length of residence to an unreasonable extent. Negroes, unlike whites, have not not been permitted to register on the strength of their own sworn statements regarding length of residence.

Such discrimination will continue the complaint said, unless enjoined by the court.

Louisiana Resistance (Pink)

Birmingham World

Louisiana Vote Case

11-30-63

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The U. S. Supreme Court was asked Thursday to strike down a Louisiana law requiring publication of the race on nomination papers or the ballot, of each candidate for public office.

Jack Greenberg, Director- Counsel of the Legal Defense Fund, pointed out in the brief that "the statute unconstitutionally makes racial discrimination possible and encourages the practice."

(The high court will hear a half hour of argument from each side Wednesday, November 20th or Thursday, November 21st, depending on the pace of previous proceedings.)

Louisiana is "requiring disclosure of information with no bona fide public purpose, much less a compelling interest," the Legal Defense Fund brief states.

James M. Nabrit, III was of counsel to Mr. Greenberg during the argument. He too is an attorney for the Fund.

Taking the point a step further, the brief states that Louisiana's constitution limits Negro participation in community life just as much as the more obvious forms of discrimination and physical segregation.

The evil of the practice is spelled out by the fact that "designation as a Negro (in Louisiana) identifies the candidate with a group that is .... by state policy, unfit for office."

Louisiana, the Legal Defense Fund brief shows:

"has selected a single, highly prejudicial factor for universal publication. This denies the individual the liberty to seek office and campaign according to his own estimate of effective campaign tactics."

The case is being argued on behalf of Deputy H. Anderson and Acie J. Belton, Negro citizens of East Baton Rouge parish.

Both were candidates for nomination to the school board in their

Atlanta Daily World
12-15-63

Louisianans Vote First Time Since 1902 Election

ST. FRANCISVILLE, La. — Unmentioned in most December 8, newspaper accounts of the Louisiana primaries, was the fact that Negroes in West Feliciana parish voted for the first since 1902.

The total number of Negroes who came to the courthouse here to cast their votes was only 13. But the precedent established was significant, in a parish where Negroes faced intimidation by both threats and actual acts of violence in the course of CORE's voter registration campaign.

Among those who voted was Rev. Joseph Carter, who was threatened with castration as he approached the courthouse on October 17 to become the first Negro to register since 1902. Another voter was James Payne, who had been hit across the face with a rifle butt in an attempt to stop him from registering.

When Rev. Carter first attempted to register in August, he was arrested for "disturbing the peace" and jailed overnight. He thereupon filed a $100,000 damage suit in federal court accusing both the registrar and the sheriff of violating his civil rights.

The CORE registration campaign is directed by Ronnie Moore.

Law
Resistance

~~CORE~~
~~3-5~~

Atlanta Daily World 12/15/63

Federal Jury Frees 5 In Mississippi Beating

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI — Five Mississippi law officers, charged by the U. S. Department of Justice with seven counts of conspiracy to deprive five Negroes of their civil rights, were set free here by a Federal jury.

The five were accused of beating five civil rights workers arrested in Winona, Mississippi after they entered a white rest room at a bus station there.

State highway patrolman John L. Basinger, Montgomery County Sheriff Earle Wayne Patridge, and Winona Police Chief Thomas J. Herod, Jr., all claimed they were innocent of the seven charges brought against them by the Justice Department.

The Justice Department called six witnesses, including four of the Negro complainants, and two FBI agents.

ALL CLAIMED BEATING

June Johnson, Euvester Simpson Rosemary Freeman, and Lawrence Guyot, all testified that they had been beaten in the Winona jail.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hammer old the court that she was kicked by Sheriff Patridge after he yanked her off a bus in front of the bus station in Winona. She testified that she had remained on the bus while her four companions entered a segregated lunch room. All five were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

Annelle Ponder, a field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, testified that three of the defendants beat her in the Winona city jail on June 9. She said, "And I'm not completely over 't yet."

James Harold West, a SNCC worker, told the court he was beaten by policemen and two Negro prisoners who were ordered to beat and kick him. He said he was later forced by a policeman to sign a statement saying that no beating took place.

Two Negroes who were in the jail testified that they had been "paid" a pint and a half of corn whistkey for beating West.

BONDSMAN BEATEN

Guyot, a SNCC field secretary, told the all-white jury he was "kicked, punched and beaten with a slapjack" when he went to Winona to post bond for West and the women. Guyot said Sheriff Eearl Patridge ordered him to "get out of Winona and stay gone" but he was stopped by highwayman Basinger and knocked down because he rufused to say "sir" to the officer.

Then, said Guyot, he was forced to disrobe and was beaten in the sheriff's office before he was jailed for "disturbing the peace."

FBI agents took the stand to introduce photographs showing injuries to the five. One agent testified he had examined a bloodstained shirt worn by Miss Johnson while she was under arrest.

Miss. Resistance

3-3

BW
RTB

... to a high

—AP wirephoto map

Baton Rouge Advocate

Sex Question Causes Losing Right to Vote

DeSoto Parish's registrar rejected the registration of a prospective voter in January because he couldn't tell the sex of the person seeking to register.

Sidney Wells Platt, the registrar, reported the rejection was among six in January in his parish in the monthly report now required of some 21 parish registrars.

The document in U.S. District Court here Friday said the applicant "stated on LR 1 card (voter registration card) that sex was male. This person was dressed like a woman. Therefore, I doubted the answer to this question and ruled it answered incorrectly. In view of this fact, sex of this applicant is unknown."

The U.S. District Court order requires registrars to give such pertinent information as name, date of birth and sex of those who register and who are refused registration.

Platt reported 21 whites and 10 Negroes registered during the month with six Negroes turned down. Total registration in the parish at the end of January included 8,152 whites and 771 Negroes.

Monroe Morning World 2-15-64

Pink - Louisiana Resistance

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Orleans Parish

SERS Library

NEW ORLEANS
TIMES-PICAYUNE
Sec. 1-4
Date APR 23 1964

Gallinghouse Denies Any Discrimination in Office

1-4

Registrar Disputes Claim of Marshall

Orleans Parish Registrar of Voters A. P. "Tim" Gallinghouse denied allegations of discrimination by his office against Negroes in its registration procedures.

Gallinghouse's statement was issued following Tuesday's release of testimony by the Justice Department [illegible] testimony [illegible] head of the department's civil rights division.

Marshall listed Orleans Parish and 33 other Louisiana parishes as among a total of 189 counties in eight Southern states "where the right to vote is denied to thousands of Negroes." He made the statement in testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives appropriation subcommittee last January.

"I wish to make it clear," said Gallinghouse, "that at no time since my appointment as registrar on July 24, 1961, has any favoritism been shown in our office. I took a sworn oath that I would uphold the constitution and the laws of the state of Louisiana and this I have done and will always do. My abiding and irrevocable purpose is to serve the people of my community with efficiency, fairness and impartiality, without regard to race, color, creed or political affiliation.

SAYS STATE, OUTDATED

"This stale and outdated information apparently stems from testimony given by an assistant United States attorney general before a congressional committee on Jan. 28, 1964. No official notice has been given to me by any federal authority concerning discrimination in the Orleans Parish office. No federal complaints have been made by anyone.

"The doors to our office, 1E03 City Hall, are open to all persons with legitimate business and wholesome purposes. If any applicant has a complaint, then I suggest that he visit our office and I will be most happy to discuss it with him.

"I think it should be pointed out that although our office has conducted its business without bias, this is obviously not enough to satisfy some people. They are not content to receive equal consideration. They want special concessions because of their color. These I will not grant.

"I am proud to state that the Orleans Parish registration office has reached a high point in its operation. So long as I am registrar, we shall not deviate from our avowed purpose to serve the public and serve them well. Our personnel should be commended for performing well under the most trying conditions and during the most troubled times."

BOW REQUESTS DATA

During the hearing at which Marshall testified, Rep. Frank T. Bow, R-Ohio, asked for a list of counties where Marshall had said the right to vote is denied thousands of Negroes. Marshall submitted the list of 189 counties later.

He said the list was compiled on the basis of "statistical and other information available to this (Civil Rights) division (which) indicated that there was reason to believe that . . . Negroes may have been denied their voting rights. . ."

However, the Justice Department added:

"In some of the counties listed, no investigation has yet been made by the department to determine whether this is so, or whether, if so, the discriminatory practices have ceased. In others, action has been taken, either by investigation, records analysis, negotiation or litigation."

La. Resistance

Afro-American 4-25-64

READY FOR WOULD BE VOTERS— Segregation leader Leander Perez Sr., boss of Plaquemine Parish (County) La., stands on a 19th Century gun emplacement, as he looks through an electrically charged barbed wire fence which encloses a compound at Fort St. Philip. The concerntration camp has been readied for non-white participants in an expected summer voter registration drive. (UPI Telephoto.)

La., Resistance

La. Reg.

N.O. Registrar Questioned on Voter Cards

May 9, 1964 States-Item

Justice Department attorneys quesitoned Orleans Parish Registrar of Voters A. P. "Tim" Gallinghouse today regarding voter applicaiton cards in preparation for a suit alleging discrimination against Negroes.

The oral depositions were taken from Gallinghouse and a number of his employes at federal district court.

GALLINGHOUSE SAID many of the cards about which he was questioned were filled out shirtly after he became registrar and before his policies had been adopted.

He said persons rejected for certain errors on the cards would not be rejected if they attempted to register today.

The suit against Gallinghouse and other Louisiana registrars is not set for trial yet.

THE QUESTIONING was handled by Frank Dunbaugh, Alexander Ross and Richard Parsons, all Justice Department officials from Washington.

Assistant Louisiana attorney general Harry J. Kron Jr. represented Gallinghouse.

La. Registrar

Group Urges Return Of Forms Unsigned

Greenwood Commonwealth 1-21-65

By BILL RICHARDSON

The Greenwood Citizens' Council directors adopted a resolution yesterday calling for the city and county school boards to return unsigned the desegregation compliance agreements sent out recently by the federal government.

The city and county school boards each have until March 1, to make a decision on the matter.

The resolution said, "if the schools of this state are to be integrated and are to receive federal money, then any thinking citizen will realize it is better that this be done by a court decree rather than by a voluntary contract surrendering our schools to the complete domination of a federal bureau which reserves the right from time to time to change the rules as suits its pleasure.

"By signing such a contract, we Mississippians, for money, would be selling the best interest of the white children of this State, violating the principles we have proclaimed over and over again, and laying the foundation for the destruction of our public schools".

The local directors of the Council said, "we urge our citizens to use their influence to see to it that neither local school boards nor the State Board of Education signs any such foolish contract with the federal government."

The seven points listed by the directors in their resolution upon which they have based their decision were:

1. The school board must agree with the federal bureau on a detailed specific plan for integrating all of its schools; and the school board must then sign a binding contract enforceable in court to carry out this specific plan for the integration of its schools.

2. The specific plan for integrating the schools must be satisfactory to the federal bureau and must be agreed to by it. Surely, by this time, even our most trusting citizens must be aware of what this will mean.

3. The school board must agree with the federal bureau on specific methods of giving wide publicity to the terms of the agreed school integration contract so that all prospective patrons will be aware of these terms.

4. The school board must put the integration plan in operation.

5. The school board must further contract to keep such records and to submit to the federal bureau such compliance reports as the bureau specifies. It must also agree that all of its records and facilities will be open to inspection by the bureau's branch which is being established for the sole purpose of investigating compliance with such school integration contracts.

6. Even then, the school integration plan is not final since by the contract the federal bureau reserves the right from

(Continued On Page Fourteen)

Group Urges —

Greenwood Commonwealth 1-21-65

(Continued From Page One)

time to time to redetermine whether the integration plan is adequate to accomplish the complete integration of all schools.

7. If the board violates any terms of the integration agreement, the United States can enforce incourt the terms of this voluntary agreement."

Leflore Citizens News

FBI Agent Says He Felt National Guard Was Needed Here Last Year

Greenwood Commonwealth 1-26-65

Federal Suit Against City Officials Is In Second Day

By BILL RICHARDSON

GREENVILLE, Miss. — A Federal Bureau of Investigation agent told a three-judge federal panel here today that at one time during integration attempts at the Leflore Theatre he felt the situation was so serious "it warranted calling out the National Guard."

The testimony came during the second day of a Justice Department suit against Greenwood Mayor, Charles Sampson, Commissioner B. A. Hammond, Chief of Police Curtis Lary and Assistant Police Chief Miller Wyatt. The suit charges that the defendants engaged in practices and patterns of resistance which denied Negroes the full enjoyment of the facilities of the Leflore Theatre.

Special Agent John P. Quinlon, a 14-year veteran of the FBI, told the court that on the night of July 26, two Negroes, Jake McGhee and Silas McGhee were both injured as they left the theatre by glass from a broken bottle.

Under cross examination by attorney Stanny Sanders of Greenwood, Quinlon said that he did not see the two injured as they left the theatre. He told the court that he was not aware of any incident when the Negroes left. 'The crowd had gathered around the entrance to the theatre and from the place where we were parked the crowd had cut off our vision of the entrances and exits of the theatre.

'I left the theatre and went to have something to eat. I then received a call that there was some difficulty at the hospital. Another agent picked me up. When I arrived at the hospital I saw two uniformed policemen, two deputy sheriffs and one highway patrolman. They were standing outside the entrance to the hospital."

Quinlon then described the scene at the hospital saying, 'There were about 15 men standing out on the lawn and 10 to 15 cars crossing back and forth.

'The facts as I saw it, this was the proper situation for the calling of the Guard to protect the safety of the people."

District Judge Claude Clayton, a member of the panel and a general officer in the National Guard, asked the agent if he thought the Guard was needed to protect 15 persons?"

"Yes, sir," Quinlon replied.

'I disagree with you," Clayton said.

It was brought out by Sanders in cross examination of Quinlon that there were as many law enforcement officers present at the hospital as there were persons standing outside on the lawn.

Earlier in the morning a former Greenwood Commonwealth editor wound up his testimony, started near the end of the first day of the trial.

Thatcher Walt of Jacksonville Fla., said today that he had filed an assault warrant against a Greenwood man after an incident at the theatre last summer.

Under cross examination by attorney Hardy Lott, Walt said he withdrew the charges after deciding that he had not actually been assaulted by Fred Conner, the man charged in the warrant.

Near the end of the first day of testimony Walt had testified that Mayor Sampson had told him last July 6 that 'we aren't going to have anyone think we are helping those Negroes to integrate the Leflore Theatre."

"I was at the time negotiating with a future employer and didn't want to get too involved in the matter," Walt said, "but it just looked like the town was going to pot. There seemed to be very little law and order."

Walt said he went to the office of chief of Police Curtis Lary and spoke with him briefly.

"I also saw Mayor Sampson and mentioned to him the fact that the theatre had been integrated. I asked what they were going to do.

"Sampson told me I'll tell you one thing, we aren't going to have anyone think we are helping those Negroes."

The appearance of Walt in the courtroom caught the defense attorneys, Hardy Lott and Stanny Sanders by surprise. Neither said they had any idea why Walt was being called by the government.

However, just before court was recessed for the day Walt told of the night of July 17 he attended the Leflore Theatre with his wife, two boys and a young girl visiting with them in their home.

"When we arrived at the theatre we were stopped by a white man whom I knew," Walt added. "He told us we had better not go into the theatre. We passed several words back and forth and after a bit the man said several things to my wife which upset me.

"I told him if I had any more telephone calls or harrassment I would hold him responsible. He told me he had not been calling," Walt said.

It was this point that U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge John R. Brown interrupted Walt and asked him the name of the man who had stopped him at the theatre entrance. Walt replied," it was Fred Conner, your honor, I have known him for sometime."

Immediately after Walt had identified Conner the court was recessed for the night.

Earlier in the day theatre manager Harry Marchand had traced for the court the incidents that had taken place at the theatre since the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Marchand told the court that he talked with the city officials prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act and informed them that his office had advised him that the theatre would comply with the law when it was passed.

"I went to see the city officials and told them this," Marchand stated. "They told me they were sorry, but there was nothing they could do. It was a kinda darned if you do and darned if you don't situation."

Marchand described the various times that Negroes had come to the theatre and said under cross examination by city attorney Hardy Lott, that his business at the theatre has dropped off to practically nothing.

Lott then called for figures from the theatre manager who said he did not have them available. John Rosenberg, Justice Department attorney then supplied figures which he said had come from the theatre's main office in New Orleans. Lott read into the court record the figures for the first five days of the month of December which showed the attendance at the theatre was averaging about 20 patrons per day. The only particular day he pointed out was Band Festival Day when over 500 persons attended the theatre.

Marchand told the court of the crowds that gathered in front of the theatre shortly after it had been integrated describing the pickets that ap-

(Continued on Page Ten)

FBI Agent Says –

Greenwood Common- 1-26-65 Sec 1th

(Continued From Page One)

peared in front of the theatre carrying Rebel flags and signs.

He also told of incidents of "stink bombs" being released in the theatre and of another time when tear gas was released in the theatre. He said over a period of 15 to 17 days the theatre was attacked by vandals.

Lott asked Marchand if he knew who had done the vandalism at the theatre and received a negative reply. He asked him if the FBI knew, again Marchand said he didn't know.

Marchand was the first witness called by the government in the suit which was originated last September. He told the court that he had been manager of the theatre in Greenwood for 23 years.

The second witness of the day was Negro Silas McGhee who told of his efforts to integrate the theatre.

Under cross examination by Lott, McGhee admitted that he had never had any difficulty gaining admission to the theatre.

He told of being struck while in the theatre and being chased when he left the theatre.

Under examination by Lott Marchand said the last incident of trouble at the theatre in regard to vandalism was on December 5. It had started he said earlier on about July 11.

"Isn't it a fact that your business at the Leflore Theatre has fallen off to practically nothing?" Lott asked — "yes sir," Marchand replied.

Marchand then said, "If I were to write to New Orleans I would tell them about 90 percent of the people were for us at the theatre, but the telephone calls, fears, damaged cars and other things have kept many of the people away."

Judge Brown then interrupted and asked, "If the public officials were to authorize a statement that they would protect your patrons, both white and Negro do you think it would help?"

Marchand replied I don't know.

The case is expected to take about three days and then upon its completion the court will under take another case involving a second theatre in Greenwood.

The suit was brought against the Paramount Gulf Theatre and T. G. Solomon of McComb owner of the theatre and Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, manager. It charged they have denied Negroes the facilities of the theatre.

The court has allotted about five days for both cases.

Leflore City News Clip

Greenwood Commonwealth 2-3-65

Local Men Go On Trial Next Week

Three Greenwood men will go on trial next week in a federal court at Greenville in connection with the alleged beating of a Leflore County Negro who had spearheaded desegregation of the Leflore Theatre.

The three men, Willie Belk, 47, his son, Jimmy Belk, 19 and Sam Shaffer were all indicted by a federal grand jury last month in Oxford on charges that they 'did unlawfully conspire to injure, oppress threaten and intimidate Silas McGhee in the free exercise and enjoyment of his rights and privileges."

FBI agents arrested the Belks and Shaffer here last July 23, about two weeks after the 1964 Civil Rights Law had been signed into law. Their arrests were the first in the nation under the new law. Since their arrest they have been free on $1,000 bond each.

The FBI said at the time of the arrest the Belks and Schaffer had beaten McGhee in connection with his efforts to desegregate the Leflore Theatre.

The case will be heard by U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton who last week sat as a member of three judge federal panel in connection with two cases involving two Greenwood theatres.

Leflore Co News Clips

Freedom Party Subpoenas City Officials

Greenwood Commonwealth 2-5-65

Leflore County News

By BILL RICHARDSON

Attorneys for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, contesting the election of the Mississippi delegation to the U. S. Congress, have had subpeonas issued for several Greenwood officials for questioning next week.

Among those who have been subpeonaed for testimony are Mayor Charles Sampson, Commissioner B. A. Hammond and police chief Curtis Lary.

Meanwhile three Chicago attorneys, Alex Polikoff and two Negro attorneys, Carl McCormick and Edward A. Hunter, Jr., continued taking depositions from Negroes at St. Francis School today.

Three members of the Leflore County Bar Association were there representing Congressman Jamie Whitten, whose election is being contested by Fannie Lou Hamner. The attorneys were headed by W. M. Whittington, Jr., Charles Deaton and James M. Pierce.

During the morning session three witnesses were questioned, they included Eddy Lane of 214 Avenue H. Henry Smith of 701 Broad Street and Alberta Brown of 509 Avenue I.

Smith told the attorneys he had been to the Leflore County courthouse ten times to register to vote.

"I went up there the first time. I can't read or write. She told me you can't read or write there's no need to come up here".

Smith was referring to Mrs. Martha Lamb, Circuit Clerk of Leflore County when he said, "she said you have no need to come up here."

Under cross examination by Whittington, Smith was asked, "you can't read or write anything?".

"No I can't."

"You have never written a single answer on that paper?"

"No I didn't."

Whittington then asked Smith if he could not read, how did he expect to read the names that would be listed on a ballot.

Polikoff objected to the question, claiming that in Chicago they have what is called voter assistants who will assist persons.

Smith replied to the question after Whittington asked it again, "Everyone knows who he wants to vote for'.

The questioning of the witnesses at the hearing this morning are being conducted without anyone having authority to rule on the objections being filed by both sides.

Smith also claimed that one time when he went up to register to vote the clerk had

Continued on Page Two)

Greenwood Commonwealth 2-5-65

Freedom Party –

(Continued from Page One)

taken a white man in first and had helped him.

Under cross examination he finally admitted the white man had already been there in line before he and the other Negroes with him arrived at the Circuit Clerk's office.

Whittington asked him, "how do you know Mrs. Lamb was helping him with a voter form. It could have been a marriage license. You are not able to read so how do you know what type of form it was?"

Smith replied, "it was just one of them forms.'

Another witness called this morning, Alberta Brown said she had been to the courthouse three times to take the voter registration test.

The 71-year-old Negro woman said, "I told her I couldn't write very well and she told me I would have to do the best I could."

"What did you do "

"I wrote my name and handed the paper in."

Whittington asked. "you just filled out your name and didn't answer any of the questions?"

"Yes sir," she replied.

WACP

CUB

We should in future get from all programs in Louisiana an enumeration of the form numbers of the questionnaires administered by the registrars. Each applicant should make a note of the form number administered to him and the program administrations should take precautions to gather these form numbers from thejapplicants.

Form 1

3 - 5 ideological

Form 2

4 - ambiguous

Form 3

1 - ambiguous + ideological

Form 4

2 - contradicts form 1 question 6

3 - ambiguous + ideological (majority of whom)

4 - silly - ambiguous

5 - ideological

Form 5

2 - ambiguous & ideological

3 - ambiguous - See Crosby

Form 6

2 - ambiguous

3 - ambiguous (both b + c certainly and a possibly)

farm 10

1 - ambiguous

4 - ambiguous

HIGH COURT DELAYS SUIT TO BAN RACE DESIGNATION

10-Beaumont Enterprise

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 20 — The U. S. Supreme Court has decided to put off a hearing in a Louisiana suit to eliminate racial designation on the ballot, Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said Sunday.

The postponement by the high tribunal assured the Dec. 7 Democratic primary for governor will be held as scheduled.

HEARING WAS SLATED THURSDAY

A hearing in the suit by Dr. Dupuy Anderson, Baton Rouge Negro dentist, and Acie Belton, Scotland Negro, had been scheduled for Thursday.

But Gremillion said he was advised by the clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court a postponement until some time in November was ordered.

ELIMINATES ANY INTERFERENCE

Gremillion said this eliminated any possible interference with the Dec. 7 primary, a point he made in his brief of Sept. 13 supporting a three-judge federal court ruling which upheld the constitutionality of the Louisiana law requiring that the race of candidates be designated on ballots.

The U. S. Department of Justice, meanwhile, has filed a brief in the suit as "friend of the court."

The government petitioned the Supreme Court to reverse the three-judge court ruling.

U. S. Dist. Judges E. Gordon West and Frank Ellis voted to uphold the law and U. S. Circuit Judge John Minor Wisdom voted with the Negro plaintiffs.

Gremillion said reversal of the three-judge court decision at this time could have forced reprinting all of the ballots for the upcoming gubernatorial primary.

To Resistance

COPY

Margaret Spears Tickles

Procedures of Registering To Vote in St. Helena Parish

First the registar told me to write a part of the preamble of the U. S. Constitution namely "do ordain and establish this constitution."

Second, the registrar put ten faced down cards before me on his desk and then told me to pick one, answer four out of six questions and I did so.

Third, I had to sign an affidavit without seeing the content on the back stating or giving my name, address and date.

Fourth, the registrar gave me the registration application form, I filled it out and gave it back to him and to the best of my knowledge without error.

Fifth, he looked the application form and compared the form with the affadavit and then told me that my application for registration could not be accepted.

(signed) Margaret Spears Tickles

C O P Y C O P Y

COMPLAINT

STATE OF LOUISIANA)
) SS.
PARISH OF)

Mrs. Margaret Tickles according to law, deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United State and of the State of Louisiana, residing in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, and that his present address Route 1, Box 44C , approximately 5 miles South of Greensburg, Louisiana.

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1913.

3. That he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections in the State of Louisiana.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Board of Registars, of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana solely because he is a Negro.

5. That on October 5 1962, he went to the office of the Board of Registars of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana for the purpose of registering in order that he might vote in the various state and federal elections held from time to time in the State of Louisiana. The registar refused to permit me to register. In refusing to permit me to register he stated as follows (or he did the following things): I attempted to register 2 times. On Oct. 5, 1962 the registar indicated the application form was correct, but refused to register me as a registrant. Filled out the registrar's form in the same manner as one attached without assistance.

(signed) Margaret Spears Tickles

given to Ronnie M. Moore, Field Secretary for CORE.

SAMPLE

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
(For Study Purpose Only)

CONGRESS OF
RACIAL EQUALITY
(CORE)

Ward No. 3

Precinct No. 1

Residence No. Route 1, Box 44C

Iam a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana. My name is ~~Mr.~~ Mrs. ~~Miss~~ Margaret Tickles. I was born in the state of Louisiana Parish of St. Helena on the 20 day of September, in the year 1913. I am now 49 years, 0 months and 15 days of age. I have resided in this State since 1913, in this Parish since 1913, and in Precinct No. 1, in Ward No. 3 of this Parish continuously since 1913. I am not disfrnachised by any provisions of the Constitution of this State. The name of the householder at my present address is Margaret Tickles. My occupation is farming. My color is Negro. My sex is female. I am not now registered as a voter in any other Ward or Precinct of this State, except none. My last registration was in Ward 3, Precinct 1, Parish St. Helena. I am now affiliated with the Democratic party.

In each of the following items the applicants shall mark through the word have or the words have not so that each item will show a true statement about the applicant:

I ~~have~~ (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of ninety (90) days or more in jail for each conviction, other than traffic and/ or game law violations, within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have not ~~have~~ been convicted of a felony without receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchise.

I ~~have~~ (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of six (6) months or more in jail, other than traffic and/ or game law violations, within one year before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have not ~~have~~ lived with another in common law marriage within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I ~~have~~ (have not) given birth to an illegitimate child within 5 years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector (the providions hereof shall not apply to the birth of any illegitimate children conceived as consequence of rape or force).

OVER

I have not ~~(xxxxx)~~ acknowledged myself to be the father of an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

Signature Margaret Tickles.

Sworn to and subscribed before me: _____.
(Deputy) Registrar

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Date _____ Address _____.

Ward No. ____ Precinct _____ Cert No. _____.

Date _____ Address _____.

Ward No. ____ Precinct No. _____ Cert. No. _____

Change Of Name

I am now Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ Date of change _____

Nature of change _____.

REMARKS

_____

_____

The following information forms no part of the application but is for use of the registration records: Color of eyes Brown. Mother's first or maiden name Perry Name of Employer Margaret Tickles.

Property owner yes. Tenant _____. Boarder _____.

WHEN YOU GO TO REGISTER, remember to carry substantial proof that you have lived in Louisiana for one year.

The following is an example of how to figure you age to the exact years, months and days:

	Year	Month	Day
Substract your birthdate (year,month, day) from the present date (year, month, day).	1961	5	23
	1921	2	20
ANSWER: 40 years, 3 months, and 3 days of age.	40	3	3

The following example is more diffocult than the first example:

As you can see, we cannot take 31 days from 23 days nor can we take 10 months from 5 months, therefore, we must borrow to make 23 and 5 large enough to subtract 31 and 10.

Year	Months	Days
1961	5	23
1934	10	31

The first step is to borrow one month (which is equel to 30 days) from the five months (which leaves four months) and add the one month (which is equelto 30 days) to the 23 days, 30+23=53 days. The second step t is to borrow one year (which is 12 months) from 1961 (which leaves 196 and add the one year (which is 12 months) to the 4 months, 12 + 4 = 16 months. It will then look like this:

Year	Month	Day
1960	16	53
1934	10	31
26	6	22

Answer: 26 years, 6 months, 22 days of age.

RLB

JOIN CORE TODAY (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY)

COPY

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA)
)SS.
PARISH OF)

Mrs. Lillie Lee Stewart, according to law, deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizend of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, and that his present address Route 2, Box 42 Street, Greensburg, Louisiana

2. That he has resided at the above address since 1913.

3. That he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections in the State of Louisiana.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Board of Registrars, of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana solely because he is a Negro.

5. That on October 5, 1962, he went to the office of Board of Registrars of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, for the purpose of registering in order that he might vote in the various state and federal elections held from time to time in the State of Louisiana. The registrar refused to permit me to register. In refusing to permit me to register, he stated as follows (or he did the following things):

I attempted to register 5 times and filled out the registration application form at the registrar's office in the same manner as I filled out the attached form without help.

(signed) Mrs. Lillie Lee Stewart

Given to Ronnie M. Moore, Field Secretary for CORE

2,000 MEMOGRAPHED REGISTRATION FORMS

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
(For Study Purpose Only)

SAMPLE
CONGRESS OF
RACIAL EQUALITY
(CORE)

Ward No. 3 *

Precinct No. 1

~~Residence No.~~

I am a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana. My name is ~~Mr.~~ Mrs. ~~XXXXX~~ Lillie Lee Stewart. I was born in the state of Louisiana Parish of St. Helena on the 30 day of March, in the year 1913. I am now 49 years 6 months and days of age. I have resided in this State since birth, in this Parish since birth, and in Precinct No. 1, in ward No. 3 of this Parish continuously since birth. I am not disfrnachised by any provisions of the Constitution of this State. The name of the householder at my present address is Cleveland Stewart. My occupation is farmer My color is Negro. My sex is female Iam not registered as a voter in any other Ward or Precinct of this State, except none My last restration was in Ward 3, Precinct 1, Parish St. Helena I am now affiliated with the Democratic party.

In each of the following items the applicants shall mark through the word have or words have not so that each item will show a tru statement about the applicant:

I ~~have~~ (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of ninety (90) days or more in jail for each conviction, oth than traffic and/ or game law violations, within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have not (~~XXXXX~~) been convicted of a felony without receiving a full pardon and restoration of franchaise.

I ~~XXXXX~~ (have not) been convicted of any misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of six (6) months or more in jail, other than traffic and/ or game law violations, within one year before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I have not (~~XXXXX~~) lived with another in common law marriage within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

I ~~XXXXX~~ (have not) given birth to an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as as elector (the provisions hereof shall not apply to the birth of any illegitimate children conceived as consequence of rape or force).

OVER

rlb

I have not (have) acknowledged myself to be the father of an illegitimate child within five years before the date of making this application for registration as an elector.

Singnature Lillie Lee Stewart.

Sworn to and subscribed before me: _____.
(Deputy) Registrar

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Date _____ Address _____.

Ward No. ____ Precinct _____ Cert No. _____.

Date _____ Address _____.

Ward No. Precinct N o. _____ Cert. No. _____

Change of Name

I am now Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ Date of change _____.

Nature of change _____.

R E M A R K S

_____

_____.

The following information forms no part of the application but is for use of the registration records: Color of eyes Brown, Mother's first or maiden name Ella Bennett Name of Employer Self. Porperty owner yes Tenant _____. Boarder _____.

_____

WHEN YOU GO TO REGISTER, remember to carry substantial proof that you have lived in Louisiana for one year.

The following is an example of how to figure your age to the exact years, months, and days:

	Year	Month	Day
Substract your birthdate (year, month, day) from the present date (year, month, day).	1961	5	23
	1921	2	20
ANS: 40 years, 3 months, and 3 days of age.	40	3	3

The following example is more difficult than the first example:

	Year	Months	Days
As you can see, we cannot take 31 days from 23 days nor can we take 10 months from 5 months, therefore, we must borrow to make 23 and 5 large enough to subtract 31 and 10.	1961	5	23
	1934	10	31

The first step is to borrow one month (which is equal to 30 days) from the five months (which leaves four months) and add the one month (which is 30 days) to the 23 days, 30+23=53 days. The second step is to borrow one year (which is 12 months) from 1961 (which leaves 1960) and add the one year (which is 12 months) to the 4 months, 12+4=16 months. It will then look like this:

	Year	Month	Day
	1960	16	53
	1934	10	31
	26	6	22

ANS: 26 years, 6 months, and 22 days of age.

J O I N ********CORE********TODAY********** DI 4-4000 rlb

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 18, 1962

Mr. Robert Moses
714 Rose Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Bob:

I attempted to call you on Thursday in Jackson, and today in Cleveland and Holly Springs, but was unable to reach you prior to my departure for Detroit.

Mr. William Peters of CBS is interested in doing a documentary on voter registration in the South, and has asked me if I know of any registration office in the South where registration is currently going on and where the registrar practices such open racial discrimination against Negroes that it would be apparent to anyone in the office at the time that a Negro was attempting to register. If you know of any such situation, I would certainly appreciate your letting me know so that arrangements could quietly be made to do a documentary.

Mr. Peters will be coming to Mississippi and Louisiana within the next few days and he would like the names of some people to talk to while gathering information for his story, and I am sure that you could help in this regard also.

I would appreciate it if you would phone me on Monday, May 21, if you are back in Jackson or if you otherwise receive this letter by that time. Perhaps at that time I can also tell you something regarding my trip to Jackson pursuant to your letter of May 17.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Dictated by Mr. Branton; transcribed in his absence.

WAB/mr

Warren County Citizens Improvement League

PRINCIPAL WORK PROJECT
For
1962

Prepared by J, M. Houston, Acting President, during December, 1961, for presentation to the League at its Annual Meeting, January 5th, 1962.

PRINCIPAL WORK PROJECT FOR 1962

A

To enroll 200 new members. Establish a subordinate organization in each voting precinct in the city of Vicksburg and Warren County, in order to increase the Negro voting strength.

B

The subordinate organizations shall be known and referred to as Precinct Departments. Each precinct organization shall have a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and a board of supervisors, composed of five members. And shall have a number of such other lesser ranking officers as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of the organization.

C

To devise ways and means to raise $2,000 to finance the minimum cost of the league's operation in connection with this project, to increase the voting strength in Warren County, during a period of twelve months, beginning March 1, 1962.

This may be done by a specially organized finance committee. Each Negro family will be asked to contribute one dollar. And they are now and hereby assessed that amount. There are about 4,200 Negro families in Warren County. We may expect one out of four to give the one dollar, this will amount to $1,050.00. We may reasonably expect to receive an average of $5.00 each from 105 churches, the amount of $525.00. About $225.00 from fraternal societies and social clubs. About $250.00 through a variety of other fund-raising efforts.

D

The league shall hire a man to work daily in promoting the league's program and efforts to increase the number of qualified Negro voters.

He must be a man who is known in all parts of Warren County, and be familiar with the conditions and circumstances under which the people live therein. He shall be a resident citizen of Warren County and an elected member of the board of directors of the Warren County Citizens Improvement League.

He shall work under the supervision and direction of the board. He shall be appointed by a vote of the majority of the board. But, not dismissed except by a vote of two thirds of the board.

PRINCIPAL WORK PROJECT FOR 1962

His position shall be known and referred to as "Field Director". It shall be his duty to superintend the work of organizing the precinct units, to direct the work of the precinct supervisors and their assistants.

He shall supervise and direct an educational program, instituted by the league, and designed to encourage and inspire people to study and learn how to solve the problem of becoming qualified to vote, and otherwise meet the requirements of first class citizenship.

He should be one who has proven his loyalty to the league, his love for the cause, and his devotion to such work. His economic circumstances should be such as will permit him to do a lot of work for a very little money. He shall be required to work three hours a day, or 18 hours per week. He shall receive pay for services at the rate of $1.00 per hour for not more than 18 hours per week, and shall be paid on the first and fifteenth of every month, and in accord with rules made by the board.

The Field Director shall be either the chairman or the Secretary of the committee organized to raise the funds to finance this project.

E

These funds shall be kept separate and apart from the general funds of the league, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

Funds raised for this project shall be used as follows:

Field Director's salary for 12 months at $18.00 per week, or $72 per month	$ 864.00
Gasoline and oil for his use, $12.00 per month	120.00
Some unfore-seen expense connected with his work, $5.00 per month	60.00
Clerical Service, typing, memographing, etc., $25.00 per mo.	300.00
2,400 four cents stamps	96.00
2,400 three cents stamps	72.00
5,000 sheets of typewriter paper	25.00
3,000 Envelopes	21.00
Printing, over 12 month period	350.00
Miscellaneous	17.00
	$1925.00

Just how, when and where these various amounts, or any part thereof shall be paid, shall be predetermined by three members of the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the League.

Prepared by J. M. Houston, Acting President, during December, 1961, for presentation to the League at its annual meeting the first Friday in January, 1962.

August 29, 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: Wiley A. Branton

From: Jack Minnis

Here are some facts about the Mississippi election which you may find useful:

Negroes of voting age	422,256
Whites of voting age	748,266
Total voting age	1,170,522
No of votes cast in 8-27-63 primary	456,518
% of voting age Mississippians who voted	38%
If 70% of the registered Negroes voted this would have been	17,500
Then there would have been white votes of	439,018
% of white Mississippians who voted	58%

Assuming that the Johnson votes represent the real rabid whites of Mississippi, and that few, if any, Negroes voted for him, we can suggest that only 261,424 out of the 1,170,522 Mississippians of voting age, or 22% actively support the extreme racist position. This is truly government by the few to the detriment of the many. Again, the Johnson votes represent only 35% of the white Mississippians of voting age. The rest of the whites either voted for the less extremist position of Coleman, or they didn't vote.

Now, I know very well that these interpretations from the election results don't have much significance so far as the official policies we can expect from Mississippi are concerned. But they indicate, I think, two things. First, Mississippi government, as it has been for

generations, is minority government in the sense that even the whites are by no means solid behind guys like Barnett and Johnson. And if the race issue were really a grass roots concern among all Mississippi whites, I can't believe that more than 58% of them wouldn't have bothered to vote. In other words, the rece issue is apparently not a orime issue to something like 40% of the whites, or more of them would have come out and voted on it. Second, when Negroes finally break the barriers in Mississippi, they are bound to begin raising political issues which will be of prime importance to many thousands of whites who are not now voting, and to many thousands more who indicated in this latest election that they were less than incurably ill by voting for Coleman.

Jack Minnis

JM:js

WB

August 29, 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: Wiley A. Branton

From: Jack Minnis

Here are some facts about the Mississippi election which you may find useful:

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Total voting age	1,170,522
No. of votes cast in 8-27-63 primary	456,518
% of voting age Mississippians who voted	39%
If 70% of the registered Negroes voted this would have been	17,500
Then there would have been white votes of	439,018
% of white Mississippians who voted	58%

Assuming that the Johnson votes represent the real rabid whites of Mississippi, and that few, if any, Negroes voted for him, we can suggest that only 261,424 out of the 1,170,522 Mississippians of voting age, or 22% actively support the extreme racist position. This is truly government by the few to the detriment of the many. Again, the Johnson votes represent only 35% of the white Mississippians of voting age. The rest of the whites either voted for the less extremist position of Coleman, or they didn't vote.

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Jack Minnis

JM:js

STAMP OUT REPUBLICANISM

IN MISSISSIPPI FOR ANOTHER 100 YEARS!

SERS Library
JACKSON DAILY NEWS (MISS.) P 4F
Date OCT 20 1963

★ ★ ★

KILL THE TWO-PARTY THREAT NOW!
KEEP MISSISSIPPI UNITED AND FREE!

MISSISSIPPI "STAND FAST" CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRAT

The people of Mississippi have rejected decisively the influence of the National Democratic Party since it has become dominated by integrationist liberals of the Kennedy ilk.

Mississippi's own Democratic Party, "segregated" from both national parties and solely an instrument of the citizens of this State, today is safely in the hands of the conservative, responsible majority of Mississippi voters.

The leaders you have selected in the August Democratic primaries have a clear mandate to continue opposition to unconstitutional federal authority, and to continue and accelerate the soundly-based growth of the State's economy. An uncommon degree of unity has been exhibited by Mississippi's Democratic majority towards these goals.

But a silk-stocking group, calling themselves "Republicans" insist on annoying the people with another political campaign — a "third primary." They didn't even have a primary election; they just hand-picked a few men to run as Republican candidates.

The pig-in-a-poke they're trying to sell is the "two-party system." They propose to split white conservative Mississippians into two political camps. Every thinking Mississippians knows that competition between our white conservatives will give unprecedented influence — even the "balance of power" — to Negroes and Mississippi's handful of liberals.

These Republicans — just like their counterparts 100 years ago — are willing to create a liberal "frankenstein's monster" in our state, and to sell out all you hold dear, just to achieve their selfish political goals.

Kentucky, a two-party state, has elected the first Negro woman to its legislature. On Sept. 13, at Los Angeles, she said (Associated Press report): "The Negro will not be politically liberated in the South unless the Republican party is strengthened to give the area a two-party system."

Look at Kentucky . . . and California, New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states enjoying the "benefits" of a two-party system. Do you want this system in Mississippi? If your answer is a loud clear "No!", then make your voice heard on November 5.

Even a respectable showing at the polls would be a moral victory for the Republicans. Help get out the biggest vote in Mississippi history. Let's bury these overnight Republicans under such an avalanche of ballots that they'll be another 100 years digging out!

(approved by Gene Triggs, Campaign Manager)

VOTE NOVEMBER 5 FOR WHITE CONSERVATIVE UNITY

ELECT ALL OF YOUR MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

under the leadership of

PAUL B. JOHNSON for Governor

CARROL GARTIN for Lt. Governor

:: FOURTH WARD VOTERS INSTITUTE ::

Meets at the "Hall" of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church
1350 East Avenue, Vicksburg, Mississippi

The meeting opens at 8:00 o'clock on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month.

Every person living in the Fourth Ward is urged to attend these meetings, and help to promote its educational program.

Every family in the Fourth Ward is requested to contribute $1.00 once annually to take care of its operating expenses.

J. M. HOUSTON, President
MRS. WILLIE ROBINSON, Secretary

PW ✓
BP —

LWD ✓
JDL
Return to WB

Project Mississippi

—An account of the National Lawyers Guild program of Legal Assistance to Civil Rights workers in Mississippi: Summer, 1964.

". . . . I will never reject, from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice . . . ."

This report is dedicated to the courageous people—Negro and white—whom these lawyers went to Mississippi to defend.

The right of every man accused of a crime to a fair trial, and to representation by legal counsel of his choosing, is recognized in practically every civilized part of the world. In the United States it is guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Yet, for 100 years, Negroes in Mississippi have been largely denied that right, and in recent years so have white civil rights workers helping to win full citizenship for Negroes. Denial of the vote and of elementary civil rights, acts of violence and lynchings of Negroes have established social patterns in Mississippi that symbolize and epitomize unequal treatment and unequal justice in our country.

To a conscientious lawyer, the conclusion is inescapable: the double standard of justice for which Mississippi has become notorious would not have arisen if lawyers in the state had accepted their obligation to uphold the Constitution and their oath. Some 2,100,000 people live in Mississippi, nearly 1,000,000 of whom are Negroes. These people are serviced by 2,100 white and four Negro lawyers.

Until this summer, only three Mississippi lawyers—all Negroes—would handle civil rights cases. The one or two white lawyers who did represent civil rights clients eventually found they could not practice in the State. As a result, many Mississippi Negroes and civil rights workers were unjustly convicted of crimes and served time in jail without a conscientious lawyer to arrange bail, appeal a verdict or remove a case to Federal Court. Once in jail, they were often beaten or tortured by law officers or fellow prisoners.

The "crimes" with which they were charged were generally not, on their face, political crimes: authorities preferred to charge them with "disturbing the peace," "trespass," "reckless driving," "refusal to obey a police order," or "contributing to the delinquency of a minor."

But, in the vast majority of cases, there was no question that arrests of those who disrupted the racially segregated social order were politically inspired.

Almost invariably, the Negro or civil rights defendant faced a hostile judge or jury determined to convict, irrespective of the evidence. Usually, he faced this certain conviction alone, or with a court-appointed white attorney who was unwilling to use the Federal Constitution in his client's defense, thus preserving the *form* of right to counsel, but not its *substance*.

Where, the defendant might have asked, is my lawyer?

And where, responsible American lawyers might ask, is a state bar determined to see that its members observe their oath of office?

"Any bar association," says Ernest Goodman, National Lawyers Guild President, "has an obligation to insure minimum representation of all persons accused of a crime. This is necessary to any system of justice which recognizes lawyers as an essential part of its administration."

In the opinion of many northern lawyers, the system of justice in Mississippi, its courts, its lawyers and the State Bar, have not provided this minimum guaranty.

THE SPADEWORK

The National Lawyers Guild, active for twenty-seven years in the defense of civil rights, civil liberties and due process of law, has long been aware of the special legal problems of the Deep South. It has always had, as members, a few courageous and independent-minded white lawyers who love the South and practice there because it is their home, while rejecting segregation and discrimination in all its forms. These Southern lawyers have attended Guild conventions since its formation and have described their experiences in seeking justice in Southern courts. They have been in touch with Southern Negro lawyers, who have also joined the Guild in increasing numbers as the civil rights struggles have intensified.

Two years ago, the Guild set up a committee, now known as the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS), whose announced purpose was "to help fill the need created by the refusal of practically the entire bar in the South to provide effective legal representation to Negroes and their white supporters in the effort to achieve their constitutional rights."

The Committee helped its Southern members prepare lengthy pleadings and briefs; conducted two interracial legal conferences—the first of their kind—in Atlanta and New Orleans for Southern lawyers; sent lawyers to the South for trial work and to argue cases in Appellate Courts; issued a Handbook on Civil Rights and Liberties Law now in use as a practical guide for lawyers and a supplementary source book for law students; and arranged for students in Northern law schools to clerk in the offices of Southern civil rights lawyers during the summers of 1962 and 1963.

The Committee sought the cooperation of the American Bar Association and, as a result, a meeting was held in Washington in June, 1962, at which members of the Guild Committee and lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union sought to convince the ABA Special Committee on Civil Rights and Racial Unrest to take vigorous action to improve the administration of justice in the South. President Kennedy invited Committee co-chairman George Crockett to the famous White House conference of leaders of the bar in the summer of 1963 in order to spark bar association activity on civil rights problems.

"We have only scratched the surface of the problem," the Committee stated in its report to the Guild's annual convention in Detroit in February, 1964: "As of today, due process and equal justice do not exist in most sections of most Southern states for persons identified with the integration movement, or who seek to challenge, in any way, the pattern of segregation."

The report concluded: "Our primary duty, as it should be for every bar association, is to take the practical steps necessary to transform the system of justice in the South from one which supports an illegal, unconstitutional system of segregation to one which supports the Federal Constitution."

The need to expand the Guild's program in the South was clear. The question was: how?

". . . what chance has an indigent Negro?"

"The U.S. attorney general suffered disgraceful delays in attempting to get justice in the federal district courts of Mississippi in the cases of *Meredith* vs. *Fair* and *United States* vs. *Lynd*.

"If the awesome power of the United States as it is expressed in the office of the Attorney General cannot get adequate and expeditious justice in those courts, what chance has an indigent Negro?

—Samuel Fancher, Spokane, Wash., attorney

VOLUNTEERS, STEP FORWARD

Present at the February, 1964 Guild convention was R. Hunter Morey, legal coordinator for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a coalition of civil rights groups in Mississippi.

Morey outlined COFO's plans for a massive Mississippi summer project, with nearly 1,000 volunteers coming into the state to register Negro voters and teach in "Freedom Schools." He called attention to the pattern of intimidation which had greeted such activity in the past, and the prospect that the summer project would provoke even more massive retaliation.

For this reason, he said, there was an "urgent need" for volunteer attorneys to render legal assistance to the COFO workers.

As Guild lawyers pondered his request, the question arose: what happens when the system of justice breaks down in one part of the country; what is the obligation of lawyers who practice elsewhere?

When the convention chairman asked for a show of hands of those who might volunteer for Mississippi the response was electric. No one raised his hand; instead, scores of lawyers jumped to their feet. Thus began the enlistment.

PLANS TO ENFORCE THE SIXTH AMENDMENT

The Guild announced plans in April for at least 60 lawyers to represent civil rights defendants in the State over the twelve-week summer period, to function in all sections of Mississippi where COFO was active.

George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit and Benjamin Smith of New Orleans undertook to head the organization's field office in Jackson — four rooms upstairs over a store at 507½ North Farish Street.

In early June, shortly after the office was opened, most of the sixty-nine volunteer lawyers, some of them unaffiliated with the Guild, met in Detroit for a two-day briefing by civil rights attorneys and specialists in constitutional law.

They held workshops on the Mississippi Constitution and statutes; Mississippi criminal law and procedure; Federal removal in civil rights cases; and Federal habeas corpus. Veterans of the movement spelled out the do's and don'ts for Northerners in Mississippi.

Aware that it was entering hostile territory, the Guild moved openly into Mississippi. In a letter to Edward J. Currie, outgoing President of the Mississippi State Bar; Guild President Ernest Goodman advised him of the Guild's project and why it was undertaken. He stressed that the Guild is not a civil rights organization, that its commitment is that of a bar association only.

"Our concern in the Mississippi Project is to attempt to redress the lack of available lawyers in Mississippi, ready, willing and able to handle civil rights cases," his letter said. "And we would hope that our example might bring an increasing awareness of their professional obligation to members of the Mississippi Bar, which would permit us to reduce and eventually withdraw our commitment."

The field office had been outfitted with supplies and a secretary; lawyers had been briefed; the stage was set for an unprecedented "wealth" of lawyers in a state where, for half the population, the word "justice" evoked only a bitter laugh.

". . . the most gutsy . . ."

"Guild lawyers were generally acknowledged to be the most gutsy and the most experienced in civil rights cases . . ."

—The Nation, Sept. 14, 1964
Article on the Mississippi Project

Planning the project are Attorneys Ben Smith of New Orleans, Claudia Shropshire, Detroit; George Downing, CLAS Secretary, George Crockett and Myzell Sowell of Detroit.

"98 ARRESTED AT GREENWOOD"

The Jackson field office was the servicing center for the volunteer attorneys, who served a week or more without fee, most of them paying their own expenses.

It was designed to make lawyers immediately available where they were needed, or, as George Crockett described it, "to put a client in touch with a lawyer."

Beyond that, it was office space, a legal secretary, a source of background information—and legal advice.

Crockett would receive a call from the COFO legal department: "Ninety-eight arrested at a Freedom Day in Greenwood," and the Guild office would begin to hum.

CLAS lawyers already stationed in Greenwood had to be called—"What was that charge? . . . Yes, they should be out of jail by nightfall if possible . . . No trial date? Even so, we want the removal papers filed in Greenville and those kids released as soon as possible. We'll give you some help on that. Two of our attorneys, Sam Fancher of Spokane and Ben Smith have rented a plane, and they'll fly the release papers up for the Federal Judge's signature . . . Yes, Judge Clayton . . . Perhaps both places: it depends where his Court is sitting this week. They may even have to fly up to Tupelo, where he lives . . . All right, you file the removal papers and don't *you* get arrested."

Legal forms had to be run off on the mimeograph machine . . . One law clerk had to research the statute the 98 were accused of violating; another had to gas up the Guild station wagon for a drive to Greenwood with bail money.

". . . The old ways . . ."

"I was particularly impressed with the young people at the Palmers Crossing 'Freedom School,' near Hattiesburg. They were alert, well-dressed, intelligent and militant about not following the old practices of having faith in the Lord and letting things go as they will. They are determined to secure their rights . . ."

—Atty. Oscar Baker of Bay City, Michigan

BAIL—FROM $49,000 TO $12,100

The 98 were not released by nightfall. But neither were any of the COFO workers beaten in jail, a circumstance attributed in part to the mere presence in Greenwood of Northern lawyers.

A hasty trial of the 98 in City Court was declared invalid only because the CLAS lawyers under Greenwood office head Lawrence Warren of Detroit, had acted quickly to remove the cases to Federal Court.

Bail for the demonstrators, who had assembled at the Courthouse to dramatize a Negro voter registration drive, was set by the City Judge at $500 each, or $49,000. Once the cases were removed, CLAS lawyers were able to get the Federal Court to reduce bail to a more manageable $12,000—$200 apiece for the 23 out-of-staters, and $100 apiece for local citizens.

In the war against injustice in Mississippi, lawyers are not front line troops. But as Attorney Pauline Epstein of Los Angeles put it, after her week's stay in Greenwood in August: "There was a healthy respect and appreciation by the Negro community for the lawyers, without whom they felt their cause would have no sustaining support."

"TO QUIET THEIR FEARS"

The week for volunteer attorneys generally began on Sunday with the trip into Jackson from the airport.

"Most of the trip was spent trying to quiet their fears," said Crockett, "without at the same time making them too complacent. Often they were mildly surprised that no one insulted or arrested them as soon as they stepped off the plane.

"All too frequently they went from one extreme to the other. By mid-week they wanted to be just as militant as the COFO workers and take part themselves in voter registration work. We constantly had to remind them that their job was to get people out of jail and not to land there themselves."

Crockett said that none of the volunteer lawyers actually wanted to leave after his week's tour of duty in the field. They tried to think of reasons why they should stay another week. They wanted to telephone their secretaries and postpone things. Crockett had to tell them, "Look, I have another crew of eight coming in next week all itching to do their bit, and there just isn't work for 16 lawyers. Come back in December—that's when we'll need you!"

CASE BRIEFING

The first volunteer attorneys to come South, Donald Loria, of Detroit, and Charles Markels of Chicago, were barely off the plane when they were treated to what would become standard practice each week of the summer—a case briefing.

The day before, 35 Negroes had been arrested as they prepared to picket three national five-and-dime stores in Meridian. They were protesting the stores' refusal to serve Negroes at lunch counters and discrimination in hiring in one of the few demonstrations of its kind in Mississippi history.

Attorneys Don Loria of Detroit and Charles Markels of Chicago preparing a case in Jackson with George Crockett.

Crockett and his full-time legal assistant, Lawrence Warren, who witnessed the demonstration, had prepared briefs on the case over the weekend. Now they made recommendations to the lawyers on how to proceed, given local conditions and legal practices.

THE MERIDIAN CASES

The next day, Loria and Markels stood before a Municipal Judge in Meridian, raising the question of a segregated courtroom, challenging the unconstitutional vagueness of the "blocking the sidewalk" ordinance the 35 were accused of violating.

". . . never sold out a Negro client . . ."

Bidwell Adam, Gulfport attorney and chairman of the Mississippi Democratic Party, was interviewed in his law offices on June 1, 1964.

Q: Mr. Adam, you have expressed a belief in the inferiority of the Negro race. But I notice a number of Negro clients in your waiting room.

A: I've defended as many Negroes as any lawyer living today—for rape, murder, burglary, robbery, all charges. And none of them has ever said I sold them out, or connived with the prosecutor to convict, or betrayed or deceived or tricked them in any way.

Q: Are there other lawyers in Mississippi, apart from yourself, who have sold out their Negro clients, or connived with the prosecutor to convict?

A: Well, let's put it this way. Some lawyers may not be exercising much energy in defending their Negro clients.

They argued that the young demonstrators, walking in single file with small cardboard signs, were no more blocking the sidewalk than the portly police officer who arrested them. They further contended the arrests were in violation of the pickets' right of peaceful protest under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Ten defendants under 16 years old were released. The other 25 were convicted. Reasonable bail was obtained and these cases were removed to Federal Court jurisdiction.

The Meridian cases, and those of most of the other defendants represented by CLAS attorneys over the summer, are still pending in Federal Court. The Guild intends to follow each of them through to completion.

Scene during Freedom Day in Greenwood, Mississippi, July 19, 1964. A pregnant woman arrested while attempting to register.

PUTTING OUT THE FIRES

CLAS lawyers operated primarily from three bases in the field – Greenwood, Hattiesburg and Meridian – serving as a sort of "house counsel" to the COFO workers and to local Negroes involved in the Freedom Movement.

Essentially, they were on hand to put out the fires—get people out of jail, arrange bail, or present removal papers before the appropriate Federal Judge in time to head off a trial in the first instance.

Occasionally, when a case needed to be tried in a City Court or Justice of the Peace Court, they would argue it. In one such case, Loria and Markels defended a COFO worker charged with drunk driving in Vicksburg, and the verdict, atypically, was acquittal. COFO found it hard to believe—older Mississippi residents were astounded.

The lawyers were continually called upon to give advice. Harriet Buhai, a San Diego attorney, was stationed in Hattiesburg, where people had begun to sit where they pleased on buses. On being refused service, they were contemplating a bus boycott.

"We lawyers were asked to interpret the various Code sections involving boycotts," she said. "We did so and advised them about the legal restrictions. Both COFO and the Negro community made us keenly aware of the reassurance and security they felt at our presence."

Attorneys Loria, Markels and Warren prepare to go to the Hattiesburg Courthouse in the CLAS station wagon.

TRIPLE LYNCHING

Perhaps the single most pivotal event of the summer in Mississippi was the lynching near Philadelphia of three civil rights workers. The trio had been investigating the burning of a Negro church and the pistol whipping of three parishioners.

An integrated team of three CLAS lawyers and two law students went to Philadelphia on June 23—two days after the trio's disappearance—to interview the sheriff and inquire into the church burning incidents.

"We felt that as attorneys we could accomplish such a routine task without the difficulties encountered by the COFO students, to whom the sheriff had given conflicting stories," said Attorney Anna Diggs, wife of Michigan Congressman Charles Diggs.

". . SO PANICKY HE CHOKED UP"

Attorney David Finkel of Los Angeles described their arrival in Philadelphia: "We stopped at a filling station on the outskirts to ask our way to the courthouse. A Negro attendant started to tell us something but got so panicky he choked up."

Before they could enter the courthouse a crowd of 100 closed in on them. Finkel's way was blocked by a local resident, who demanded his identity, residence and reason for being there.

When George Crockett led the way into the sheriff's office, the townspeople had so filled the hallways of the courthouse and the office itself that, in Mrs. Diggs' words, "we were effectively intimidated by their number and threatening attitude before a word was exchanged with the sheriff."

Nevertheless, Crockett introduced each member of the party to the sheriff, stating their business. The sheriff said there had been no injuries at the church and that the State

was investigating.

The sheriff gave them directions to the burnt-out church, Finkel related, "but he gave them so loud, he obviously was telling everyone in the courthouse we were going there." They worked their way back to their car, forced to pass through a milling throng, screaming hate-filled epithets.

NO ONE IS SAFE

The incident was not an isolated one. The previous day, Lawrence Warren had been detained in Mathiston, Mississippi by townspeople led by the president of the local bank.

In Marks, Mississippi, on the same August day that the FBI uncovered the bodies of the missing trio, a New York City lawyer had his head rammed into the side of an automobile by a police officer's fist. He was one of the volunteers from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, which also provided counsel in the South during the summer.

"It is apparent," Mrs. Diggs wrote in a telegram to President Johnson, "that what we experienced is what all civil rights workers face in their efforts to aid Mississippi Negroes.

"If lawyers have no safe access to a county courthouse, it is apparent that the students who are arriving in this State will not be safe without Federal protection."

"YOU CAIN'T PRACTICE HERE"

Several times during the summer, the right of CLAS attorneys to practice in a State court was challenged. By Mississippi law, an out-of-state lawyer must withdraw if any two Mississippi attorneys challenge his qualifications.

In late June, two Columbus, Mississippi attorneys invoked this law in challenging Henry McGee, Jr., a Negro lawyer and former assistant prosecutor for Cook County, Illinois, and Ralph Shapiro, of New York, a specialist in labor and constitutional law.

McGee and Shapiro were defending seven Negro youths accused of distributing leaflets without first obtaining the police chief's consent. The leaflets contained a synopsis of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, just signed by the President.

Ordinances imposing prior restraints on freedom of speech have consistently been condemned by the courts as violating the First Amendment, the CLAS lawyers contended.

The seven cases were removed to Federal District Court, on grounds that the State court did not allow the defendants to have counsel of their own choosing, and that at the time of arrest, the seven were exercising a Constitutionally protected right. Later, Guild lawyers filed suit in Federal Court to declare unconstitutional the State statutes limiting appearances by out-of-state counsel and to permit lawyers Shapiro and McGee to appear in Mississippi State Court to represent their clients.

"No trial, and six months in jail . . ."

"In 1963, a young lady spent six months in a Mississippi jail. There was no trial; she was just sentenced. And there was no appeal made.

"Why? Because there just weren't any lawyers around who would defend her.

"The response of the Guild here is heart warming; it gives us hope. It looks like, thanks to you, we may be entering a new era for legal defense in Mississippi."

—R. Hunter Morey, COFO legal coordinator, addressing Guild volunteer lawyers at the Mississippi orientation conference; Detroit, June, 1964.

CIVIL RIGHTS REMOVAL

The civil rights removal statute was part of the Reconstruction package passed by Congress after the Civil War.

In recent years, lawyers, "rediscovered" the removal provisions, and used them to circumvent the long and costly process of appealing civil rights convictions through State Appellate and Supreme Courts and to the United States Supreme Court. The practical effect of this removal procedure is to free civil rights workers from the courts and the jails to do the job for which they had come to Mississippi.

"THEY BEAT THE WHITE KIDS"

One of the by-products of the Guild effort in Mississippi was the creation of the Mississippi Emergency Bail Fund. Much of the money was raised in New York by attorney, William Meyers, one of the trustees. The co-chairman of CLAS, George Crockett and Ben Smith, are co-trustees.

A briefing session at the NLG office in Jackson. L. to R.: Law Clerk, Connie McDougall of the Harvard Law School; George Crockett, Benjamin Smith (Co-Chairmen, CLAS); Attorneys Ralph Shapiro, of New York, Henry McGee of Chicago, D. William Maki of Detroit

Crockett described how the fund worked after the arrest of two COFO workers in Jackson.

"Speed in posting bond is particularly essential if a youngster is white. The reason is that he must usually share a cell with other white inmates who, having been alerted by guards that he is a COFO worker, are likely to beat him.

"These kids must be bailed out as fast as possible, and by all means they must not stay in jail overnight. COFO workers are normally not allowed to place a phone call from the jail, so even if their parents have the money, the youngsters cannot contact them.

"We get them out immediately; then the parents reimburse us."

"SQUARELY FACING UP . . ."

In July, the Mississippi State Board of Bar Commissioners called on the state's lawyers to represent anyone charged with a crime, regardless of the attorney's opinions.

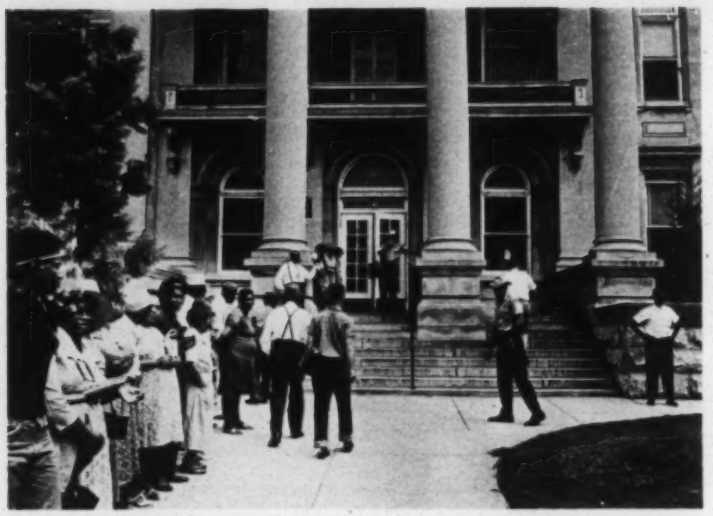
The board said it was "squarely facing up" to charges of inadequate representation by local counsel of "unpopular persons or causes" and charges that these persons cannot receive a "fair and impartial trial in state courts."

"Mississippi lawyers," the statement said, "have sought and will continue to seek to accord to all persons such basic constitutional rights."

The Board called on the State Bar to appoint a liaison committee to hear any grievances concerning lack of competent counsel.

It is doubtful that the board would have made such a public statement without the presence of a national bar association office in Jackson and a large number of Northern lawyers throughout the State.

It was a step forward, however, and the Guild applauded —although such a drastic change in attitude must still be seen to be believed.



Voter registration in Greenwood, Mississippi

LANDLORD EVICTS LAWYER

As the summer progressed, only two white lawyers stepped forward to associate themselves with civil rights cases. One of them was Leonard Rosenthal of Jackson. His landlord kicked him out of his office; a relative chased him with a shotgun; business fell off—but Rosenthal continued to accept cases. Now he has agreed to serve as associate counsel in the Guild's Mississippi cases.

But if the Guild's Mississippi program had some slight, tangential effect on the Mississippi Bar, its influence on the "Northern Bar" was more noticeable.

Inspired by the Guild's example, numerous other lawyers from Northern firms came to Mississippi to assist COFO.

LAW CLERKS BRIEF THE LAWYERS

The Guild sponsored a pilot project for law students to clerk for individual civil rights lawyers in the South in the summers of 1962 and 1963. In 1964, the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, a newly formed organization, placed sixty law clerks in the South. This summer, some 25 law students served all or part of the summer in Mississippi under COFO direction.

"In a sense," said Crockett, "they were the cement that held the program together. They were our continuity."

Three law students served at least part of their summer in the Lawyers Guild field office in Jackson; one served CLAS lawyers in Greenwood. From time to time they were sent on trouble-shooting missions in the provinces.

In addition, COFO placed "resident law students" at key projects in Canton, Meridian and Hattiesburg. These were the "veterans" who briefed the one-week lawyers on the status of cases in their area.

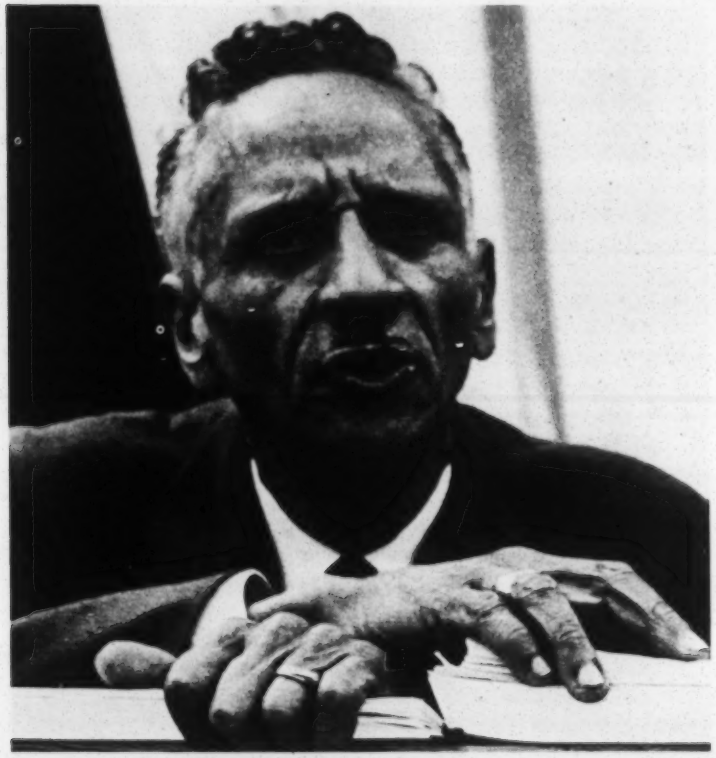
". . . Bathed in an iron washtub . . ."

"I moved in with a Negro family for half of my stay. The bathing in a galvanized iron washtub, which had to be filled with buckets of water, was more than offset by the privilege of getting to know people who are completely committed to obtaining some semblance of human dignity. The courage and strength of the local people who are involved in this movement is something wonderful to behold . . ."

—Atty. Harriet Buhai from San Diego, after her week in Hattiesburg.

All of these volunteers go back to their communities to recount their first-hand experiences. In this way, people across the country are coming to have a clearer understanding of what it is like to be a Negro in Mississippi.

The individual lawyer who worked in Mississippi alongside the movement almost invariably expressed profound changes in his own outlook and understanding. He had experienced a new set of legal values, a different system of legal practice and a strange, uncomfortable set of human relations. His personal beliefs were obviously and deeply affected.



Attorney Jessie Brown of Jackson, Mississippi speaking at Detroit NLG Orientation Conference.

"Bunch of Niggers . . ."

"JACKSON, Miss., March 8—Federal District Judge Harold Cox is expected to rule Wednesday on a Justice Department suit to speed up the processing of Negro voter applicants at Canton . . .

"At yesterday's hearing Judge Cox . . . repeatedly referred to Negro applicants as 'a bunch of niggers.'

"He said he was interested in eliminating discrimination in the registration of voters, 'but I am not interested in whether the registrar is going to give a registration test to a bunch of niggers on a voter drive."

"More than 200 Negroes tried to apply for registration at Canton on a 'Freedom Day,' Feb. 28. Judge Cox said it 'appeared that these people went to a church and were pepped up by a leather-lung preacher, and they gathered in the streets like a massive dark cloud and descended on the clerk.' . . .

"Mr. Doar (a Justice Department attorney) contended, 'there is nothing un-American about registering to vote,' and 'I think it is quite proper for people to assemble to do it.' . . .

"Judge Cox asked: 'Who is telling these people they can get in line and push people around, acting like a bunch of chimpanzees?' "

—New York Times, March 9, 1964, page 42.

LAWYERS: A DETERRENT

CLAS lawyers saved COFO workers countless days that might otherwise have been spent in jail, as well as many dollars in fines.

"Our mere presence is a real deterrent," said Michael Starr, a law student from Georgetown University who worked for CLAS. "With the lawyers here, the chances of a person's being beaten are much less and the chances of getting a person released on his own recognizance instead of by putting up a lot of bail are much better."

"There have not been nearly so many arrests this summer," said Crockett, "and certainly not as much police brutality and harrassment as did exist here last summer."

Attorney Nelson Brown of Chicago, who served a week in Meridian, plans to come back for a second tour in the fall—"just to be present."

"I think just the presence of someone who could legally interpret what was happening was of value," Brown said. "I think the need will be greater after the exodus of most project workers. I think the police and officials are waiting for that day.

"Without all of us around, Mississippi will be a rough place for a Negro and for those Civil Rights workers who remain."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LAWYERS' PROJECT

The overall gains obtained by the Guild's Mississippi project are significant, even though the victories are intangible and difficult to measure.

The cases tried and won, including those remanded to Federal Courts, provided a turning point in legal treatment of and attitude toward cases involving Negro clients. Moreover, the continuing effort promised by Guild commitments will bolster and expand the confidence of the people in the true meaning of "equal justice for all." Southern lawyers were profoundly affected by the obvious sincerity of their Northern colleagues.

The "lift" given to Negroes and sympathetic Southerners was invaluable. Not a small part of the profound impact of the summer project is the undeniable *preventive* effect of the project: no longer can legal rights be violated with impunity and courtroom behavior be so lax. If no other achievements are credited to the project, this new respect, this new appreciation of the inviolability of the rights of even the lowest and the poorest has changed for all times the legal climate pervading the courts of Mississippi.

8 September 1964

Dear Atty. Crockett:

COFO wishes to warmly thank both you and the Guild for braving Mississippi with us this summer by providing a large number of volunteer lawyers. You also aided us by expanding the work individual Guild members have always performed with us and brought into the state many new attorneys who will continue working with us.

This fall and winter will not bring any let-up on the part of the State of Mississippi, but on the contrary, increase brutality and harassment, particularly on local people, is expected. Volunteers will be necessary. We therefore request as much continued aid as the Guild can provide.

Cordially,
Robert P. Moses
COFO Program Director

AFTER THE SUMMER

The Guild's project is far from over. Most of the summer cases are still pending and will have to be tried either in Federal Courts or in State Courts, depending on the outcome of the removals.

In addition to the 66 who came to Mississippi, there is a reserve team of approximately 90 lawyers, each of whom has agreed to perform up to 40 hours of research or field work for the Committee.

The target of the Guild, as for COFO, is the toughest State for immediate and tangible legal victories. It represents the very fountainhead of segregation.

But the project, a giant act of love, has already cracked for all time the walls of exclusion and hate in Mississippi. Much, much, more will be required before they crumble.

The Guild closed its Jackson office on August 30th. But within days, new and more serious arrests of civil rights workers and Mississippi Negroes were reported. Felony charge of "sedition" for violation of state laws carrying long prison terms supplanted "disturbing the peace" charges.

Although the new charges are palpably unconstitutional, without adequate legal representation, the civil rights movement is seriously threatened. In urging the Guild to continue its project, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) said: "The National Lawyers Guild made a tremendous contribution this summer, a contribution which COFO is deeply appreciative of. Hopefully, your organization will find it possible to continue to aid and support COFO during the coming year."

On October 10th, the Jackson office was reopened with the arrival of Harry Nier of Denver, the first volunteer lawyer for the Guild's winter project.

MORE THAN LIP SERVICE—The Role of the ABA

The Mississippi State Bar, like most state bar associations, has close ties to the American Bar Association. The ABA's sole contribution to advance the cause of justice in the South consists of resolutions at its 1963 and 1964 conventions urging its members to undertake their professional responsibilities in the "present civil rights controversy." Even these resolutions show a total lack of awareness of the nature of the legal problem in Mississippi, or an unwillingness to face this problem. The 1963 resolution states in its opening paragraphs:

> In an effort to solve this difficult situation (conflict over civil rights), respect for the Constitution of the United States and of the several states, the various applicable statutes, and the decisions of federal courts and the courts of the various states must be observed, and observed with respect.

". . . Across the knuckles with a blackjack . . ."

". . . While I was in Greenwood, a 17-year-old girl was arrested, and while she was being taken into a building at the county farm, she warned the girls she was with to be careful as the police may be rough. At that point one of the policemen hit her, turned her around and hit her in the stomach, and then hit her on the back of the neck with either a club or a blackjack. As she reached for the railing of the stairway, one of the other officers hit her across the knuckles with a blackjack . . ."

—Atty. Walter Soroka
Chicago, Ill.

This resolution was adopted at a time when thousands of Southern Negroes and civil rights workers were being beaten and jailed because they exercised federal constitutional rights in violation of city ordinances and state statutes, and when the federal government was bringing injunction suits against state officials for violating federal law.

In the irreconcilable conflict between the Federal Constitution, which is intended to guarantee equality to the Negro, and state laws, which are designed to maintain segregation, the Constitution must prevail; and no bar association can remain aloof from this conflict by calling upon the Negro people to obey both. The ABA has a clear responsibility to act. As the Guild pointed out in an August, 1964 letter to ABA President Walter E. Craig:

"Perhaps the reality behind the system of justice in Mississippi for those who oppose the pattern of segregation may best be understood by the fact that only one lawyer (white) has responded to our direct written requests to hundreds of lawyers in Mississippi to accept civil rights cases."

"This courageous man has already begun to suffer the economic and social reprisals which have uniformly hounded Southern white lawyers who have associated themselves with the defense of these cases.

"Of even deeper concern has been the frequency with which persons, engaged or suspected of being engaged in civil rights work, have been beaten, injured and murdered; and property, including numerous churches, burned and destroyed.

"Yet rarely has the perpetrator of the crimes been apprehended and even more rarely has he been brought to trial and convicted. On the other hand, hundreds of persons who are assisting the Negro people of Mississippi in the exercise of their rights have been arrested, jailed and convicted for minor infractions.

"If the bar of our country is to give more than lip service to the concept of equal justice under law; if it is to take seriously the belief that social change can occur without violence only where aggrieved people have available a ready and friendly forum for the judicial enforcement of their legal rights; then American lawyers must undertake to act now and effectively to make justice available to every person in Mississippi and other areas in the South where justice is not 'equal' and where the judicial system, with rare exceptions, cannot or will not vindicate the rights of the Negro people."

". . . He was sick of the white face . . ."

". . . In the car, Mrs.____ filled me in on what gives with Mississippi justice. She and her family are harassed; the youngsters at home are in danger of being run over if they cross the street; white persons stop by to curse into the house; her son was shot into through the cheek bone, down the neck and shoulder (the path of the bullet).

"He is so sick of the way white people in Mississippi are he could not bear to be talked to by the FBI because he was sick of the white face. And she expressed herself to the effect that the white man has so disgraced Mississippi that any decent human being would want to paint his face black so as not to be identified with those who are acting as they do.

"I'm convinced the Negro community has been terrorized and that they have taken up their own defense out of desperation . . ."

—Atty. Pauline Epstein, after her week's tour in Greenwood.
Los Angeles, Calif.

The National Lawyers Guild Operation in Mississippi: Summer, 1964

Number of lawyers participating: 66 | Number of case files: 45 | Number of defendants: 315

LAWYERS PARTICIPATING IN CLAS SUMMER PROJECT:

NAME	HOME	ASSIGNMENT STATION	WEEK OF
Anglin, Frank, Jr.	Chicago	Jackson-Greenwood	July 20th
Baker, Oscar W.	Bay City	Hattiesburg	July 13th
Brocato, Justin	Kalamazoo	Biloxi	July 6th
Brock, Robert	Hollywood	Hattiesburg-Laurel	July 20th
Brown, Nelson F.	Chicago	Jackson	August 10th
Buhai, Harriet	San Diego	Hattiesburg	July 27th
Carey, Thomas	Kalamazoo	Greenwood	July 6th
Caughlan, John	Seattle	Hattiesburg	August 24th
Cohn, Fred	Chicago	Meridian	August 10th
Craig, Roger	Detroit	Greenwood	August 3rd
Crane, Eugene	Chicago	Hattiesburg	August 10th
Crockett, George W., Jr.	Detroit		Duration
Culver, William	Kalamazoo	Jackson	July 6th
Danielski, David	Seattle	Greenwood	August 24th
Diggs, Anna	Detroit	Meridian-Philadelphia	June 22nd
Dunaway, Jack	Hollywood	Hattiesburg	August 17th
Dunnings, Stuart J.	Lansing	Meridian	August 3rd
Enslen, Richard	Kalamazoo	Jackson	July 6th
Epstein, Pauline	Los Angeles	Greenwood	August 17th
Faulkner, Stanley	New York City	Hattiesburg	August 3rd
Feldman, Howard	New York City	Meridian	August 10th
Fieger, Bernard	Detroit	Meridian	July 13th

NAME	HOME	ASSIGNMENT STATION	WEEK OF
Finkel, David	Los Angeles	Meridian-Columbus	June 22nd
Fancher, Samuel	Spokane	Meridian	July 13th
Gostin, Irwin	San Diego	Hattiesburg-Laurel	July 20th
Hoffman, David	Chicago	Hattiesburg	August 10th
Hood, David	Seattle	Meridian	August 24th
Howard, Norman	Berkley	Meridian	August 10th
Katz, Sanford	New York City	Greenwood-Meridian	June 29th
Kennon, Lawrence	Chicago	Greenwood	August 10th
Kessler, Marvin	New York City	Meridian	July 6th
Kievits, Elsa	Beverly Hills	Meridian	July 27th
Kozupsky, Harold	New York City	Meridian	July 27th
Krandle, Richard	Detroit	Greenwood	August 24th
Langford, Anna R.	Chicago	Meridian	August 17th
Laster, Clarence	Detroit	Meridian	August 3rd
Lore, Harry	Philadelphia	Greenwood	August 17th
Loria, Donald	Detroit	Meridian-Vicksburg	June 15th
Lynch, William	Spokane	Jackson	July 13th
Maki, D. Wm.	Detroit	Jackson	June 29th
Markels, Charles	Chicago	Meridian-Vicksburg	June 15th
Maxey, Carl	Spokane	Jackson	July 13th
McCroskey, Jerry	Muskegon	Greenwood	July 20th
McGee, Henry, Jr.	Chicago	Columbus	June 29th

NAME	HOME	ASSIGNMENT STATION	WEEK OF
Miller, Irving	Philadelphia	Greenwood	August 17th
Moore, Warfield	Detroit	Meridian	July 20th
Nier, Harry	Denver	Greenwood	August 10th
Omerberg, Maynard	Hollywood	Greenwood	July 13th
Perdix, George	Kalamazoo	Biloxi	July 6th
Pestana, Frank	Hollywood	Greenwood	July 13th
Piel, Eleanor	New York City	Hattiesburg	August 17th
Pontikes, George	Chicago	Hattiesburg	July 27th
Rossmore, William	Newark	Greenwood	July 20th
Shapiro, Ralph	New York City	Columbus	June 29th
Shropshire, Claudia	Detroit	Greenwood-Jackson	June 22nd
Smith, Benjamin E.	New Orleans		Duration
Smith, William G.	Los Angeles	Hattiesburg-Greenwood	August 3rd
Soroka, Walter	Chicago	Greenwood	August 10th
Sowell, Myzell	Detroit	Meridian	August 3rd
Stein, Robert	Detroit	Greenwood	July 27th
Stender, Fay	San Francisco	Jackson	August 10th
Tuckel, Irving	Detroit	Greenwood	August 24th
Warren, Lawrence	Detroit	Greenwood-Jackson	Duration
Wechsler, Burton	Chicago-Gary	Meridian	July 20th
Wysocker, Jack	Perth Amboy	Greenwood	August 10th
Zemmol, Allen	Detroit	Greenwood	August 3rd

TOTALS BY STATES:

Michigan—23
California—12
Illinois—12
New York—7
Washington—6
New Jersey—2
Pennsylvania—2
Colorado—1
Louisiana—1

Women Participants—8

Negro Participants—14

Non-Guild Members—12

LAW STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN CLAS SUMMER PROJECT

NAME	LAW SCHOOL
Chessler, Stephen	Northwestern University
Johnson, George	Yale University
McDougall, Connie	Harvard University
Starr, Michael	Georgetown University

NOTE: Guild Executive Board Members Arthur Kinoy, Victor Rabinowitz, Morton Stavis and Bruce Waltzer participated in the Mississippi project, but rendered their services individually rather than under any official auspices.

Material in this brochure is based on information supplied by CLAS and compiled by DAVID P. WELSH, freelance reporter in Mississippi

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Mississippi: The Closed Society

By JAMES W. SILVER

Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY, Vol. XXX, No. 1, Feb. 1964

Dear _____

The Negro people of Greenville and Washington County were doing a very effective job of registration and poll tax gathering for the short time they were able to keep their office open; January 8th-February 24th, 1962.

They opened their office, January 6, with a ful-time secretary, 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., salary, eighteen ($18.00) dollars per week. They hired people to stand in the Sheriff's office and the various banks where they were collecting poll tax to urge Negroes to pay their poll taxes. They were in contact with some fifty-five ministers in Greenville who were cooperating in their churches. They even sent the following letter to the chief of police:

Honorable William C. Burnley, Police Chief
Greenville Police Department
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Honorable Burnley:

We request your cooperation in seeing or asking that each policeman on your force, will immediately pay their poll tax, before the deadline February 1, 1962.

This a.plies to the Negro Policemen and their wives, and the Negro Policewomen and their husbands.

Enclosed is a blank for your convenience in letting one of your employees, (merely a suggestion: Willie Carson, Or Lee Andrew Lane), collect the Poll tax from Negro Police on your force.

Hoping that you will cooperate with the request of the Chamber of Commerce, Washington County Officials, The Democratic Club of Washington County, and the Washington County Voters League, I am,

Very truly yours,

Dr. Noble R. Frisby,,Chariman
of County Executive Committee

The local newspaper, "The Delta Democratic Times", reported that some 11,000 people paid their poll tax, thousands more than ever before, and it is estimated that one-half of these were Negroes. There are some 19,000 whites of voting age and some 20,000 Negroes of voting age in Washington County, and some 2,500 Negroes are registered.

To: WAB
Fr: JD

(1)

~~Voter Registration Violations~~

RE: The subjedt of this memorandum is to narrate instances of ~~voter registration violations interference conduct~~ by private persons or public ~~persons~~ officials which have an effect of interfering with the Right to vote towards persons associated with the Voter Education Project.

~~In May of 1962, the "Ray Brannon of Vicksburg, Mississippi~~

~~The Student Non-violent Coordination~~

As soon as the Voter Education Project began to carry on its activity, it had determined to carry on a voter ~~education program~~ registration program in Mississippi, ~~participated with the Student Non-violent Coordination Committee and in cooperation with NAACP and CORE and for~~ VEP 2-5 participation ~~with~~ by the Student Non-violent Coordination Committee in cooperation with NAACP and CORE; SNCC received a grant to carry on a program for 90 days in Marshall County of the 2nd Congressional district; 3rd Congressional district, 4th Congressional district, Jackson, and Hattiesburg, May 4, 1962.(See VEP-2-5). For this period our files contain no instaces of incidents pertaining to our subject matter.

Soon, several civil rights groups, SNCC, CORE, NAACP, SCLC with programs in Mississippi decided to organize a co-ordinating council called the Council of Federated Organizations(COFO). ~~Mr~~ Dr. Aaron Henry, was president of this group. On Sept 5, 1962, VEP 2-16 VEP decided to ~~support~~ support a voter education program in Mississippi through COFO since SNCC, NAACP, SCLC, and CORE was participating in this manner of association in way. This program was retro-active to August 1, 1962 and extended untill March 31, 1963. Emphasis was to be in the Delta, but other programs were allowed in counties outsided the Delta.(See VEP 2-16 #1).

From correspondence from Aaron Henry, Sept. 21, 1962, ~~xxx~~ COFO workers supported and governed by VEP ~~[illegible]~~ BEGAN TO BE arrested and bailed to the expense of VEP, including attorney's fees. One arrest entailed harrasment of Dewey Green. The others involved Bob Moses, Samuel Blair, Charles McLaurin, Albert Gerner, and John Hodges. This was a conviction on a plea of guilty for violation of an ordinance regarding distribution of literature without a permit, ~~xxxxx~~ Sept.7, ~~1962~~ 1962. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Mr. Wiley Branton~~ (Aaron Henry, by telephone to Wiley Branton, indicated that he was just afraid to have a trial in that court(~~In~~ Indianola Mayor's Court).

~~In~~ IN Sunflower County, Ruleville, Mississippi, the Assured Williams Chapel Baptist Church was associated in the COFO-VEP voter education program ~~in allowi~~ b2

File Miss Statewide

(2)

On a typical day, October 26, 1962, Charles McLaurin was stopped andcursed by city policemen , arrested and required to pay $103.00 for cash bond and $10.00 for the towing of his car. why? He was a COFO-VEP worker present in and around the registras oficice in Clarkedale, Mississippi, assisting Negroes attempting to registrar. CHARGES NOT KNOWN
(See Oct. 29, 1962 memorandum).

.....

~~But with the urging of COFO and VEP, the United States Governemnet hs not been non-busy, and as Oct. 29, 1962, Atty. Bob Owens, the U.S. Civil Rights Atty for Mississippi was involved in 10 cases involving Mississippias Mississipians assisted by COFO-VEP people.(See Just. Dept files-Sept 1)~~

.....

VEP2-16 In the December, 1962 Memo to VEP, Bob MOses submitted a sad report which reflected the "Ole Miss" unfortunate incident; it reflected the lack of the Justice Department to initiate suits to stop intimidation- and evictions and the poll tax have been shon to be formidable barriers. "One result is that people believe theat the "Registration Test" is legal and therefore will have to prepare themselves and need to study, which all contributes to failure to attempt to register."

.....

VEP2-16 Before the year ended, there had developed a pattern of several kinds of resistance to Negro voter registration conducted by the Voter Education Project through the aegis of COFO. From acts of violence directed towards the people who were subjected to the tryann y of a enforced caste society, Mississippi Officials began to apply more sophisticated "pressures" of intimidation, as described above. Laws and rules began to be abused i inorder to effect of cutting negro support of the VEP program, using techniques such as adjudicatting Mrs. Laura Magee of Greenwood, "incompetent", appointing a guardian for her while falsely imprisoning her, and then disposing of her property -to which she never got the benefit off.(See Willie Peacock report, Nov. 11, 1962).

Yet, the Negro Mississipian, did not retreat to accept its role the white racists would have them; amd soon, Negro Mississipians began to come to the fore as indigenous leaders. On December 3, a short dumpy Negro woman from a White-owned plantation (BARLOW) went to the Registrars Office in Ruleville to find out whether she had passed the registrar's test. From her "Upptiness", she was forced to leave the plantation where she had worked for more than 20 years for the owner. But she didnot gather her belongings in a cardboard box and boarded the Illinois Central Railroad to Chicago. She stayed. And when the Welfare Departnemtn in the dead of a very winter terminated any surplus foods to her People. She Fought back. She did all of this because she was Fannie-Lou Hammer-and became a COFO-worker in the VEP program. (See Diane Bevel Nash Memo)

$\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{6}{1}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \times\ 12\,500 \\ \hline 2080 \\ 416 \end{array}$$

THEREFORE, TRANSLATED AS FAR AS CONE IS CONCERNED - THE GROSS COSTS - OR STANDARD COSTS AMOUNTS TO $ 10,000

allowing its premises to be used for voter registration meetings,q. On September 3, 1963, the church received notice that its tax exemption had been canceled and the city would no longer furnish free water as it had been furnishing other churches because of the use for "other purposes" than religion. U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Maryland, through Walton and Pentecost, Ruleville, Mississippi, cancelled the Churche's $2000.00 fire insurance. No other agencies would insure the church. (See Sept 17 WAB letter and subseq. Clarence Mitchell letter).

In the rural areas, open violence broke out by persons most upon Negroes who have been contacted by COFO-VEP workers, and on September 10, a Negro home was fired into, seriously injuring two girls. meanwhile, during this month, other violence was confined to harrassing traffic violations in Hattiesburg and the unlawful arrest of Layayette Surney and Lawrence Guyot, COFO workers, on suspicion that they are "Cubans". (See Robert Moses September Montly Report).

Atty. William Higgs, a white mississipian still present in Mississippi in December, 1962, received a request from COFO-VEP worker Charles Cobb that he represent him and on behalf of other Negroes and COFO -VEP workers who have beein harrassed such as the ordinacne to prefvent leafleting, threats, and discrimination in USDA services, Ruleville, Miss.

.....

VEP2-16 In a memor or essay, entitled "Begginning of the End", narrates the work of COFO-VEP worker Frank Smith in Marshall County (Holly Springs). In this report, dated December 16, 1962, Bob describes in detain the kinds of private and official methods to interfere with voter registration. From the daily traffic-harrassment arrests of Frank Smith, the "Closed Society" to warnings-"If you can afford to vote, you don't need a loan"- and then proceedings to lower cotton acreage allotments and the raising of taxes. The Chancery Court would then sell the land for taxes, and banks would refuse to give loans. People who attned voter registraion meetins have their tag numbers taken and then their parents or relatives who have public jobs are fired. (See Beginning of the End-December 16)

.....

VEP2-16 Another brilliant memorandum, dated November 19, 1962, is entitled ("Preliminary survey on the condition of the Negro farmers in Ruleville, Mississippi, at the close of the cotton season".) by COFO-VEP worrkers.

Charles Cobb and Charles McLaurin entered in The Black Delta without the benefit of national publicity and the protection of may afford. They indicated how in August, it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sisson in Ruleville which was shot into by night-riders, seriously injuring their two daughters. Why? Because the Sissons tried to register to voge. Kinds of economic pressure is that of the local government to exercise its option of not distributing Federal "commodities", which are necssary to sustain Negroes.

.....

(4)

Merry Christmass, Happy New Year, and other fiddle-faddle.

On about December 22, 1962, John Due, a law student at FAMU, and Patricia Stephens stopped on their way from Tallahassee to Indianapolis, at the home of Carl and Ann Braden, staff members of SCEF. Ann wanted to do a story on Patricia for the SCEF newsletter. While there, they met Ivanhoe Donaldson and Mr. Benjamin Taylor. The latter two were not COFO-VEP workers, but both have been SNCC field representatives, who were then attending Michigan University. During the Christmas vacation, they had been able to procure an old pick-up truck, and when John Due saw them, they had gathered food, clothing, and medicine in and around Louisville, Ky-and at Sunset, after being stuck in the mud and snow, went on their way to Clarksdale, Mississippi to distribute their collected items among Negroes victimized by the Economic repression by the local offials reacting against the VEP voter registration drive in the Delta, supported by the COFO Emergency Relief Program.

After retrurning to Louisville, Mississippi and getting another load, these two dedicated people(Ivanhoe-is not an American, but a British West Indian), were arrested by the Clarksdale City Police, ostensibly because the medicine contained narcotics. Bond required for each of these people were $15,000 a piece. They had been arrested December 28. (See report of Jack Minnis telephone conversation, January 4th, 1963). Dr. Aron Henry assured VEP that no narcotics were involved in the donations by the Louisville Doctrors.

3-3 Soon afterthis telephone conversation, Jack Minnis, the research assistant made a field trip to Clarksdale, Mississippi, January 9 -11, 1963. Jack Minnis found that on behalf of Voter registration conducted by the Coahoma County Council of Federated Organizations(NAACP), it was necessary to carry on an extensive relief program. Also, that VEP had to use its funds to relieve at least in a minimal way the victims of economic pressure(Fannie Lou Hammer, Fred Hicks etc., when no other agency or the government was prepared not todo anything about it. (Jack Minis field report). (Particular(names and incidents reported by COFO-VEP worker Charles McLaurin from August through the Christmas season is reported , relating to the areas around Cleveland and Ruleville).

.....

~~Greenville, Mississippi has the reputation of being a "liberal" city in the heart of the River in the Delta. And example~~

3-3 After 1963 had survived its "birth pains"-Mississippi began to settle down from the Ole Miss riots and founds ways to accomodate to the VEP -COFO voter registration drives, such by arresting COFO VEP workers passing out literature without city permits, taking away the tax exemption of churches which allowed themselves to be used for voter registration purposes, and economic reprisals against those who are so to apply to register and and then have their names published. (See Jesse Harris Indianola Report and other field wofkers reports), . In this

(5)

new era of the technique of non-violent resistance by Mississippi, VEP field representative Randolph Blackwell chose to study the methods of voter registration among unregistered Negroes. It was hoped that this research would indicate why Negroes dont exercise their duty as citizens and would also indicate new ways to motivate Negroes and to arouse them from their apathy. Mr. Blackwell chose as his target area, Leflora County, and the City of Greenwood. On February 28th, 1963, Mr. Blackwell was in this area ond had left the local station of VEP research, the SNCC office. He was accompanied by the COFO-VEP director, Bob Moses, and a COFO-VEP field worker, James Travis, all three in a car rented by Mr. Blackwell . Mr. Moses was driving. They were followed by a 1962 Buick containing unknown persons. Mr. Sam Block, COFO-VEP field worker, who had chosen to remain at the office, also observed a City police car follow after the 1962 Buick. In due time, the 1962 Buick drew up to Mr. Blackwell's car which Mr. Moses was driving inordinately slow, and from this Buick came many shots which was described to be like automatic fire, and then drove away. Mr. James Travis was seriously wounded. Upon receiving news of this incident, Mr. Wiley Branton, made the usual appeals to the appropriate Federal officials- and of course, as usual, the Government could not be a Federal "police force" here. ~~(I was not able to see any Randolph Blackwell field report on his trip which might indicate research why Negroes dont register and new methods to motivate them to register).~~ See Publicity Filem March 1, 1963 and Jack Minis Memo-VEP 2-1-63 VEP 2-16 #3.

In reaction to this incident, VEP decided to carry on an intensive effort in Greenwood, Mississippi, and received the full support of the national organizations of NAACP, CORE, SCLC, and SNCC . Amonvg the incidents that occured, a Fire Bomb was thrown into the home of Mr. Aaron Henry, Chairman of the COFO-VEP drive, on Good Friday, April 12, 1963.(See Aaron Henry letter to Robert Kennedy 2-16 #3). And with the coming with the Spring- was the coming of the use of the German Sherpherd-To bite and tear the clothes and flesh of people urged by COFO -VEP staff workers to register to vote. See Eric Raimey's report. And then back in Greenwood, in a much more successful attempt, around May 4, the Drug Store of Aaron Henry was bombed.

SEE R.C. TUCKER

.....(See.....

~~VEP 2-2~~

~~After March 31,~~

This terminates the story of incidents in Mississippi involving the Voter Education Project. ~~After~~ On Nov. 12, 1963, it was official that VEP could not carry carry on any more active projects.

VEP in July of 1963 1964,

10 OFFICES

CONF. WORKERS

DOTHAN, ALABAMA

(6)

In November 12, 1963m, VEP terminated its support of the COFO program in Mississippi, and was not engaged in carrying on a voter registration program in Mississippi untill July, 1964. During this interim ~~xxxx~~ period, VEP did support the COFO program in Mississippi in other indirect ways. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ On March 13, it loaned its intern, John Due to COFO in his capaicity as an attorney on behalf of persons arrested and detained in the Madkson County Jail who have been active ~~in~~ as COFO-VEP workers. Sheriff Jack Cauthern refused John Due to see these clients, and on subsequent occasions, John Due was refused by the sheriff and Cith officials to seee prisoners incarcerated in the coutny or city jails.(May 28, 29, 30th). Canton, Madison County. On Monday Evening, May 2, John Due was stoped in Amite, Liberty Coutny ~~xxx~~ for a driving violation, and while under arrest, the sheriff of Liberty County, D'nierl Jones, was called who iellegally ~~xxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ searched his rented car and seised vaulable papers. Because this same sheridd was said to be involved in the killing of one Herbert Lee, a Negro voterpregistration worker, John Due was of reasonable apprehension to be caused not to demand the return of such papers immediately. Said John Due was not able to obtain return of his papers except with the intervention and assistance of Mr, Courtney Siceloff, assistant tothe U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the next day.

.....

VEP4-34 On Aubust 7, 1964, Voter Education Project iniated another voter registration drive in Panola County through the Aegis of SNCC ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The regisyrar in Panola County, Ike Shinkle is under a Court Order, but nevertheless, have been activie in interfereing wifh the VEP prpgram. hereas Shinkle before the order had two places oc registrag on in the County, he has now only has one. hereas before the Court order, he had deputy registrars, he has now none. where ~~xxxx~~- SNCC-VEP workers would ~~xxxx~~ achieve a large number of applicants tl appear, Shinkle wou d close the office- with the exuse of "on account of court", or, would ~~xxx~~ take unscheduled vacation for 3-4 days. The other kinds of intimidation are usual- such as refusal of banks to give loans- or "bird doffing" by local police inorder to procure arrests for traffic and driving violations. (John Due field report)

1960 Characteristics of the Population, For Minor Civil Divisions

~~Fourth~~ third Congressional District

(United States Census of Population -1960 - Mississippi)

Area	Population				Households	
	By Race					
	Total	white	Negro	Other	Total	Non-white
Adams County:						
Beat 1.....	14,092	8,986	5,092	14	3,973	1,337
Beat 2.....	1,313	597	715	1	309	155
Beat 3.....	1,458	810	648		363	152
Beat 4.....	15,840	4,952	10,881	7	4,226	2,814
Beat 5.....	5,027	3,690	1,334	3	1,272	301
Amite County:						
Beat 1.....	3,921	1,824	2,095	2	976	409
Beat 2.....	1,714	626	1,088		422	227
Beat 3.....	4,818	2,234	2,584		1,271	606
Beat 4.....	2,633	1,492	1,141		644	209
Beat 5.....	2,487	954	1,532	1	573	280
Claiborne Co:						
Beat 1.....	6,123	1,394	4,729		1,464	1,032
Beat 2.....	1,313	403	907	3	334	221
Beat 3.....	614	197	417		160	93
Beat 4.....	1,624	275	1,349		398	297
Beat 5.....	1,171	331	837	3	293	185
Copiah County:						
Beat 1.....	9,341	3,652	5,687	1	2,484	1,312
Beat 2.....	3,332	2,634	698		842	150
Beat 3.....	1,434	641	793		361	170
Beat 4.....	2,222	601	1,621		540	345
Beat 5.....	10,722	5,483	5,259		2,913	1,196
Franklin Co:						
Beat 1.....	2,210	984	1,225	1	589	293
Beat 2.....	904	340	564		233	131
Beat 3.....	3,408	2,060	1,348		951	347
Beat 4.....	1,205	799	406		338	96
Beat 5.....	1,559	1,303	255	1	442	45

Characteristics of the Population, for Minor Civil Divisions

1960 Fourth Congressional District

Area	Population				Households	
	By Race					
	Total	white	Negro	Others	Total	Nonewhite
Hinds County:						
Beat 1.....	81,891	44,936	36,717	38	22,147	8,705
Beat 2.....	8,091	1,423	6,666	2	1,821	1,390
Beat 3.....	5,795	1,678	4,114	3	1,335	803
Beat 4.....	53,472	33,633	19,811	28	14,637	4,539
Beat 5.....	37,996	30,535	7,442	19	10,581	1,695
Jefferson County:						
Beat 1.....	1,136	508	628		308	141
Beat 2.....	2,090	540	1,550		514	343
Beat 3.....	4,516	986	3,529	1	1,122	796
Beat 4.....	1,234	195	1,039		294	235
Beat 5.....	1,166	260	906		313	230
Lincoln County:						
Beat 1.....	14,135	9,377	4,754	4	4,074	1,194
Beat 2.....	2,939	1,773	1,166		754	253
Beat 3.....	2,458	2,215	242	1	650	53
Beat 4.....	3,925	2,830	1,088	7	1,015	219
Beat 5.....	3,302	2,212	1,090		838	225
Pike County:						
Beat 1.....	2,697	892	1,802	3	614	332
Beat 2.....	9,496	4,726	4,766	4	2,574	1,151
Beat 3.....	2,263	1,050	1,213		527	241
Beat 4.....	17,262	11,451	5,807	4	5,161	1,467
Beat 5.....	3,345	1,536	1,809		798	373
Walthall County:						
Beat 1.....	1,861	1,209	652		480	131
Beat 2.....	4,402	2,457	1,945		1,212	426
Beat 3.....	2,800	1,443	1,357		654	249
Beat 4.....	1,816	1,095	720	1	440	127
Beat 5.....	2,633	1,208	1,425		603	257

Characteristics of the Population, For Minor Civil Divisions - 1960

Fourth Congressional District

Area	Population				Households	
	By Race					
	Total	white	Negro	Other	Total	Non-white
Warren County:						
Beat 1.....	8,730	4,728	3,996	6	3,819	1,083
Beat 2.....	8,361	3,745	4,564	52	2,592	1,427
Beat 3.....	8,301	4,163	4,121	17	2,686	1,279
Beat 4.....	7,914	3,832	4,064	18	2,387	1,170
Beat 5.....	8,900	5,979	2,915	6	2,338	735
Wilkinson County						
Beat 1.....	5,333	1,454	3,879		1,289	847
Beat 2.....	1,836	147	1,689		410	358
Beat 3.....	3,367	1,120	2,247		878	513
Beat 4.....	809	263	546		179	105
Beat 5.....	1,890	823	1,067		467	235
Yazoo County:						
Beat 1.....	4,436	1,897	2,516	23	1,063	528
Beat 2.....	4,287	1,150	3,136	1	914	592
Beat 3.....	16,962	8,066	8,892	4	4,740	2,400
Beat 4.....	3,967	1,153	2,814		862	554
Beat 5.....	2,001	1,596	1,401	4	461	303

Notes on the ~~third~~ Fourth Congressional district of Mississippi

I. Statistics: Voting Age Population

County	White	Nonwhite			
	No.	No.	No. Registered	% Reg.	% of County
1. Adams	10,888	9,340	1,050	11.2	46.2
2. Amite	4,449	3,560	1	.03	44.4
3. Claiborne	1,688	3,969	138	3.5	70.2
4. Copiah	8,153	6,407	20	.31	44.0
5. Franklin	3,403	1,842	146	77.9	35.1
6. Hinds	67,836	36,148	5,000	13.8	34.8
7. Jefferson	1,666	3,540	0	.0	62.8
8. Lincoln		[illegible]			
9. Pike	12,163	6,936	207	3.0	36.3
10. Walthall	4,536	2,490	0	.0	35.4
11. Warren	13,530	10,726	1,910	2.7	44.2
12. Wilkinson	2,340	4,120	110	2.7	63.8
13. Yazoo	7,598	8,719	179	2.1	53.4
Total:	138,250	97,287	8,761	.09	41.3

II. Analysis of above statistics.

There are three counties in the district, Hinds, Adams and Warren counties, in which Negroes may vote without fear of economic reprisals and physical violence, and may register if they persist in their efforts.

Analysis of the above statistics reveal that these three counties have a total of 56,214 Negroes of voting age, or 57.7% of all the Negroes and 24.2% of all the people of voting age in the district.

Further these are areas of increasing population and will become more important as the years pass and as the reapportionment support given by the Supreme Court takes effect. Hinds county increased its population by 31.6% and Jackson, the county seat and state capital, by 47.0% in the years 1950-60. Adams county experienced a 17.0 increase and Natchez, its county seat, a 4.6% increase, in these same years,

III. Proposed Industrial Basin.

The new four lane thru-way from New Orleans to Chicago will parallel highway 51 through the south-west portion of Mississippi. Several small cities along this highway deserve separate attention: Crystal Springs, Hazelhurst, Brookhaven, and McComb. They are all increasing their population in an area which is otherwise decreasing; They reflect the South-wide trend of movement from rural to urban areas, and are located in a basin designed for extensive industrial expansion.

City	Population	% increase	% non-white
Crystal Springs	4,496	22.3	34.6
Hazelhurst	3,4000	0.1	51.6
Brookhaven	9,885	26.7	37.4
McComb	12,020	15.6	28.4

In these cities and counties (Copiah, Lincoln and Pike), local leadership will probably not lend their name in public to a voting program though they will push it in the Negro community by word of mouth and through some of the churches. The publicity and projection of the program should be carefully worked out with these leaders.

We anticipate in these areas covert white resistance, taking the form of economic reprisals and whisper campaigns. It is not likely that physical violence will erupt over voting in these counties.

We have contacts in all of these cities, and McComb ~~and~~ is ready to receive a group of student and adult workers.

IV. Rural Counties.

The remaining counties, Walthall, Amite, Wilkinson, Franklin, Jefferson and Claiborne are rural, without any urban areas at all. The chief institution in the rural community in which we may find leadership and support will be the Church. The chief leaders, however, will not be ministers, since, in most cases, they do not live in the community and only offer service once a month, their active support is, however, indispensable.

In these areas any sustained voting drive successful in getting Negroes to attempt to register, is likely to be marked by physical violence, as well as economic reprisals, It is these areas of Mississippi which are accurately described by the following section of a report on voting issued by the Southern Regional Conference:

All forms of violence, intimidation, and discrimination reported from other states were found here. Where other sections usually rely on one or two means of limiting Negro registration, Mississippi, home of the White Citizens Council, apparently uses them all. As a result, the state which has the highest percentage of Negroes in the county has the lowest percentage registered.

We have contacts in each of these rural counties and recent work in Claiborne county has led to investigations by the Justice Department in the past month.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

APR 1 1963

MAR 29 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of March 1, 1963 to the Attorney General, as well as of the copy which you sent directly to me. Please be assured that the Department of Justice is conducting a thorough investigation into the two recent shootings which have occurred in Leflore County, Mississippi. The three persons believed responsible for the first such shooting have been apprehended and charged with felonious assault under Mississippi law. Investigation of the second shooting commenced immediately after its occurrence. The Department is also presently conducting an investigation of the fire which took place in Greenwood on the morning of March 25.

The Department of Justice will continue to take prompt and vigorous action wherever voting rights of citizens are threatened.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

3 - Leflore ~~Public~~ Relations

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired, otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1207 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy 3-29- 1963

Street and No. Washington, D. C.

Care of or Apt. No. _____ Destination _____

Despite the denials of Greenwood police, a minister was actually bitten by a dog being used by police yesterday in unlawfully interfering with a group of Negro citizens who were walking back to their church from the courthouse where they had gone to register. Rev. D. L. Tucker suffered severe shock and injuries to his leg when bitten by the police dog. He was given emergency treatment by a private physician and then treated at Greenwood hospital. Local police have not only failed to protect people seeking to register but now use violence and intimidation themselves against Negro citizens active in voter registration. I urge you to act at once to restore law and order to Leflore County, Mississippi and protect the lives and property of Negro citizens. Will you please inform me as to what steps will be taken to aid these citizens.

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Atlanta, Georgia

Sender's name and address (For reference)
5 Forsyth St., NW Room 206

Sender's telephone number
525-0595

WBV
RTB
JS

From Friday Evening, February 28 (Freedom Day)
Thru Sunday, March 8, 1964
Field Report

March 9, 1964
Edward S. Hollander
CORE Field Secretary
Box 2986
Jackson, Mississippi

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI

On the evening of Freedom Day (Friday, February 28) Milton Esco, 17, of Canton, was arrested outside the Freedom House at 7:15 PM. By being around the Freedom House he had, apparently, violated a juvenile court order directing him not to be involved in civil rights activities. Esco had been arrested on January 23 for violating an ordinance hastily passed by the city on January 21 requiring a permit to distribute leaflets. Unlike his first arrest when he was not held in jail, this time he was kept in the county jail all week until his juvenile court hearing on Friday, March 6. The staff in Canton thinks he is out but no one has gotten the details of what happened at the hearing. Also, no one has yet verified reports that he was roughed up in jail the night he was arrested.

On the evening of Freedom Day there was a mass meeting of over 200 at Asbury Methodist Church on Cameron Street.

On Saturday, February 29, about 50 people stood in line at the courthouse to register; only two were admitted to take the test. On Saturdays the courthouse closes at noon. During the afternoon a police car cruised through the Negro areas (don't know about the white areas) announcing over a loudspeaker that Canton Mayor L. Stanley Matthews had called a 10 PM curfew for all citizens and that anyone on the streets after that time would be picked up for questioning. During the week leading up to Freedom Day the state legislature passed a bill, among others that seemed related to the Canton situation, authorizing municipalities to restrict the movement of any and all citizens to protect the public safety. It is not known whether the Mayor was acting under the new statute. The curfew has continued through the present (Sunday, March 8, this being written March 9). On Friday, March 6, George Raymond, CORE Task Force worker, called the police station and was told that the curfew was on indefinitely. In its first nine days there are no known arrests for violations.

On Sunday, March 1, between 7:30 and 8:00 PM a young man phoned the Freedom House and said in a slow, almost sing-song voice, "in about an hour we're going to throw a bomb up there." Lenora Thurmond, CORE Task Force worker, who took the call acknowledged the message with something like "Oh yeah" and the caller hung up.

On Monday, March 2, the students at Rogers Junior-Senior High School staged a boycott. Monday's attendance figures for Canton Negro schools, as given by D. M. Allen, Superintendent of Canton Public Schools, were: 2,625 absent and 915 present. At the Rogers school 1,396 were absent and 316 present, these figures obtained by James Anderson, a student there, who called the school. The students, who organized the boycott almost completely by themselves, gave 13 reasons for it.

1. Books in poor repair and not enough of them
2. Not enough chemicals and equipment for the chemistry laboratory
3. Typewriters in poor condition and not enough of them
4. Home economics laboratory poorly equipped
5. No physical education for high school students

Orig (make file copy)

6. No foreign languages taught
7. Insufficient first aid equipment
8. Insufficient library
9. Inadequate shop facilities
10. Overcrowded and broken buses
11. Overcrowded classes
12. Building in poor repair
13. No lockers for students

During the boycott about 115 students participated in a Freedom School held at the Pleasant Green Holiness Church. In the morning they discussed nonviolence, what was wrong with their school and why they were participating in the boycott. After lunch they organized themselves, set up committees and discussed plans for the future. Nothing has come of their request to meet with a representative of the Board of Education on Friday, March 6.

On Tuesday, March 3, all the students who were absent were given letters to take home to their parents, addressed to "Negro School Patrons of the Canton Schools," it was signed by parents to explain why their children were absent on Monday. Students unable to provide excused absences would receive zeroes for their work, the letter admonished.

On Monday, March 2, Sheriff Jack S. Cauthen stopped James Collier, SNCC field worker, two white ministers and two other field workers from canvassing in the sawmill quarters. With the Sheriff were about a dozen other men, mostly in pickup trucks, one of whom claimed to be the owner of the land who said he wouldn't let the canvassers on his property. Sheriff Cauthen also told Collier that he "had heard all about" him and that up to now he had been protecting him but now that Collier was playing with dynamite (apparently canvassing with white ministers in Negro areas) he would have to leave town. Cauthen told Collier that something would have happened to him long ago were it not for the protection he had received.

Tuesday about 10 AM the Sheriff stopped Collier as he was going up the steps to the courthouse grounds, leading some people to register. Cauthen told Collier that apparently he hadn't gotten the message the previous day but that he had really meant it. He gave Collier 30 seconds to get off the steps and told him not to come back again. Later in the day Collier talked with city attorney Robert Goza about the possible lifting of the curfew. After that Cauthen told Collier that if it were lifted, he'd see that it was put back on, adding something to the effect that he thought Collier might try something like that.

On Tuesday evening about 7:30 PM Collier was stopped by about 6 white men in two pickup trucks (one red, one blue and white) while he was walking on Hickory Street with Joe Lee Watts, Marcellus Byrd and Henry Lee Chinn. They told him that there were people in the community who would rather kill him that Medgar Evers.

On Tuesday a Negro teacher, Tom Summers was arrested for driving with a revoked license (which is true). He paid his fine and was released on Wednesday.

On Tuesday night there was a mass meeting in the Pleasant Green Church of about 80 people.

At about noon on Monday, March 2, George Raymond was arrested for driving a faulty car (bad brakes). Raymond says that the owner of the car is a mechanic and that he says there was nothing wrong with the brakes. He was released from the city jail on Tuesday, about 12:30 PM after paying a $16 find and $2 jail costs. In the jail Sheriff Jack Cauthen told Raymond to shave his beard off or he would do it for him. George did it himself.

On Tuesday, March 3, about noon the owner of the car and Matt Suarez CORE Task Force worker, went to pick up the car which was in the custody of Campbell's Wrecker Service. They went first to his house where the car was parked, but Campbell (Charles E.) was having lunch and told them to go to his place of business. They went there about 1:30 and paid $30. They went back to Campbell's house, got the car keys from his wife and got into the car which was still outside his house. They discovered that the brakes had been removed and that a hole had been punched in the muffler. They had driven about two blocks when stopped by police and given a ticket for improper brakes. Suarez explained that they had turned the motor off before the police had come close enough to have heard the faulty muffler.

On Monday night there was a mass meeting of about 140 people at the Pleasant Green Church.

On Wednesday morning, March 4, at least several hundred students were turned away from Rogers High School because they didn't have their absence excuse slips for Monday. It is also reported that on Wednesday morning James Johes, Jr., principal of Rogers, made a complaint to police as a result of a discussion he had with Scott Smith (identified below).

About 10:30 Wednesday morning nearly the entire city and county police forces raided the Freedom House. Most waited outside while Sheriff Cauthen, Deputy Billy Noble and five or six Canton police came inside. Asked for a warrant, the police said they didn't need one as they walked into the building. They sent the local adults and children who were there at the time home and arrested everyone else for "investigation," a total of 12.

James Collier, SNCC field worker, Negro, 28, from Jackson, Miss.
George Raymond, CORE Task Force, Negro, 21, from New Orleans
Mattheo Suarez, CORE Task Force, Negro, 26, from New Orleans
C. O. Chinn, CORE Task Force, Negro, 42, from Canton
Joe Lee Watts, CORE Task Force, Negro, 20, from Canton
Theodis Hewitt, CORE Task Force, Negro, 25, from Canton
Richard Jewett, CORE Task Force, white, 30, from New York City
Andrew Lee Green, SNCC field worker, Negro, 29, from Hattiesburg, Miss.
Marcellus Byrd, Canton volunteer, Negro, c. 21
John Newman, white, 20, from Kalamazoo, Mich., with the National Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship
Stanford Brown, volunteer from Chicago, Negro, 20 (back in Chicago now)
Scott B. Smith, Jr., volunteer from Chicago, Negro, 29 arrested 5 minutes after the others, at Pleasant Green Church.

Lenora Thurmond was not at the Freedom House at the time. The rest of the staff were either in the rural areas or outside the county at the time of the arrests.

In the county jail everyone was questioned about whether they had been on school property that morning. They also received lectures on the error of their ways (that the students should be in school, that the higher the school's average daily attendance, the larger their budget, etc.). They were told that they could be charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor, aiding and abetting disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace.

Also at about 10:30 AM Rev. Frank Gibson of Cincinnati was asked to come to the Sheriff's office for questioning which he did.

Between 4 and 5:30 PM all but wo were released. C. O. Chinn was held for disturbing the peace and carrying a concealed weapon and Scott Smith for disturbing the peace. They appeared before Justice of the Peace Milton H. Sandidge on Thursday, March 5. No staff attended and they haven't checked to find out just what happened at the trial. What they think is that Smith was sentenced to $500 and 6 months and that Chinn, for some reason, wasn't tried. Chinn's bond is reportedly $1,000, Smith's, $500, both required to be property or surety bond.

On Wednesday night, March 4, there was a mass meeting at the Pleasant Green Church of about 100 people.

Property was secured in Canton for Chinn's and Smith's bond. James Collier went to the sheriff's office on Friday, March 6, to get the two out. The deputy in the sheriff's office was filling out the papers when Billy Noble came in and asked Collier if he were a lawyer. When Collier said no, Noble told Collier to get out, that they wouldn't give him the time of day. George Raymond went down and was told that he would have to get a lawyer's seal on the papers. On Saturday George went again and this time Noble told him, "You have our registrar in Jackson, we have these niggers in jail. Come back Monday."

On Wednesday afternoon, March 4, three boys were arrested in the town of Madison, Madison County. They are Floyd Bouldin, 19, trespassing and resisting arrest; Ernest Bouldin, 16, trespassing and resisting arrest; and Arthur Lee Bouldin, 18, trespassing, resisting arrest and carrying a concealed weapon. The story which came to us third hand is this. The three, plus a brother Samuel (who was driving) and a sister Benny Lou, were driving in Madison. They pulled out onto a street behind a highway patrol car and in front of the car of Constable Bruno Holley. All three cars happened to stop at a store a little way down the road. Constable Holley gave the Bouldins a hard time, claiming they had pulled out too close in front of him. The highway patrolmen left without saying anything, indicating that they hadn't done anything wrong. The Bouldins and Holley then went to their respective homes, but the Bouldins decided to go to Holley's house and apologize to him (one of them had mowed his lawn and knew him to some degree). When Holley saw them walking toward his house he must have thought he was being attacked for he came out of his house and fired a pistol to the side of them. He had another man hold a rifle on them while he handcuffed the three brothers. Benny Lou and maybe Samuel watched this from their car. The three were taken to the county jail in Canton. Their father was at the sheriff's office arranging to post bond when someone there said that he had been

seen on Freedom Day trying to register and they wouldn't let his sons out. The brothers were tried on Friday but no one knows the results yet.

On Thursday, March 5, the US Justice Department filed a suit in US District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi charging Madison County registrar L. F. Campbell with discrimination and asking the Court to issue a preliminary injunction against him and the State of Mississippi, named as a codefendant in the suit. A closed hearing was held Saturday; March 7, in Judge Harold Cox's office. He has asked for briefs to be submitted by Tuesday, March 10. His decision is expected Wednesday.

On Friday night, March 6, about 9 PM Andrew Lee Green was arrested in Sharon, Madison County. He was arrested while sitting in the Pleasant Green Church by Billy Noble at the request of Forrest County (Hattiesburg) Sheriff. The charges against him were speeding, driving without a license (which is true) and an unpaid traffic ticket. He was taken to Hattiesburg on Saturday morning and was being held for $40 or 40 days. The staff in Canton sent money to get him out but they don't know if he is out.

There are not very accurate records of the people going to the courthouse. The staff is trying to improve on this. The best available for last week are:

	Went to Courthouse	Took Test
Monday, March 2	15	5
Tuesday, March 3	12	9
Wednesday, March 4	5	3
Thursday, March 5	11	10
Friday, March 6	12	8
Saturday, March 7	unknown as the staff was in Jackson, hoping to be present (with some Madison Co. locals) at the hearing of the Justice Department's suit	

During the week the following incidents were reported to the staff; none has been really checked on.

1. Lank Williams (40, a truck driver) and his family live and work on a plantation owned by Joe Smith and Billy Leadbelly, northeast of Sharon in Madison County. He has lived in Madison County all his life. On February 27 Smith told all his employees that anyone who went to try to register on Friday (Freedom Day) would be fired and would have to leave their homes on the plantation. Lank Williams' two sons had already decided they would go and they did. On the afternoon of the 28th Leadbelly told Lank that he had seen his sons at the courthouse and that they (the sons) would have to get off the place. They did immediately and a week later Lank and his wife (no information about any other members of the family) moved off to keep the family together.

2. Lilly Mae Murphy worked in a clothing store in "downtown" Canton. Her boss told her that if she tried to register she would be fired. She tried to register on Freedom Day and was fired.

3. It is reported that on Friday, February 28, the "boss" of the county maintenance department order space cleared in the large truck shed, saying it was for demonstrators if the jails didn't have enough room. He told his employees that if they tried to register they would be fired. Apparently addressing his employees, he told all of them who were "with me" to come over to the side of the shed where he was standing. It is reported that less than half of the 50-75 employees went over, but as far as is known none tried to register.

The staff has heard that the gasoline pumps of a man named Otto Williams have been taken out, but there are no details at all on this.

Miscellaneous notes:

The front springs on Dave Dennis' car were apparently stolen in Canton. They were discovered missing after the car returned from several days there.

The Madison County Movement (Negro) put out the first issue of a mimeographed newsletter, the Madison County Citizen on Sunday, March 8.

The ministers left on Saturday, February 29, but another group came on Monday, March 2. All of them had left by Thursday morning, March 5.

The redistricting program now before the Mississippi legislature, will eliminate the second congressional district, dividing it between the first and the third. In this case, Jamie Whitten, representing the 2nd and Frank Smith, representing the 3rd, will be thrown together in a race for the third congressional district. Whitten is a rabid segregationist, Smith, a liberal, by comparison.

The liberal whites are pushing hard for Smith already and the Negro vote, might, for the first time, be able to s eing a Mississippi congressional election one way or the other. It will be an unprecedented opportunity to arouse interest among Negroes and get thousands in this county to register.

A list of the essential expenses for their seven (7) week period of operation follows:

Office rent	@ $35.00 per month	$60.00
Secretary	@ 18.00 per week	126.00
Printing		55.00
Office Supplies		38.35
Part-time labor	@ $.50 per hour	75.00
Gas and Lights		12.48
Telephone	30.00 Deposit	64.55
Total:	for seven (7) weeks	$431.38

Bob Moses
1072 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

714 Rose St.
FL 4-4576

Mississippi Voting Project:

1. Basis considerations.

Any long range voting program in Mississippi must take into consideration that registration is open all year round, while poll tax paying occurs only during the months of December and January. Registration and the payment of poll tax two years in succession are the prerequisites for qualified electors to vote.

2. The agencies for effective voter registration campaigns:

Our experience in Mississippi has lead to the conclusions that the most effective agency for a voter registration program must be organized at a state-wide and county level and enjoy the sponsership and participation of local citizens.

Accordingly, we have been working with the Council of Federated Organizations in an effort to help develop such an agency. The C.O.R.E. and the S.C.L.C. have agreed to cooperatedin this program, with the understanding that the field secretaries of the three Civil Rights organizations will be responsible to the Voter Education Project for the execution of the program adopted by the Council.

We had a share in developing this program and the report submitted to the project director, "A Program for a Statewide Voter Registration Campaign in Mississippi", was drawn up with the members of the Council and the help and approval of James Bevel, Tom Gaither and Bob Moses, field representatives of the S.C.L.C, the C.O.R.E., and the S.N.C.C., respectively.

3. Implementation of the program.

Already, in four of the districts there are local organizations ready and anxious to continuevoter registration campaigns. We intend to work with them, providing personell, materials and financial assistance: Warren County Citizens Improvement League, Washington County Voters League, Coahoma County Council of Federated Organizations, Natchez Business and Civic League.

It is our intention to help the formation of similar organizations in the other districts. There are the beginnings of such organizations in Port Gibson, McComb, Hattiesburg, Cleveland, and Jackson, Mississippi.

The field secretaries of C.O.R.E., S.C.L.C. and S.N.C.C. would, in general, join these local organizations in discussing the planning, timing and focus of the voter registration projects in the state.

4. Summer project.

We are in favor of utilizing volunteer student workers over the summer. The following program would allow for a task-force of fifty students to work across the summer. It is urgent that we know within afew days how much of this program will be covered by the Voter Education Project so we may have time to recruit students.

The fifty students would work from six to ten districts. These would include: Districts, 1,2,3,4,5,6,15,18,19,13. (see accompanying table)

The program would begin with a two week orientation period at Toogaloo College, starting June 15. We would draw on local people for resources. Bill Higgs has agreed to be in charge of a political education program, based around his Mississippi Political Handbook.

The following budget is a general estimate of the cost of the program based necessary costs.

Room @ $10 per wk. per student	$5,000
Board @ $14 per wk. per student	$7,000
Personal expense @ $6 per wk. per student	$3,000
Transportation @ $25 per week per car -ten cars-	$2,500
Travel for students within the state	$ 400
Office rent @ $35, per month	$ 420
Printing	$ 600
Telelphone	$ 400
Office supplies	$ 500
miscelaneous	$ 200
Total for ten weeks	$20,000

It is assumed that staff people for C.O.R.E., S.C.L.C., and S.N.C.C., in Mississippi would work full time with this group and be responsible to the V.E.P. for carrying out the program.

Atl. Const. 2-2-63

Shooting Stirs Negro Voter Drive

Four national civil rights organizations pledged Friday to pour voter registration workers into LeFlore County, Miss., in the wake of the shooting of a 20-year-old Negro.

James Travis of Jackson, Miss., a field secretary for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, was reported shot by three white men from a passing car as he was leaving a Negro voter registration office in Greenwood, Miss. Thursday night.

Travis was taken to a Jackson hospital from Greenwood after doctors found a bullet lodged near his spine. Travis was reported in satisfactory condition Friday.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy was urged to take immediate action. A similar request went to Gov. Ross Barnett.

The Justice department said Friday night that it is entering the case. The FBI entered the case, the spokesman said, after a telegram was received from the Congress of Racial Equality asking Atty. Gen. Kennedy to provide protection for Mississippi Negro citizens who try to register to vote.

In Atlanta Friday Wiley A. Branton, director of the Voter Education Project, pledged all necessary support in "a concerted campaign to get every qualified Negro in LeFlore County registered to vote, if he or she has any desire to do so."

Negro leaders promising immediate support include Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, James Foreman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality.

file Leflore County Clips

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

BATON ROUGE
STATE TIMES (LA.)
P. 2
Date: FEB 21 1963

Staff Press

9,000 Pounds Of Food Given Miss. Negroes

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP) — The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said it distributed an estimated 9,000 pounds of food to needy Negroes Wednesday in Leflore County.

The group said all applicants received food, more than 300 persons. More will be distributed each Wednesday, it said. The first distribution was made last Feb. 13.

The committee charged that Negroes in the county became destitute after county officials dropped a federal food program because of Negro activities in voter registration.

County officials denied the charges, citing the lack of need and abuse as the reasons for halting the program.

file Leflore Clips

SERS Library

ATLANTA
DAILY WORLD
p. 3 Sec. 2
Date FEB 24 1963

4 BUILDINGS BURNED IN GREENWOOD, MISS.

GREENWOOD, Miss.—Samuel Block, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, reported Thursday that four Negro businesses on the same block as the SNCC office here were burned to the ground February 20.

Block said that Mrs. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office here, reported an anonymous telephone call in which a man's voice asked her if she ever came to the office. When she said yes, the voice said, 'You' won't be going down there no more. That's been taken care of."

Block said that the burned businesses were Jackson Garage, George's Cafe, Porter's Pressing Shop, and the Esquire Club. He said that a pressing shop is next doo rto the SNCC office, and that it was his contention the businesses were burned by mistake.

Block said, "I believe it was their intention to burn this office."

SLEPT IN OFFICE

He said that field secretaries had been sleeping in the office, but they would no longer do so.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew wired Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy:

"We protest the burning of four businesses in Greenwood, Mississippi. Our field secretary there, Samuel Block, charges that the arsonists meant to burn his office from which he assists Negroes who have been denied the right to vote and who are being starved out of Leflore County because they tried to register. FBI offices in Memphis and Atlanta have been evasive in this matter. Will the Federal Government act to protect him and others who daily risk their lives to bring emocracy to Mississippi?

Block said he and other SNCC workers had distributed food to 561 persons Wednesday and that two loads of food had been sent to Negro families in Sunflower County, where the Justice Department filed suit last month charging voting violations.

"We still need food", Block said, "and appeal to Americans to aid Negro citizens here in Mississippi who are suffering because of their belief in democracy."

file
Leflore
clips

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

BALTIMORE
AFRO-AMERICAN
p 2
Date: FEB 23 1963

Still appeals fine in Mississippi case

GREENWOOD, Miss. — (NNPA)—Lawrence Still, a writer for Jet Magazine, has appealed a fine of $100 levied by the Leflore County court for drunken driving.

In Chicago, Robert Johnson, the publication's editor, said Mr. Still has been "harassed" by Mississippi authorities even since he went there "to expose the injustices" being done to destitute colored families.

Microfilm Code No.

file Leflore Clips

SERS Library

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
Date: p. 14 MAR 2 1963

SERS Library

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
Date: p. 14 MAR 2 1963

Left Miss.

Vocational College Negroes Charged

GREENWOOD, Miss. (UPI) — Five Negro students at Mississippi Vocational College were charged Friday with assault with intent in connection with a rock throwing incident, officers said.

Leflore County deputies said the five Negroes admitted throwing rocks Wednesday night at several white youths.

The five were identified as Charles Tuggle of Gulfport, Otis Funches of near Leland, Swancy Brown of Ackerman, Murry Bacon of Natchez and Lorenzo Plasent of Yazoo City.

Negroes Threaten 'Test' Of Leflore

GREENWOOD, Miss. (UPI) —A civil rights leader, angered by the shooting of one of his workers, said Friday the nation's most powerful integrationist groups will pool their resources to make Leflore County "the testing ground for democracy."

The challenge was made to Gov. Ross Barnett in a telegram from Wiley A. Branton of Atlanta, director of the Voter Education Project, who also alerted Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

"The campaign will begin immediately. You must anticipate that this campaign will be met by violence and other harassment," Branton told Kennedy.

"We are notifying you in advance so that you can provide at once the necessary federal protection to prevent violence and other forms of intimidation against registration workers and applicants."

Branton said the shooting of Jimmy Travis, 20-year-old Negro voter registration worker, here Thursday night was not the first harassment of such workers.

Travis was struck twice by a fusilade fired at a car in which he and two other civil rights workers were riding. One of the other occupants of the car, Bob Moses, Greenville, Miss., field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said the shots came from a car containing three white men. Neither Moses nor Randolph Blackwell, a companion, was hit by the bullets.

A 45-caliber bullet lodged near Travis' spine was removed Friday and turned over to the FBI, which is investigating the incident. Travis, who also suffered a shoulder wound, was reported in satisfactory condition in a Jackson hospital.

"We are accordingly...announcing a concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro of Leflore County" he said.

The "full resources" of a number of cooperating agencies would be concentrated immediately in the county, Branton said. He listed these agencies as SNCC, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

atla. const.
3-2-63
p. 12

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Nashville Tennessean
March 2, 1963

file Leflore clip

Delta Shooting Starts Negro Voting Drive

4 Civil Rights Groups Join For Mass Registration Effort In Mississippi; U.S. Aid Asked

By CLAUDE SITTON
The New York Times News Service

ATLANTA—Four major civil rights organizations announced yesterday that they were joining forces immediately in a saturation campaign to register Negro voters in Leflore County, Mississippi.

The action followed the shooting of a Negro registration worker Thursday night on a highway west of Greenwood, seat of the rich farming and industrial county in the heart of the Mississippi delta.

The victim, James Travis, 20, was moved early yesterday to a Jackson hospital. He was being treated for a gunshot wound in the neck received when his car was fired on from a passing auto. He was expected to recover.

(Travis and two companions in the car at the time of the shooting, Robert Moses of Greenville, Miss., and Randolph Blackwell of Atlanta, are all active in a voter registration drive, the Associated Press said.

(MOSES SAID the bullets came from a white car that passed them about seven miles out of Greenwood on U.S. Highway 82 as they were driving toward Greenville.

(Several bullets ripped into the car and smashed windows, Moses said. Neither he nor Blackwell was hurt.

(Blackwell is associated with the Southern Regional Council's voter educational project. Travis and Moses are field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a desegregation group.

(Moses said the same white car, carrying three white men, had been observed earlier circling around the committee office here.)

The registration drive was announced here by Wiley A. Branton, director of the voter education project. The project was established last year by the SRC "to find the best ways of increasing the electorate in the South.'

BRANTON ALSO telegraphed President Kennedy that he must anticipate that the campaign would be met with violence and should be prepared to provide federal protection. He said this protection had not been extended in the past.

Similar telegrams went to Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, Dr. John Hannah, chairman of the federal Civil Right Commission, and other federal officials.

"This is but the latest of these vicious assaults against registration workers and applicants in Mississippi, the telegrams said.

"This can no longer be tolerated. We are accordingly today announcing a concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro in Leflore County."

Branton said the following organizations, all active in the voter education project, had pledged their full resources to the drive: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Leflore joined Sunflower County, home of Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and birthplace of the militantly white supremacist Citizen's Councils.

The locale of the campaign and the forces behind it promise to make it a major test of Mississippi's resistance to racial change and the Kennedy administration's determination to enforce the rights of Negroes. This was underscored in the three-page announcement issued by Branton.

"The state of Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence, and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote," he asserted.

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. Leflore County, Miss., has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there."

Branton emphasized that methods would be peaceable and lawful and that the campign would be conducted openly through literacy schools, meetings, and individual contacts.

"BASED ON the unhappy experience of recent months we must anticipate that our efforts will be met by continued harrassment and violence," he said.

Scranton contended that both the federal government and that of Mississippi had a responsibility to protect voter registration workers.

However, he said, "the state of Mississippi has not only failed to provide this protection in the past, but, in fact, has cooperated with those who would deny basic rights to American citizens of color."

"The federal Congress and executive have, in the past, failed to meet the minimum requirements for protecting the rights of Negro citizens in Mississippi."

Voting is a federally guaranteed right, declared Branton, and the United States has an obligation not only to punish community lawlessness that interfers with this right but also to put it down.

"We, therefore, call upon the President of the United States to use his executive powers to help make meaningful the provisions of the 15th Amendment—100 years late."

Atlanta Journal & Constitution 3-3-63

Negro's Shooting Spurs Voter Drive

BY FRED POWLEDGE

The shooting last week of a young Negro civil rights worker has set off a widespread call for "a concerted campaign to get every qualified Negro" registered to vote in LeFlore County, Miss.

The results, observers said, could be a significant three-way confrontation on the voting issue among Negroes, the white power structure in Mississippi, and the federal government.

IT COULD BE, they say, as important a step in voter registration as the Freedom Rides were in interstate transportation. Or it could be another showdown between Mississippians and the federal government, like the one last September which accompanied James Meredith's entrance at the University of Mississippi.

What brought the new campaign about was the wounding Thursday night of 20-year-old James Travis, a Mississippian and field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Mr. Travis and two other young men who are working on a voter registration campaign in LeFlore County were shot at by an unidentified group of whites about seven miles from Greenwood, Miss., the county seat.

Mr. Travis' two companions, SNCC field secretary Bob Moses and Randolph Blackwell, were not hit by the bullets. Mr. Moses said the bullets came from a car, containing three white men, which bore no license plates.

Mr. Blackwell is a field director of the Voter Education Project, an Atlanta-based agency which coordinates a Southwide registration campaign.

The three young men had just finished what, for them, was a satisfying week's work. An estimated 135 Negroes had started the registration process in LeFlore, a county where less than 1 per cent of the voting-age nonwhites are registered. Mr. Moses called the action "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

WHEN NEWS of the shooting reached the headquarters of civil rights organizations, their directors drafted the plan to start a concentrated registration campaign. Wiley A. Branton, director of the Voter Education Project, announced in Atlanta:

"These are intolerable conditions . . . and they cannot be allowed to continue. Accordingly, there is a need to establish once and for all that in this land people do not have to be afraid to be free.

"The State of Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote.

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. LeFlore County, Miss., has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there."

Mr. Branton said "the full resources" of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are going into the campaign.

HE EXPLAINED that each of these organizations—predominantly the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—would send voter registration workers from other areas into LeFlore "immediately." The total work force could amount to 35 or 40 persons, where two or three have been working in the past.

Mr. Branton said he was asking Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi to furnish protection for the workers, but he also wired U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, saying:

"You must anticipate that this campaign will be met by violence and other harassment. We are notifying you in advance that you can provide at once the necessary federal protection to prevent violence and other forms of intimidation against registration workers and applicants."

IN WASHINGTON, a spokesman for the Justice Department said the FBI had already started an investigation of the shooting. He said no specific action had been taken on the subject of Mr. Branton's announcement.

The announcement of the campaign was interpreted by some observers as meaning that civil rights organizations feel President Kennedy should be placed in the position of taking a definite stand on the degree of federal protection he should allow for voter registration workers.

The President last week outlined his civil rights legislation for Congress, and voting headed his list. The President asked for federal voting referees to register Negroes when voting suits are filed in counties where less than 15 per cent of the Negroes are registered.

In LeFlore County, according to statistics compiled by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission from 1960 census figures, .9 per cent of the voting-age Negroes are registered. The nonwhite population of the county makes up 64.6 per cent of the total population.

No Negroes are registered in 13 Mississippi counties, and 42 other counties count less than 10 per cent of their voting-age Negroes as registered. In 1954, in the state as a whole, there were about 500,000 voting-age Negroes, but only 4.4 per cent of the total was registered.

James Travis, the victim of the Greenwood shooting, was born in Jackson, Miss. He joined the Freedom Rides in the summer of 1961, and was sent to Parchman Penitentiary for 14 days.

He has worked in voter registration campaigns in Vicksburg, Miss., and Orangeburg, S.C.

A GOOD SCOUT CRIES

ST. LOUIS, March 2 (AP) — A Girl Scout leader became a United States citizen, bursting into tears on discovering that her scout troop had watched the ceremony.

Mrs. Elisabeth Johanna Stevens of Crystal City, Ma., took the citizenship oath with 37 others before U. S. District Judge Roy Harper.

Then, noticing her 43 Girl Scouts, she burst into tears and said, "these are my friends from Crystal City."

The girls, from Troop 2289, served coffee and cookies to all the new citizens.

Mrs. Stevens met and married her husband, Louis, in her native Holland. She has been in the United States since 1959.

Atlanta Constitution
Mar 3, 1963

Negro's Shooting Spurs Voter Drive

BY FRED POWLEDGE

The shooting last week of a young Negro civil rights worker has set off a widespread call for "a concerted campaign to get every qualified Negro" registered to vote in LeFlore County, Miss.

The results, observers said, could be a significant three-way confrontation on the voting issue among Negroes, the white power structure in Mississippi, and the federal government.

IT COULD BE, they say, as important a step in voter registration as the Freedom Rides were in interstate transportation. Or it could be another showdown between Mississippians and the federal government, like the riot last September which accompanied James Meredith's entrance at the University of Mississippi.

What brought the new campaign about was the wounding Thursday night of 20-year-old James Travis, a Mississippian and field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Mr. Travis and two other young men who are working on a voter registration campaign in LeFlore County were shot at by an unidentified group of whites about seven miles from Greenwood, Miss., the county seat.

Mr. Travis' two companions, SNCC field secretary Bob Moses and Randolph Blackwell, were not hit by the bullets. Mr. Moses said the bullets came from a car, containing three white men, which bore no license plates.

Mr. Blackwell is a field director of the Voter Education Project, an Atlanta-based agency which coordinates a Southwide registration campaign.

The three young men had just finished what, for them, was a satisfying week's work. An estimated 135 Negroes had started the registration process in LeFlore, a county where less than 1 per cent of the voting-age nonwhites are registered. Mr. Moses called the action "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

WHEN NEWS of the shooting reached the headquarters of civil rights organizations, their directors drafted the plan to start a concentrated registration campaign. Wiley A. Branton, director of the Voter Education Project, announced in Atlanta:

"These are intolerable conditions . . . and they cannot be allowed to continue. Accordingly, there is a need to establish once and for all that in this land people do not have to be afraid to be free.

"The State of Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote.

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. LeFlore County, Miss., has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there."

Mr. Branton said "the full resources" of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are going into the campaign.

HE EXPLAINED that each of these organizations—predominantly the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—would send voter registration workers from other areas into LeFlore "immediately." The total work force could amount to 35 or 40 persons, where two or three have been working in the past.

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He has worked in voter registration campaigns in Vicksburg, Miss., and Orangeburg, S.C.

Mississippi Shooting Brings Voter Pledge

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Further efforts to sign up every qualified Negro voter in Mississippi were being formulated Saturday in the wake of the shooting of a young civil rights worker, who had been pushing voter registration in the state.

Jimmy Travis, age 20, was shot in LeFlore County in a hail of bullets from a car in which three white men were riding less than 24 hours after President Kennedy asked Congress to make into law a civil rights package designed to strengthen protection of voting rights.

Kennedy had hit at what he termed the "disease of discrimination," and called for protection of voting rights.

Intention to get every possible Negro in Mississippi registered to vote was announced to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who has filed numerous suits against the practice throughout the south.

Another of the bullets, reportedly fired by three white men from a passing car, ripped through Travis' shoulder, but the shoulder wound was not believed to be serious.

Wiley A. Branton, director of the voter education project, wired the attorney general from Atlanta saying that conditions as they now exist in Mississippi no longer can be tolerated.

"We are accordingly today announcing a concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro of Leflore County," Branton said.

A similar telegram went to Gov. Barnett.

Bob Moses of Greenville, Miss., field representative for the pro-integrationist Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC, the shooting occurred Thursday night as he, Travis and Randolph Blackwell, both of Atlanta, were leaving Greenwood in a car. Moses and Blackwell were not hit by the hail of bullets.

Moses said the shots came from a car occupied by three white men wearing sunglasses. The attack car bore no license plates.

"They shot into the car as they passed. Jimmy shouted he had been hit and the car went out of control," Moses reported.

Leflore County Sheriff John Cothron was reported to have later taken Travis' rented car into custody.

Atlanta Daily World
3-3-63

Negroes Halt March, Blame Fire Truck

A group of 40 Negroes marching from the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee office on Avenue N turned around on their own initiative this morning and headed back.

The Negroes, being led by comedian Dick Gregory, who walked behind two others, turned around after going about five blocks claiming they did not want to be a part of a manufactured situation.

Wylie Branton, Negro attorney from Atlanta told newsmen: 'the group turned around this morning because someone was trying to create a traffic situation and we do not wish to be a part of a manufactured situation."

Branton was referring to a fire truck which came down Broad Street past the marchers answering an alarm.

Fire Chief J. C. Evans said an alarm was received at 10:50 a. m. this morning from a woman who said there was a fire at 908 Broad Street. Evans said, "the fireman on the telephone asked the nature of the fire and she said she didnt know. The number 2 fire truck was dispatched to 908 Borad Street. When they reached Broad Street they saw the marchers and passed them. At 908 Broad Street the woman told the firemen she had not called and knew nohing about it. It was a false alarm," the chief said.

Commissioner B. A. Hammond said, "we have no idea why they turned around. They are calling all the shots.

"The police or the firemen were not trying to create a traffic situation as claimed by the marchers,' he added.

Branton told newsmen he felt sure the marchers would leave again sometime today for the courthouse, but the time was not definite.

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-4-63

SERS Library E

DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES (Greenville, Miss.)
P. 4 MAR 5 1963
Date:

J M.

The Law: Color Blind Or Color Conscious?

Let us suppose for a moment that this afternoon's newspaper carried a story from somewhere in Mississippi headlined, "White Youths Seriously Injured By Marked Negroes." Suppose the story went on to describe how a car full of Negro men pulled up next to a car carrying several young white men, let loose with a fusilade of shots, then roared away into the ngiht leaving one of the ycungsters seriously injured. Need we bother even to guess what the public and official reaction would be?

Not really. Not many hours would pass before a steady procession of suspects would be trooping through the jailhouse doors, undergoing intensive questioning. Every car which fitted the description of the assailants' car would be hauled in for investigation. Every informer used by the police would be contacted. Almost without doubt, the criminals or someone who could be charged with the crime would be apprehended in short order. And most private citizens would be incensed at the outrage.

* * *

A SHOOTING such as the one we've described occurred last week. One young man was hit twice. His car was riddled from front to back. What has been the reaction?

So far, the Leflore County sheriff's office has found the car and charged two men with assault. The sheriff says his investigation is continuing. What will be interesting to note will be the fate of those charged.

But the public's reaction has been something less than horrified. Why? Is it because the people who were shot were not white, but colored? Or that they were engaged in work which many white Mississippians hate and fear, but which is aimed at nothing more sinister than the attainment of basic American rights for their people? Or that the men who did the shooting were white?

We would like to think not, but this is the way it looks. Nor can we ease our conscience about such action, and inaction, by pointing the finger of condemnation at Washington, D.C., or some other metropolitan area which has immense problems of its own. We live in Mississippi, not Washington. It is up to us to clean up our own backyard.

* * *

WE COULD make a good start toward it, as private citizens, by letting those around us know that we do not and cannot condone the kind of incident which took place outside Greenwood last week. The criminals who did it undoubtedly felt they had community approval for their action. There are others waiting to perpetrate their own deeds of violence, waiting for the apparent go-ahead from the "respectable" members of the community. The green light could be nothing more than a joking reference to the Leflore County gunmen as "our kind of criminals."

There is always another alternative, of course. We can continue to remain silent, to refuse to press for the apprehension and conviction of those who break the law—no matter what their color—and we can be sure that the federal government will move in to fill the vacuum. Again it does no good to rail against the government and against outsiders. Only by meeting our own responsibilities can we forestall such intervention, and in this case our responsibility is very clear indeed. The law must be color blind, and the victim and assailant of one incident must be treated no differently from the victim and assailant of another, no matter what their color.

Le Flore Cty Clips

Jackson Daily News
MAR 5, 1963

Two Charged In Greenwood Gun Incident

Whites Accused Of Opening Fire On Negro Leader

GREENWOOD, Miss. (Special) —Two Greenwood white men were charged today in the shooting last week of a Jackson Negro who was a leader in Negro voter registration activities in Leflore County.

Officers jailed William H. Greenlee, a Greenwood bulk gasoline dealer; and Wesley Kersey, service manager for a Greenwood earthmoving machinery dealer.

Both were held in the Leflore County jail on charges of felonious assault, Sheriff John Ed Cothran said.

They are accused of shooting Jimmy Travis, 20, of Jackson, as he drove along Highway 82 west of Greenwood in a rented automobile last Thursday night.

Travis was treated at a Greenwood hospital and transferred to University Hospital in Jackson Friday for surgery to remove a bullet from his shoulder. He was released from the Jackson hospital Sunday afternoon.

LOCATE AUTOMOBILE

Arrest of the two white men came yesterday afternoon shortly after Cothran announced that sheriff's officers had located an automobile fitting the description of the one Travis' assailants drove.

The sheriff said the car was found abandoned in Carroll County, 10 miles east of Greenwood. He said it was taken to Greenwood for examination.

Robert Moses, Negro, also a voter registration worker, first reported the shooting Friday. He said an automobile carrying three white men pulled alongside the car in which he and Travis rode. Occupants of the car pumped several shots in the Negroes' automobile, Moses claimed.

Officers found 13 bullet holes in Travis' automobile and the slug taken from his shoulder was reported to be a copper-plated 45 caliber. There was speculation among some officers that the shots were fired by a sub-machine gun. Cothran has not revealed whether his officers recovered a weapon with the arrest of Greenlee and Kersey.

There were reports that additional persons were being questioned in Greenwood concerning the shooting.

Moses and Travis were leaders in a voter registration campaign among Negroes in the county. Both identified themselves as field secretaries for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

PLEA FOR ACCORD

Greenwood's City Council yesterday called on members of white and Negro races in the area to "continue their normal pursuits in the spirit of friendship and good will that has always prevailed among us."

A statement by Mayor Charles Sampson and Commissioners W. G. Mize and B. A. Hammond said members of both races in the area "have lived together in an atmosphere of harmony, understanding and cooperation."

"Unfortunately," the statement continued, "there are now present in our community individuals and organizations from other areas who, activated by motives other than the welfare of our people, are dedicated to creating disunity and discord among us."

"We take this means of urging all of our citizens of both races simply to ignore these outsiders and to continue their normal pursuits in the spirit of friendship and good will that has always prevailed among us."

"Hate and violence have never had a place in Leflore County," the statement said, "and let's not permit ourselves to become victimized by those whose sole purpose in being here is to bring about upheaval and unrest."

"When it becomes apparent to these ill-advised persons and groups from other places that they cannot sow the seeds of strife here, they will move on, and we will continue, in the future as in the past, to manage our own affairs for the mutual benefit of all," the statement added.

Atl. Con. 3/6/63

3 Accused Of Shooting At 3 Negroes

V+I South

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—Three white persons, including a teen-ager, were arrested Tuesday in connection with a shooting attack on three Negroes who were trying to register voters.

A 17-year-old boy, who was not identified in keeping with policy regarding young first-offenders, will be turned over to LeFlore County Juvenile Court. The boy was charged with felonious assault.

One Negro, Jimmy Travis, 20, of Jackson, Miss., was wounded in the neck and shoulder by bullets during the attack last Thursday.

Sheriff John Ed Cochran said the investigation was still under way. He identified the other prisoners as William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey, both of Greenwood.

Greenlee, a bulk gasoline dealer, and Kersey, service manager of a roadbuilding equipment firm, were picked up at work. They were charged with felonious assault.

The attack came last Thursday night. Robert Moses, Greenville, said a hail of bullets came from a car that passed the auto in which he and Travis were riding.

Both Travis and Moses are field secretaries for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Moses and Randolph Blackwell, Atlanta, also in the car at the time, were not hurt.

Atl. Jour. 3/6/63
V+I South

Three Held For Shooting Vote Worker

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Three white persons, one a teen-ager, were held Wednesday on charges of felonious assault in connection with the shooting of James Travis, Negro voter registration worker.

Sheriff John Ed Cothren identified two of the three as William H. Greenlee, a bulk gasoline dealer, and Wesley Kersey, service manager of a roadbuilding equipment firm. No bond was set pending completion of the investigation.

The third person was identified only as a 17-year-old youth. He will be tried in youth court in Leflore County.

Travis was wounded in the neck and shoulder near here late last Thursday night by gunfire from a passing car.

Others in Travis' car escaped injury. They were Robert Moses of Greenville and Randolph Blackwell.

Travis and Moses are field secretaries for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Blackwell is a research assistant with the voter education project in Atlanta.

Randolph---

Here's AP identification of the three arrested in the shooting, and in my experience and observation of news handling is entirely routine and adequate. In other types of stories, not police or criminal, it is customary to identify persons by trade, when the story is big and full enough for identification, and not to name the company for which they work, in order not to give a free plug to commercial outfits---except, that is, in obits, murders by prominent people or other news so big or sensational as to suggest every detail about the person, even where he works.

You may be right that the wire services and papers should say "Standard Oil" employe, but I think Standard, Shell, Purdil and all of them are just as big and dirty capitalists---and imperialists, too, I reckon---and, for my reading, I don't care which one. Shell could just as easily support the "power structure" and encourage its hired help to shoot Negroes on behalf of the banks or cotton planters or oil companies, or fire them when they do.

You, Travis and Moses are already publicly identified, and self-identified, even, and to get press protection by suppressing your connection, when it is the target of the shooting, would seem to me ridiculous, not to mention inadequate, reporting. The papers and news agencies are not responsible for your unease in Mississippi; it is entailed in your dangerous work, which they more or less adequately report.

I think.

Keep our clippings, please.

maggie

DELTA DEMOCRAT-
TIMES (Greenville,
Miss.)
p-1
Date MAR 6 1963

V+I South

file Leflore Clips

3rd Suspect Arrested In Greenwood Shooting

GREENWOOD (UPI) — Two men and a youth faced charges of felonious assault today in the shooting of a civil rights worker last week.

The youth, a 17-year-old whose name was withheld as a first offender, was arrested late Tuesday, 24 hours after Leflore County Sheriff John Ed Cothron arrested William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey.

The youth faces a hearing next week before Charles Deaton, county youth counselor. The hearing will determine whether the high school student is punished as a juvenile or turned over to the grand jury with the two adults.

The arrest of the youth apparently wrapped up the probe into the shooting of Jimmy Travis Thursday night.

* * *

THE charge of felonious assault could result in a maximum penalty of five years in prison. A charge of assault with intent to kill would require a greater sentence.

Travis, of Jackson, and two other voter registration workers, Bob Moses of Greenville, and Randolph Blackwell of Atlanta, were fired upon about seven miles from here by three men who drove by them in a car.

Travis was the only one hit in the hail of bullets. He underwent surgery at University Hospital in Jackson for removal of a .45 caliber slug and was released from the hospital Sunday.

The arrests came soon after officers located a 1962 (Buick) hard-top Monday afternoon which matched the description given by the victims as the one used by the three men.

Cothron and other officers impounded the vehicle and refused to discuss ownership of the vehicle. However, it was learned from reliable sources the car belonged to Greenlee.

* * *

THE car, found on a secluded rural road in neighboring Carroll County, bore no licens plates.

Cothron has declined to answer any questions about the suspects, including whether they had made any statements concerning the case.

Greenlee is the local agent of an oil company and Kersey is service manager for a tractor distributing concern.

A voter registration campaign has been underway in Leflore County for several months and it is one of two Delta counties where food recently collected in Chicago has been distributed to underprivileged families.

Delta Lodge Will Elect Officers

Officers will be elected in the Delta Lodge of Perfection at a meeting of the Delta Bodies of Scottish Rite Masons to be held at the Masonic Temple Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Willard McIlwain will address the meeting on the subject of "Masonry and Patriotism."

The announcement of the meeting was made today by the Rev. Carl L. Oakes, secretary of the Delta Bodies of Scottish Rite Masons.

Memphis Press - Scimitar 4/6/63

Greenwood Tension Eases—Gregory Ready to Leave

By United Press International

GREENWOOD, Miss.—Dick Gregory and other civil rights leaders prepared to leave this Mississippi Delta city today as much of the momentum appears to have vanished from the voter registration drive.

"I feel the situation has improved about as much as it could," Gregory said. "We got all we can get out of them."

Gregory, negro comedian from Chicago who led several voter marches here, had vowed to remain for 10 years if necessary to "put down police brutality." He said yesterday however, he would leave as soon as $6000 in bond money was raised to free 12 marchers convicted in City Court yesterday. He said he would put up the money if it couldn't be raised locally.

The executive director of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), James Foreman of Atlanta, said he too planned to leave during the week end. "We feel the situation is less tense," said Foreman, one of the first group of marchers to be arrested here.

City Commissioner B. A. (Buff) Hammond has agreed to give negro applicants bus transportation of the Leflore County Courthouse. The transportation was asked by Foreman, and Hammond said a school bus "will be available next week if the same conditions prevail and we think it is expedient to use it in order to prevent incidents."

City Judge Ormand L. Kimbrough sentenced the 12 marchers convicted yesterday to a 30-day jail sentence and a $100 fine for disorderly conduct. Eight negroes arrested on similar charges in an earlier march were sentenced to four months in jail and a $200 fine. City Prosecutor Gray Evans said the second group got lighter sentences because he submitted the cases on the City Court docket rather than the Justice of the Peace docket as in the first cases.

file LeFlore Clips

atlanta Const. 3-6-63

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3 Accused Of Shooting At 3 Negroes

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A 17-year-old boy, who was not identified in keeping with policy regarding young first-offenders, will be turned over to LeFlore County Juvenile Court. The boy was charged with felonious assault.

One Negro, Jimmy Travis, 20, of Jackson, Miss., was wounded in the neck and shoulder by bullets during the attack last Thursday.

Sheriff John Ed Cochran said the investigation was still under way. He identified the other prisoners as William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey, both of Greenwood.

Standard of N.J.

Greenlee, a bulk gasoline dealer, and Kersey, service manager of a roadbuilding equipment firm, were picked up at work. They were charged with felonious assault.

The attack came last Thursday night. Robert Moses, Greenville, said a hail of bullets came from a car that passed the auto in which he and Travis were riding.

Both Travis and Moses are field secretaries for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Moses and Randolph Blackwell, Atlanta, also in the car at the time, were not hurt.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1963

Atlanta Daily World

2 Arrested In Shooting Of Voter Registration Worker, Others To Face Jail In Mississippi Issue

Felonious Assault Charged By Police

GREENWOOD, Miss. (UPI)—Two white men are charged with felonious assault Tuesday in the shooting of a civil rights worker. More arrests were expected.

Local officials, meanwhile, issued a call for "friendship" between the races in this community, which leaders have threatened to turn into a battleground in the fight for Negroes' rights.

The shooting last week of 20-year -old Jimmy Travis brought an announcement from the Justice Department in Washington that federal agents were looking into the incident.

Local authorities Tuesday refused to answer any questions concerning the two suspects now in custody, except to disclose their identities. The two, arrested Monday night, were identified as William H. Greenlee, an agent for an oil company and Wesley Kersey, service manager for a distributing firm.

They reportedly talked with police, but Sheriff John Cothron refused to disclose what was said or to even release such routine information as their ages.

The felonious assault charges lodged against the two could result in prison terms of five years each.

Travis, who was shot last Thursday, underwent surgery for removal of a .45 caliber slug from an area near his spine. He was released from the hospital Sunday.

Travis and two other voter registration workers were fired upon by three white men from a moving car.

A vehicle, identified by the civil rights workers as the attack car, was found abandoned Monday afternoon.

Memphis Commercial Appeal **** 4/6/63

Marches End At Greenwood

Negroes Go To Courthouse In Autos—Gregory Says He Is Leaving

By SARA CRISS
Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 5.—The tense situation which has existed in this Delta city for the past 10 days eased considerably Friday as the Negro voter registration drive appeared to have lost much of its momentum.

In sharp contrast to previous days, there were no mass marches of Negroes to and from the Leflore County Courthouse. The few Negroes who appeared at the courthouse to take registration examinations traveled by automobiles and there were no incidents.

Negro comedian Dick Gregory, who vowed Wednesday to stay here 10 years if necessary to "put down police brutality," said Friday he is leaving.

"I feel the situation has improved about as much as it could," Gregory said.

James Forman, Negro of Atlanta, executive director of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, Friday asked Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond if the city would furnish a bus to transport Negroes to the courthouse to apply for registration to vote.

Mr. Hammond told Forman this "all depends on the circumstances" and that the city has no policy on buses transporting any group to any place.

Mr. Hammond said what city officials "do in this matter will depend on what they think is expedient at the time."

Twelve Negroes arrested Wednesday on charges of disorderly conduct calculated to cause a breach of peace were found guilty in City Court Friday afternoon by Judge Orman L. Kimbrough.

Receiving sentences of 30 days in jail and $100 fines were Ida Holland, 18; Levi Hamilton, 25; Milton Hancock, 27; James Sanders, 28; Matthew Hughes, 19; Henry Smith, 59; John Turner, 48; Henry B. Gilmore, 22, and Willie McGee, all of Greenwood; James Sanders, 28, and Oscar Broom, both of Chicago, and Robert Kinloch, 40, of New York.

The jail sentence was suspended for two years pending good behavior for Smith, Gilmore and McGee. Turner received a suspended sentence on 20 days of the 30 for two years pending good behavior.

The 12 were among those who participated in a march Wednesday toward the courthouse, accompanied by Gregory. Seven others were released from the Leflore County Jail Thursday.

file Leflore

Mississippi County Is Turned Into Major Battleground of Negroes' Civil Rights Fight

TENSION BUILDS UP AFTER GUN ATTACK

Voter-Registration Drive Is Intensified After Leader Is Wounded by Volley

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 5—The night of Feb. 28 was mild with a hint of early spring as the black sedan rolled westward along U. S. Route 82 across the Mississippi Delta.

One of its three Negro occupants recalled later that as a string of traffic faded to the rear near Itta Bena, a car that had trailed them from Greenwood pulled alongside. Two white men sat in front, one in back.

Bursts of gunfire rang out. Thirteen 45 caliber bullets stitched a ragged seam of finger-sized holes along the sedan's left side and one copper-jacketed slug burned into the drivers shoulder to within an inch of his spine.

The wounded man, James Travis of Jackson, Miss., recovered. He has since returned here to his voter registration work as a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

3 Whites Arrested

Five days after the shooting Sheriff John Ed Cothron of Leflore County arrested three Greenwood whites, who were charged with felonious assault. Two are well-known citizens—William H. Greenlee, a petroleum products wholesaler, and Wesley Kersey, service manager for an industrial company. The third is a juvenile.

This shooting incident, the first of several, set off a string of events that has turned Leflore County into a major battle ground in the Southern civil rights struggle.

Mr. Travis' companions in the car were Robert P. Moses, a field secretary of the student committee and director of the Council of Federated Organizations, and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the Voter Education Project.

The council, known as Cofo, is a coalition of Negro organizations that began a concerted voter-registration drive in the Delta last summer. The voter education project, established last year by the Southern regional council, has provided funds for Cofo's work.

The attack on the three men set off an angry flurry of activity in the project's headquarters at 5 Forsyth Street in Atlanta.

Big Campaign Planned

Wiley A. Branton, director of the project, announced a saturation campaign to register Leflore's Negroes, who make up abo[illegible] of the count[illegible] ty's voter registration campaign a Communist plot. Mayor Charles E. Sampson, a loyal member of the Citizens' Council, echoed their sentiments last week when he said that "the only purpose of these agitators is to follow the Communist line of fomenting racial violence."

There are a number of whites who disagree with this attitude and who contend that some compromise must be made with the demands of the Negroes But they are afraid to speak out publicly.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee began a registration campaign last August in Leflore County. This committee, which grew out of the 1960 sit-in demonstrations against lunch counter segregation, has headquarters in Atlanta.

Two young Delta Negroes were designated as field secretaries for the project—Willie B. Peacock of Charleston, Miss., and Samuel T. Block of Cleveland, Miss.

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The Leflore voter drive met little success last year, according to Mr. Moses. The 28-year-old Negro, who holds a masters degree in philosophy, left his job as a mathematics teacher at the Horace Mann School in New York in July, 1961, to come to Mississippi as a field secretary for the student committee.

Few Able to Qualify

MASS MEETING: Overflow crowd turns out to hear speakers at voter registration rally held at church in Greenwood, Miss. Leaders of Negro groups addressed meeting.

SIDEWALK DISCUSSION: Robert P. Moses, left, head of registration project, talks with registered voter.

The New York Times (by Claude Sitton)

CITIZENSHIP TEACHER: Annell Pender of Atlanta.

10 More Negroes Seized in Birmingham Sit-Ins

Mass Demonstrations Fail to Develop—Some Pin Hope on a New City Regime

By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 5—Ten more Negroes were arrested today when they sought service at lunch counters in two downtown drugstores.

This brought to 35 the number arrested since Wednesday when local Negro leaders began their direct-action campaign to force abandonment of segregation practices.

Twenty-four of those have been arraigned in Recorders Court, found guilty of trespass and sentenced to 180 days in jail and fines of $100 each. One of the first 25 arrested was found to be a minor and was remanded to Juvenile Court.

Promised mass demonstrations have not been held, however, and there appeared to be a possibility tonight that the campaign might be temporarily abandoned.

A new administration is scheduled to take office April 15 unless the court upholds the right of the old City Commission to retain office. It is composed of men who are believed to be more moderate than their predecessors. They might be willing to follow Atlanta, New Orleans and other Southern cities in instituting token integration.

Many prominent members of the Birmingham Negro community are known to have opposed a direct-action campaign at this time. They believe that the new administration should be given an opportunity to disclose its intentions.

Some of them have met with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Council of Atlanta. Dr. King flew here Wednesday night at the invitation of campaign leaders but he has not participated in any of the sit-ins.

A spokesman for Dr. King discounted this afternoon the possibility of a truce until April 15, but it is known that course has been urged on him by some of those with whom he has met.

Mayor-elect Albert Boutwell, a former Alabama lieutenant governor, said at a luncheon of the Advertising Club today that if "outside elements and agitators" would only go away Birmingham could work out its own problems.

'Outsiders' Are Blamed

"We citizens of Birmingham understand and respect each other," he said. "When these outsiders learn they are not going to get any more publicity out of this thing they will move on to more profitable fields."

His talk was applauded by the advertising men and their guests.

The sit-ins and arrests have attracted only curious attention and there have been no anti-Negro demonstrations. The lunch counters are closed when the Negroes arrive. They then are asked to leave. When they refuse they are arrested under a local ordinance popularly known as the "trespass after warning" law.

The two local daily newspapers have carried only brief stories about the arrests on inside pages. Their restraint and a bus strike this week that has sharply curtailed visits by local people to downtown probably have helped in the maintenance of a calm atmosphere.

Meredith Says Students Intercept Phone Calls

OXFORD, Miss., April 5 (AP) — James H. Meredith said today that white students at the University of Mississippi had intercepted his telephone calls and made speech commitments and engagements for him.

that they had found widespread evidence of malnutrition.

Among the cases they describe was that of a mother who could offer her children only a breakfast of fried hoecake and syrup made from water and sugar. Another family had had no breakfast at 10 o'clock and said their dinner the night before had

group of Negroes marching homeward after having applied for registration. He was scrambling to get away from the dog when bitten.

Dick Gregory, the comedian, arrived in Greenwood last Monday. Although he taunted the police as he led groups of Negroes in attempts to walk to the courthouse throughout the week, he was not arrested.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department had filed a request for a Federal court order against city and county officials before District Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. It sought to force them to take the following actions:

¶Release the eight registration workers from prison.

¶Refrain from further interference with the campaign.

¶Permit Negroes to exercise their constitutional rights to assemble for peaceable protests and to protect them from whites who might molest them.

First Such Intervention

The action marked the first time in the civil rights struggle that the department had interceded to preserve the right of peaceful protest.

However the department and the city agreed yesterday that Justice Department attorneys would delay their attempt to obtain the injunctions and the city would stay execution of the sentences against the eight registration workers.

The Department reportedly was concerned over the threat of violence in Greenwood and the possibility that mass demonstrations might lead to a riot.

There is considerable evidence that an explosion has been averted here so far only because leaders of the Citizens' Council have restrained the more emotional whites. The council's members here include the city's

ment, suggested that the incident was a hoax.

"Either by good luck or prearrangement, none of the occupants of the car was injured by the gunfire," he said.

No explanation was offered for the fact that three occupants had been cut by flying glass.

Fire On Theater Crowd

cording to Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond, the city will permit groups of no more than 20 or so to walk to the courthouse together so long as there is no threat of disorder.

Despite the violence, harassment and intimidation, the campaign has picked up momentum. Hundreds of persons packed the mass meetings in the city's Negro churches to cheer top leaders in the civil rights movement.

If local whites could hear the statements being made they might question the accuracy of the Commonwealth's recent observation that "nothing will be changed after democracy has been tested here."

"The white folks are scared," asserted the Rev. James Bevel at one such session. "That's why they turned the dog loose."

Blame Many Factors

Leflore County's whites have blamed the voter registration workers, the Kennedy Administration and the "Communists," in about that order, for the racial crisis.

"It's outsiders that's causing it," said Mayor Sampson recently. "We give them everything. We're building them a new swimming pool. We work very close with the nigger civic league. They're very satisfied."

However, some whites conceded readily in private that it would take more than a new swimming pool to resolve the controversy. Sooner or later, they said, the county will be forced to administer "reasonable" voting tests and to place all qualified persons on the rolls.

Gregory Leaves Greenwood

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 5 (UPI) — Dick Gregory announced today he was leaving Greenwood.

The Negro comic, who vowed two days ago to stay here 10 years if necessary to "put down police brutality," explained:

"I feel the situation has improved about as much as it could. We got all we can get out of them."

The latter statement apparently was a reference to city officials, who earlier in the day agreed to supply a bus to transport Negroes between their headquarters and the Leflore County Courthouse, site of the voter registration office.

work as a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

3 Whites Arrested

Five days after the shooting Sheriff John Ed Cothron of Leflore County arrested three Greenwood whites, who were charged with felonious assault. Two are well-known citizens—William H. Greenlee, a petroleum products wholesaler, and Weslev Kerse y, service manager for an industrial company. The third is a juvenile.

This shooting incident, the first of several, set off a string of events that has turned Leflore County into a major battle ground in the Southern civil rights struggle.

Mr. Travis' companions in the car were Robert P. Moses, a field secretary of the student committee and director of the Council of Federated Organizations, and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the Voter Education Project.

The council, known as Cofo, is a coalition of Negro organizations that began a concerted voter-registration drive in the Delta last summer. The voter education project, established last year by the Southern regional council, has provided funds for Cofo's work.

The attack on the three men set off an angry flurry of activity in the project's headquarters at 5 Forsyth Street in Atlanta.

Big Campaign Planned

Wiley A. Branton, director of the project, announced a saturation campaign to register Leflore's Negroes, who make up about 64 per cent of the county's population of 47,142.

"The State of Mississippi," he asserted, "has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrar, but also by the economic pressures, threats, coercions, physical violence and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote," he said.

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. Leflore County has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there."

Leflore County lies on the eastern bulge of the Delta, a football-shaped expanse of fertile fields, pasture lands and swampy stands of hardwood. This alluvial plain, bounded roughly by the rolling loops of the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, stretches flat as a table for 200 miles between Memphis and Vicksburg.

The tree-screened beauty of its Greek-revival mansions contrasts with the weather-beaten squalor of the shacks of clapboard and tar paper that stand amid the long brown furrows that lie waiting for the cotton and soybean seed.

In recent years, increasingly efficient machines and chemicals have revolutionized agriculture here.

Need for Labor Cut

But mechanization has slashed the need for labor by more than half. Many Negroes have moved away but many still remain.

Greenwood is the state headquarters for the Citizens' Council, a militantly segregationist organization founded in 1954 in adjoining Sunflower County.

The John Birch Society followed the council to Greenwood.

Many whites consider the

The New York Times April 6, 1963

TROUBLED AREA: LeFlore County (shaded) where Negro voter registration is opposed. Center of strife is Greenwood (cross.)

of these agitators is to follow the Communist line of fomenting racial violence."

There are a number of whites who disagree with this attitude and who contend that some compromise must be made with the demands of the Negroes But they are afraid to speak out publicly.

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Two young Delta Negroes were designated as field secretaries for the project—Willie B. Peacock of Charleston, Miss., and Samuel T. Block of Cleveland, Miss.

A tall, gaunt youth of 25, Mr. Block became the chief target of white animosity in the campaign's early stages. He initially called attention to himself by asserting that he had been beaten by whites at a local automobile parts business. This drew the first in a long string of denials from whites, who said that they had seen no bruises on him.

The Leflore voter drive met little success last year, according to Mr. Moses. The 28-year-old Negro, who holds a masters degree in philosophy, left his job as a mathematics teacher at the Horace Mann School in New York in July, 1961, to come to Mississippi as a field secretary for the student committee.

Few Able to Qualify

His explanation for the poor showing is the same one repeated privately by white officials: under present state voting regulations, few if any Negroes can pass the test.

Most whites of voting age were registered when the more stringent regulations went into effect.

Mrs. Martha T. Lamb, Leflore County Circuit Court Clerk and Registrar, said she did not know how many Negroes were registered because records were not kept by race. She and six other Mississippi registrars are defendants in a broad scale legal attack on the voting laws that is now before a Federal Court.

The Justice Department, which brought the suit, states in its complaint that there are 10,274 whites and 13,567 Negroes of voting age in Leflore County. Approximately 95.5 per cent of the whites and 1.9 per cent of the Negroes are registered.

The suit contends that white political supremacy is maintained by regulations that include the following:

¶Registrants must be able to read, write and interpret any section of the Mississippi Constitution to the registrar's satisfaction.

¶Registrants must be of good moral character, as determined by the registrar.

¶Names of applicants and their addresses must be published for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

Says It Applies to All

"It applies equally to all, white and black alike," said a member of the County Board of Supervisors with a grin in defending publication of the names.

Despite their dismal prospects, Negroes began applying for registration in increasing numbers in February.

The key factor in the increased applications for registration, according to Mr. Moses and a number of white observers, was the growing hunger among the field hands and the refusal of the county to relieve it by distributing surplus food provided by the Federal Government.

Until last fall, Leflore gave the food to public welfare recipients all year long. It expanded the program during the winter months to include all needy persons.

The county spent only $38,000 of its $2,095,874 budget for the 1961-62 fiscal year to store and distribute the food to 27,000 persons, about 90 per cent of whom were Negroes.

Malnutrition Reported

But the Board of Supervisors voted to drop the program for non-welfare recipients last fall. They explained recently that it had cost more than the county could afford and was not needed because of a bumper crop.

Four Justice Department lawyers who toured the county earlier this month reported that they had found widespread evidence of malnutrition.

Among the cases they describe was that of a mother who could offer her children only a breakfast of fried hoecake and syrup made from water and sugar. Another family had had no breakfast at 10 o'clock and said their dinner the night before had been pinto beans and blackeyed peas.

Other families said they had one big meal a week—chicken for Sunday morning breakfast.

A 34-year-old widow with nine children, ages 1 to 13, had only one bed and a bottomless chair in her shanty home. She said the plantation manager had given her $3 a week "furnish money" to be repaid from her earnings and those of her children. She was asked what she did after the cotton chopping and picking seasons.

"Ain't nothing to do but just wait on the calendar," she replied.

A night visit by two newsmen to a plantation cabin found a 57-year-old Negro hand, his wife and 11 of their 13 children crowded before an old television set in one of four rooms.

The crisp stage setting of the Mikado, which they were watching, contrasted with the few pieces of sagging furniture, the split and peeling paper on the walls, the pine floor studded with patches of ancient linoleum and a two-eyed wood stove resting on an automobile wheel rim.

Has $10 Left Over

The man, a carpenter and mechanic's helper in the plantation's repair shop, said he made 40 cents an hour or about $20 a week. He receives $10 after payments on a Christmas loan and medical bills are deducted.

The family had just finished a supper of cornbread and fried potatoes. There was no milk for the children.

He was asked what he would choose if granted one wish.

"Rights," he replied. "Freedom, free to speak, free to have a voice, to speak, not be condemned or nothing like that. You know we don't have no voice out here."

As a result of the Justice Department's investigation, the Department of Agriculture told the county that the Federal Government would pay the cost of distributing the surplus food. If the county still refused, the department said, the Government would step in and do the job.

The Board of Supervisors agreed reluctantly to resume the program, with the Government paying the cost. And this week hundreds of Negroes flocked to a warehouse here to receive the food.

Hunger Helps Drive

Hunger and the urging of the voter registration workers brought more and more Negroes to the county courthouse on the Yazoo's south bank to register. Committee officials obtained a three-room office in a ramshackle building on McLaurin Street and the harassment resumed.

The campaign workers reported another violent episode the night of March 6. Mr. Block said a station wagon had pulled alongside a car in which he and three others were sitting. A shotgun roared once.

The charge of buckshot was fired at such close range that it failed to disperse as it smashed one front window of the car and then the other before gouging into the wall of a home, the Negroes said.

City officials, in a statement, suggested that the incident was a hoax.

"Either by good luck or prearrangement, none of the occupants of the car was injured by the gunfire," he said.

No explanation was offered for the fact that three occupants had been cut by flying glass.

Fire On Theater Crowd

The next night, Mr. Moses reported, a sedan carrying four whites drew up in front of a Negro theater. One pulled out a pistol and fired toward a group waiting on the sidewalk. No one was hit.

Last week brought more violence and the Federal intervention that the city had sought to avoid. Nightriders fired two blasts of buckshot into a voter worker's home Monday.

"Again, through good fortune or advanced planning, no one was hurt," Mayor Sampson and the City Commissioners said in a statement.

The next morning, about 100 Negroes marched to the City Hall to protest the incident and to demand protection. At the Mayor's orders, the police dispersed them with a German shepherd dog. The dog attacked two voter registration workers.

In all, nine of the workers, including the top leaders, were arrested. Eight of them were later given the maximum penalty for disorderly conduct — four months in prison and a $200 fine.

Minister Bitten By Dog

The Rev. D. L. Tucker, a minister active in the drive, was bitten Wednesday by the police dog as officers scattered a

Despite the violence, harassment and intimidation, the campaign has picked up momentum. Hundreds of persons packed the mass meetings in the city's Negro churches to cheer top leaders in the civil rights movement.

If local whites could hear the statements being made they might question the accuracy of police brutality, explained.

"I feel the situation has improved about as much as it could. We got all we can get out of them."

The latter statement apparently was a reference to city officials, who earlier in the day agreed to supply a bus to transport Negroes between their headquarters and the Leflore County Courthouse, site of the voter registration office.

Will Keep Up Campaign

Campaign leaders issued a statement yesterday pledging continued attempts by prospective voter applicants to walk in groups to the courthouse.

However, a temporary truce in the crisis was reached today between voter-campaign leaders and city officials. The latter agreed that while racial tensions made it necessary they would provide bus transportation between the drive's headquarters and the courthouse.

After tensions subside, ac-

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Meredith Says Students Intercept Phone Calls

OXFORD, Miss., April 5 (AP) — James H. Meredith said today that white students at the University of Mississippi had intercepted his telephone calls and made speech commitments and engagements for him.

"It has happened many times," said Mr. Meredith, the first known Negro to attend the university. "I found out about it first when a person here in Oxford saw me and wanted to know why I didn't meet him as I had agreed to on the telephone. I never talked to him."

Mr. Meredith said he would not speak tonight at a rally in Baton Rouge, La.

"It's a misunderstanding and I thought it had been straightened out," he said.

file Leflore Clips

J. M.

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WASHINGTON POST

11 A

Date MAR 6 1963

2 Jailed in Mississippi Shooting

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 5 (UPI)—Sheriff John Ed Cothron announced today that two Greenwood white men had been charged with felonious assault in the shooting of a Negro voter registration worker.

Cothron identified the men as William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey. Greenlee is a local agent for an oil company, and Kersey is service manager for a tractor supply company. The two men were held in jail and the sheriff said his investigation was continuing.

The two men were charged in the wounding of Jimmy Travis, a Negro voter registration worker, last Thursday night. Travis and two Negro civil rights workers were traveling in a car near here when another car containing three white men pulled alongside and several shots were fired at them, they said.

Travis had been conducting a drive to register Negro voters in the Greenwood area.

Atla. Journal

Vote Workers Fired Upon In Greenwood

3-7-63

p. 16

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 7 (AP)—Gunshots tore through the windows of a car carrying four Negro voter registration workers at this Mississippi Delta town Wednesday night—the second such incident in a week.

The shots didn't hit any of the Negroes, but three of them were treated at a hospital for cuts inflicted by flying glass.

Police Chief Curtis Lary said witnesses told him the shots came from a station wagon that pulled alongside the Negroes' car at a curb near their voter registration headquarters. He issued an order for officers to check station wagons in the area.

The chief identified the Negroes as Samual Block, 23; Willie Peacock, 25; Miss Essie Broome, 24, and Mrs. Peggy G. Marye, 19, all of Greenwood. Miss Broome was the only one escaping injury.

JAMES FORMAN, executive secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, with headquarters in Atlanta, said all four had been working in the organization's campaign for increased Negro voter registration.

Forman said he telegraphed President Kennedy asking that he send National Guard troops into Greenwood "to maintain order."

The chief said Miss Broome told him the gunshots came through the windows on the left-hand side of the car a few moments after it came to a stop in front of the SNCC headquarters.

Forman said Peacock told him the car apparently had been trailing them.

The shooting occurred shortly before midnight (CST).

JAMES TRAVIS, 20, of Jackson, another member of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder while riding in a car a few miles from here last Thursday night. Two other occupants of the car escaped injury.

Three white persons were arrested on charges of felonious assault in the Travis shooting. They posted $5,000 bonds and were released Wednesday.

They were William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey, both of Greenwood, and a 17-year-old youth who was not identified because of his age.

J. M.

H
Research

WHITES FIRE VOLLEY FROM AUTO, WOUND SNCC FIELD SECRETARY

Nat Guardian 3/7/63

Shot fells Negro vote campaigner in Mississippi

JAMES TRAVIS, a 20-year-old field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee working on voter registration in Mississippi, was shot Feb. 28 from a passing car. A .45 caliber bullet was removed from Travis's neck, and he is recovering at University Hospital, Jackson, Miss.

Travis was driving along U.S. 82 from Greenwood, Miss., to Itta Bena accompanied by Robert Moses, director of the coordinated Mississippi voter registration drive, and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the Voter Education Project which finances the vote drive. A car without license plates pulled up beside them, and three white men in it opened fire on the Travis auto. Seven bullets ripped into the car. The front seat on the driver's side was torn by the slugs, and front windows on each side were smashed.

The shooting followed a series of events linked to registration of Negroes. On Feb. 21 four buildings in the block where the SNCC office is located in Greenwood, Leflore County, were burned. A SNCC field secretary, Sam Block, who said that he thought the fires were an effort to destroy the SNCC office, was arrested the next day on a charge of "circulating breach of peace." He was held until Feb. 25, when he was found guilty, sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine. He was released on an appeal bond of $500. At his trial the courtroom was filled with Negro spectators and more than 200 waited outside.

A BREAKTHROUGH: The next day more than 150 persons lined up at the registrar's office to register. More than 100 completed applications. Moses called it "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi voter registration." On the two succeeding days dozens of people went to register.

Following the shooting SNCC chairman Charles McDew wired President Kennedy: "Based on your speech yesterday on voting rights for Negroes in the South, we urge you to protect our workers in Mississippi . . . James Travis, Robert Moses and Randolph Blackwell almost died last night. This incident is clearly connected with the fact that at least 150 Negroes have tried to register in Greenwood this week. We urge you to take executive action to prevent murder in Mississippi."

Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project director, announced that a concerted campaign to get every qualified Negro in Leflore county registered would begin immediately .He said each organization cooperating in the project—the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the NAACP, the Congress of Racial Equality and SNCC—would send additional people to the county. At least 30 or 40 SNCC workers from all over the state will concentrate in Leflore ounty.

SNCC is conducting a food and clothing drive for Negroes of the area who have been cut off federal surplus commodity rolls for attempting to register to vote.

ZELLNER CASE: In neighboring Alabama SNCC won a victory Feb 27 when a jury failed to convict field secretary Robert Zellner of a false pretenses charge. The all-white, all-male jury deliberated for more than four hours but could not agree to convict. Circuit Judge Eugene Carter declared a mistrial.

Zellner's attorney, Charles Morgan, Jr. of Birmingham, had applied to the Federal District Court and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to enjoin the prosecution of the case. A complaint against Alabama officials to enjoin them from harassing Zellner is still pending before Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson.

Zellner had been arrested Jan. 8 on the campus of Huntingdon College, in Montgomery, and charged with conspiracy. Later the charge was changed to vagrancy. While he was in jail the additional "false pretenses" charge was brought. The state said Zellner had given a check for $85 to a pawnshop for a camera knowing that he did not have sufficient funds in the bank to cover. Funds were deposited the same day, but the check was never presented for payment. The vagrancy charge was dropped by the city of Montgomery Feb. 19.

Le Flore Clips

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1963

Car Pulls Up-- Shots Fired At Negroes

Second Incident At Greenwood

By United Press International

GREENWOOD, Miss.—Four negro voter registration workers were fired upon by white men in the second such incident here in the past week.

None Was Injured

Negro leaders appealed to President Kennedy to "halt the reign of violence" here.

Sam Block, a field worker for the Student Non - Violent Co-ordinating Committee, said he and the others were fired on by men in a station wagon which pulled up beside their car last night. The windows on one side of the negroes' car were broken.

"I heard a big boom," said Block, who was with fellow civil rights worker Jimmy Travis Thursday night when Travis was wounded in a fusillade from a passing car.

Block said the car had no license plates.

Freedom Week 3-15-62

More Violence In Greenwood, Miss.; Shots Miss Four

GREENWOOD, Mississippi — Workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Greenwood citizens were shot at again here last week.

Samuel Block and Willie Peacock, two SNNCC field secretaries, and two young women from Greenwood, were leaving a church here when white men in a 1958 Dodge station wagon — with no license tags — shot at their car.

James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, reported from Greenwood that window glass had been shattered, but no one was injured.

Forman added that 28 Greenwood Negroes had gone to the county courthouse yesterday to register, and 22 had actually been registered.

The latest shooting followed almost exactly one week on the heels of the shooting of James Travis, a 20-year-old Negro SNCC field secretary, in Greenwood. Travis was shot in the shoulder, and another bullet was lodged behind his spine at the base of his skull. Doctors in University Hospital in Jackson removed the bullet in an operation March 1, and reported that had the bullet penetrated Travis' body with a little more force, he would have died instantly. Travis is recovering satisfactorily now at his parents' home in Jackson.

The Atlanta- based Voter Education Project announced a concentrated campaign in Leflore County, of which Greenwood is the county seat, the day after Travis' injury, and said that many civil rights organizations — primarily SNCC — would send workers in to the area to step up the voter-registration campaign. (LeFlore Clips)

SERS Library

Birmingham News
P36
Date: MAR 7 1963

V+I South

Shots fired at four Negro vote leaders

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FORMAN SAID he telegraphed President Kennedy asking that he send National Guard troops into Greenwood to maintain order.

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They are William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey, both of Greenwood, and a 17-year-old youth who was not identified because of his age.

ELSEWHERE on the racial scene:

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals turned down a request that all tax-supported recreational facilities in Jackson, Miss., be opened to all Negroes in Mississippi.

The appeals court at New Orleans agreed with a lower court's refusal to grant an injunction and a declaratory judgment desegregating the facilities.

Attorneys for the City of Jackson contended the three Negores who filed the suit a year ago had never been arrested while using the public facilities.

U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize ruled last May that each of the three plaintiffs had the right to use the facilities. But he denied their request that the court order desegregaion in behalf of all Negroes in the state.

Gov. Ross Barnett told his news conference at Jackson, Miss., that he felt it was not in the best interests of the state "or either of the races" for the Mississippi State basketball team to take part in the NCAA playoffs.

SEGREGATION forces have opposed participation in the events because Mississippi State might meet a team with Negro players.

Mississippi State won or shared the Southeastern Conference title for the third year in a row and MSU President D. W. Colvard said he would permit the team to represent the conference unless stopped by a higher authority.

The State College Board has scheduled a meeting Saturday to discuss the matter.

At St. Louis, the information director of the Civil Rights Commission said many of the public schools have become what he called resegregated.

William Taylor said in an interview this situation developed because the school board failed to change district boundaries. There are some schools where more than 98 per cent of the pupils are Negroes because they are in neighborhoods almost totally populated by Negroes, he said.

file Tafaw Clips

Microfilm Code No.

J.M.

SERS Library

WASHINGTON POST

1A

Date MAR 8 1963

Shots Blast Negro Voting Officials' Car

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 7 (AP)—Gunshots tore through the windows of a car carrying four Negro registration workers at this Mississippi delta town late last night. This was the second such incident in a week.

The shots didn't hit anyone, but three of the occupants were treated at a hospital for cuts from flying glass.

Police Chief Curtis Lary said witnesses told him the shots came from a station wagon that pulled alongside the car at a curb near the voter registration headquarters.

The chief identified the Negroes as Samuel Block, 23, Willie Peacock, 25, Essie Broome, 24, and Peggy G. Marye, 19, all of Greenwood. Miss Broome escaped injury.

James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said all four had been working in the organization's campaign for increased Negro voter registration.

Forman said he telegraphed President Kennedy asking that he send National Guard troops into Greenwood to maintain order.

James Travis, 20, of Jackson, another member of the integration organization, was wounded in the neck and shoulder while riding in a car a few miles from here last Thursday night.

Three white persons were arrested on charges of felonious assault in the Travis shooting. They posted $5000 bond and were released yesterday.

Greenwood Commonwealth 4-9-63

No Laughing Matter

It would seem that Greenwood folks weren't the only ones who went unamused by comic Dick Gregory's show biz bomb here last week.

The National Observer, a weekly publication with a newspaper format published by the Wall Street Journal folks, had this to say:

"Dick Gregory, the Negro comedian, put on a show of sorts in Greenwood, Miss., last week which does this talented young man no credit.

"Flipping in from Chicago, he thrust himself into the midst of the Negro voter registration drive in Greenwood. He marched, he taunted, he got his arm twisted and his picture in the papers, and he said a lot of unfunny things. 'I don't know why you're afraid to die,' he scolded some hesitant Negro demonstratiors, 'beacuse you haven't a damn thing to live for.'

Such extravagant talk doesn't help, and Gregory's decision at the weekend to leave Greenwood was wise, for his actions there made a bad situation worse. While there has been remarkably little violence as desegregation has gone forward around the nation, the potential for explosion is always present. Having a comedian around is no laughing matter."

SERS Library

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
Date: MAR 9 1963

IN WELFARE INCIDENT

Investigation Asked Of Delta 'Corpsmen'

State Welfare Commissioner Fred A. Ross said today he had asked the FBI to check on claims of three Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee representatives that they also represent the "Domestic Peace Corps."

The Washington County welfare agent in Greenville, Ross said, reported Peace Corps membership was claimed by three Negroes who came to her office to make inquiries about the commodity distribution program.

The report said James Foreman of Atlanta, Charles Cobb of Springfield ,Mass., and Jesse Harris of Jackson told the welfare agent, Mrs. Lena Gail Wood, that they represented the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee and that they also were "a part of the Domestic Peace Corps."

Ross said that so far as he knew and could learn, Congress had never authorized the establishment of a Domestic Peace Corps. For that reason, he said, he had sent a copy of Mrs. Wood's report to Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover, with an inquiry as to whether or not these individuals can legally represent themselves as being a part of the U S. government's "Domestic Peace Corps," if no such agency exists.

Ross said he had also turned copies of the report over to Albert Jones, director of the State Sovereignty Commission, since the report indicated that "some of the recipients of commodities have been shipping the commodities to Detroit, Chicago and Memphis."

Ross added that "there would be action taken on these cases because the policy was that if a person: were not using the commodities themselves and did not need them, he was ineligible to receive the commodites."

Mrs. Wood reported to Ross that the three Negroes came to her office and asked what reasons she could give fr "Leflore County's situation." When she told them she could not speak for Leflore County they started asking questions about the Washington County commodity program, Mrs. Wood reported.

The trio told her, Mrs. Wood reported, that they had been giving foods to people to encourage registration for voting and they knew there were possibly people receiving food from them and also from the commodity program. Mrs. Wood said she agreed that this could be so.

When they told her they represented the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee and then said they were a part of the Domestic Peace Corps, "this made me wonder," Mrs. Wood said.

3 - Leflore clips

Microfilm Code No.

Leff. Miss.

SERS Library E

BIRMINGHAM NEWS

p. 6

Date: MAR 9 1963

Mississippi Is Hurt By Gunfire

6 6

Within space of only a week two incidents have occurred in which Negroes involved in voter registration efforts in the Leflore County area have been wounded slightly by gunfire. Apparently Negro voter crusaders are watched. Both shootings came when they were riding in automobiles.

Mississippi white citizens in some or even great number may resent such registration activity. But privilege of citizens to work without physical risk for registration to vote must not be denied. The incidents represent brutal, un-American effort to intimidate.

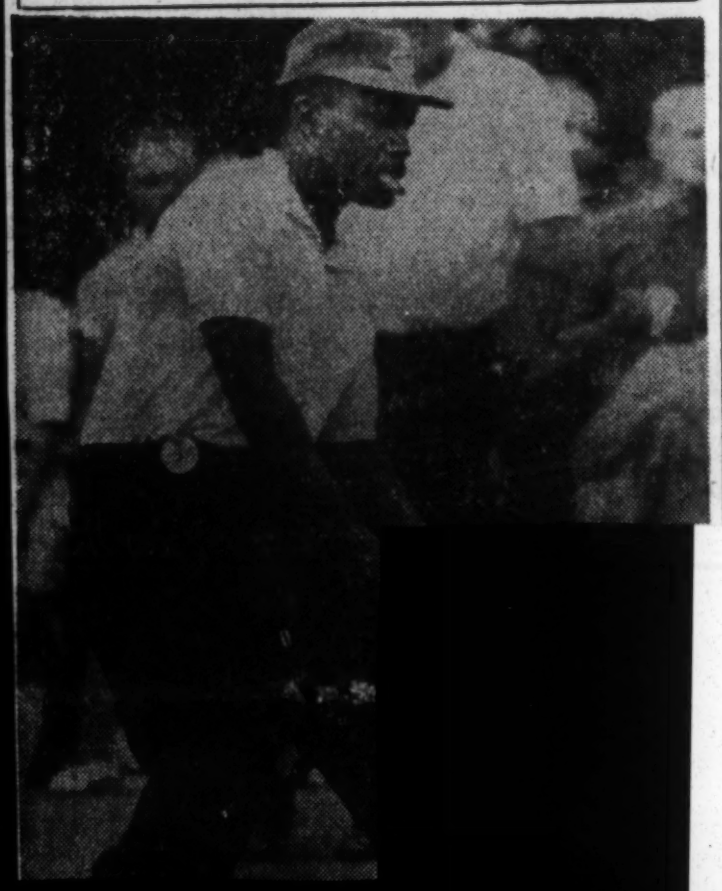
The tragedy is compounded in that, far from bringing easing of effort at which such gunfire is aimed, it is certain to intensify it. Shootings in Mississippi in connection with voter registration also are certain to produce added argument in Washington for federal legislation to bypass courts and given specially-appointed voter referees power to act in precisely such a situation.

Mississippi has many citizens of responsibility and integrity. They should make sure that the situation is controlled.

Journal and Guide March 9, 1963

Mississippi Showdown Drive Follows Shooting

That Winning Style



4 Groups Join Forces In Big Test

Youth Gunned In Car By Whites After Voter Meeting

Special Correspondence

JACKSON, Miss. — "LeFlore County, Miss., has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy" because of the Thursday night shooting of James Travis, 20, of Jackson, and intimidation of other Negroes working in vote drives, Wiley Branton of Atlanta director of the Voter Education project, said on Saturday.

Mr. Branton advised Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi and Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. attorney general that "the NAACP Southern Christian Leadership Conference Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and Congress of Racial Equality have been pledged for a massive registration and vote drive in LeFlore.

HE ASKED both for protection of campaign workers and others.

"The campaign will begin immediately. You must anticipate that this campaign will be met by violence and other harassment," Mr. Branton told Mr. Kennedy.

"We are notifying you in advance so that you can provide at once the necessary federal protection" of regis-

(See MISS., P. 2)

W+I South

SERS Library E

CHARLESTON GAZETTE
(W. Va.)
2C
Date: MAR 10 1963

Government Should Act In Dixie Vote Violence

THURSDAY NIGHT a week past, James Travis, a young Negro registration worker who had been trying to register Negro voters in LeFlore County, Miss., was shot and seriously wounded from a moving car while driving along U. S. 82 outside Greenwood.

The assault was but one of a number of brutal assaults which have occurred in Mississippi, southwest Georgia and other Southern states against registration workers and Negroes who attempt to claim their right to the franchise.

According to officials of the Voter Education Project—a project, incidentally, bearing the endorsement of the chairman of both the Democratic and the Republican national committees — in most areas of the South voter registration is being carried out with little or no violence.

"But in certain outlaw communities," says VEP officials, "registration workers have been constantly harassed and put in danger of life . . . . Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence, and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote."

In all the areas of unenlightened, obstinate prejudice it is in protecting the sanctity of the ballot that the federal government can most swiftly and most forcefully move without provoking criticism — except from the usual wool-hat sources which are despised for the most part even by those who are hostile to school integration and equal job opportunity for races.

And it is the right of the ballot which will eventually secure for the Negro those rights to which he is today denied. The Irish of Boston won their economic and social freedom after winning elections.

If the federal government can spend millions and use troops to enforce school integration, then surely it can undertake similar unfortunate, yet obviously necessary, steps, where needed, to give to the Southern Negro his right to vote.

File Cartelmander Leflore County

WG
JM
RB

Mississippi FREE PRESS

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

Vol. 2, No. 13 — 38 — Jackson, Mississippi — Saturday, March 9, 1963 — 10c Per Copy

Vow All-Out Vote Drive In Leflore

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

532P CST MAR 1 63 NSA707 BA322
SR ATLANTA GA 1 434P EST

GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT
GOVERNOR'S MANSION
JACKSON MISSISSIPPI

AS I AM SURE YOU AWARE, JAMES TRAVIS, A VOTER REGISTRATION WORKER, WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED LAST NIGHT BY GUNFIRE IN LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. MR. TRAVIS AND TWO OTHER MEN, ONE A STAFF MEMBER OF THIS OFFICE, WERE ATTACKED WHILE PEACEABLY DRIVING IN THEIR CAR ON A U.S. HIGHWAY. THIS IS BUT THE LATEST OF THESE VICIOUS ASSAULTS AGAINST REGISTRATION WORKERS AND APPLICANTS IN MISSISSIPPI. THIS CANNOT LONGER BE TOLERATED. WE ARE ACCORDINGLY TODAY ANNOUNCING A CONCENTRATED, SATURATION CAMPAIGN TO REGISTER EVERY QUALIFIED NEGRO OF LEFLORE COUNTY.

Demand Federal Protection Following Attempted Killing

Five national civil rights organizations have announced the start of a crash program to register every qualified Leflore County Negro who wants to vote. Gov. Ross Barnett and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy were sent telegrams informing them of the stepped-up campaign and asking protection for voter registration workers.

Wiley A. Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, made the announcement March 1—one day after James Travis was shot outside Greenwood.

"The state of Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence, and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote," he said.

Testing Ground

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. Leflore County, Miss., has elected it-

'Gives Me Renewed Desire,' Says Travis Following Shooting

"In no way will the shooting deter me from my activities in trying to bring about democracy in Mississippi." These were the words of James Travis, 20, a voter registration worker who was shot in the neck and shoulder by three white men last Thursday night. They shot from a passing car while

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Testing Ground

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. Leflore County, Miss., has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there."

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the NAACP have agreed to give the Leflore effort top priority.

Branton charged that both President Kennedy and Congress have "failed to meet the minimum requirements for protecting the rights of Negro citizens in Mississippi."

Federal Failure

He quoted the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission which recently found that "the federal government has not provided the citizens of Mississippi the protection due them as American citizens."

The V.E.P. Director tele-

(Continued on Page 4)

'Gives Me Renewed Desire,' Says Travis Following Shooting

"In no way will the shooting deter me from my activities in trying to bring about democracy in Mississippi." These were the words of James Travis, 20, a voter registration worker who was shot in the neck and shoulder by three white men last Thursday night. They shot from a passing car while Travis was driving away from Greenwood.

"In fact, it (the shooting) gives me renewed desire to see that people of Mississippi have the opportunity to register and vote so that they can have the protection of law and order," Travis said in his home where he is recuperating.

Two Others In Car

Two other registration workers, Bob Moses, leader of the Mississippi voting project, and Randolph Blackwell, Field Director of the Voter Education Project based in Atlanta, were in the car at the time of the shooting.

At least 150 Negroes had attempted to register in Greenwood on February 27 and 28, in what Moses termed, "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

White Buick

Shortly after leaving Green-

(Continued on Page 4)

Parents Ask For Injunction To Open Jackson's Schools

Six Jackson parents have asked a federal court to issue an injunction ending segregation in the city's public schools. The group Monday filed a suit against the Jackson Municipal Separate School District on behalf of their 10 children and "all other Negro children and their parents" in Jackson.

The group petitioned the school board last August 15 to take immediate steps to end school segregation; there was no answer to their request.

Students And Teachers

The suit, filed in U. S. District Court, asks that the school district, the superintendent and the board of trustees be stopped from assigning students and teachers on the basis of race.

The group also asked for an injunction preventing the defendants from approving budgets and employment and construction contracts which maintain segregated schools. They sought an end to the use of separate attendance zones based on race.

Seek School Plan

If these requests are not met, the parents ask that school officials submit a complete plan for desegregating the schools within a time limit set by the court.

The parents filing the suit are Medgar Evers, Samuel Bailey, Ame Logan, Edna Marie Singleton, Elizabeth White and Kathryn Thomas. Their attorneys are Jack Young of Jackson and Jack Greenberg, Constance Baker Motley and Derrick A. Bell of the NAACP legal staff.

Law Forbids Integration

Mississippi law forbids the attendance of whites with Negroes in any public elementary, junior or high schools on penalty of jail and fines. Jackson has 34 white schools and 16 Negro schools.

Mayor Allen Thompson met with officials of the city and of the school board Tuesday to discuss the suit.

The case will be heard by District Judge Harold Cox.

Co. Tries To Refute Claims Of ILGWU

The hearing in Hattiesburg involving the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Movie Star, Inc., moved into its second week. Several of the company's witnesses tried to show that they had left the union "because of the confusion."

This countered the many employees who earlier testified that their jobs had been threatened if they did not withdraw from the union. The company is trying to avoid negotiations with the union by claiming that the union no longer represents a majority of the workers.

Bad Faith

A manager of the plant located in Poplarville testified that he was threatened by E. T. Kehrer, regional director of the union. The union has claimed that the company has refused to bargain in good faith ever since it opened negotiations last summer.

Movie Star, which manufactures ladies garments, has six plants in South Mississippi with a total of more than a thousand employees.

President Requests Federal Voting Referees For South

President Kennedy has asked Congress to protect the rights of Negro voters, to further school desegregation and to increase the powers of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

The NAACP and a group of House Republicans called the program inadequate. Civil rights supporters in the U. S. Senate said that the filibuster would probably defeat any rights measures this session.

Voting Referees

The President asked that federal referees be appointed to pass on the qualifications of voters whenever a voter suit was filed in a county with less than 15% of a minority group registered. This includes about 200 counties in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Negroes would thus be able to register and vote immediately instead of waiting several years for the outcome of the court case. Now federal referees cannot be appointed until a court declares that discrimination exists.

The referees would follow state voting laws and their decisions could be challenged in the courts.

Equal Tests

Kennedy asked that voting suits be given priority in the federal courts. He also requested a ban on the use of different application tests and standards

(Continued on Page 4)

The "Touchy Problem"

Because of the short time between publication, the varying views on the "Touchy Problem" of whether the Manpower Act ought to be discontinued if segregated, have not yet been assembled. We anticipate having them by next week. This week, we would like to draw your attention to the feature on page two which explains exactly what the Manpower Training Act is, and what it can do for Mississippi.

Negro Attorney Runs For Governor Of La.

Earl J. Amedee, a Negro attorney, has announced that he is a candidate for governor of Louisiana.

Amedee will compete in the state Democratic primary next December.

He has served as assistant district attorney in one of the state's parishes (districts).

Supreme Court Overturns S. C. Students' Conviction

The U. S. Supreme Court has set aside the conviction of 187 Negro students arrested in March, 1962, when they marched on the State Capitol of South Carolina.

The youths had been arrested for breach of the peace when they demonstrated in Columbia to protest segregation. All South Carolina courts had upheld their convictions.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
5 FORSYTH ST., N. W. 206
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

A columnist in one of the daily papers here often comes up with a tidbit that amuses me, but probably not in the way that he intended. Recently, he had the following to say:

It is hoped that Rubel Phillips and Wirt Yerger, both dashing and handsome young men, aren't trying to generate a fake issue by suggesting that the Mississippi State basketball team gander off and do a "little" integrating in that forthcoming Michigan tournament. That's the trouble with overnight conservatives. They integrate you and then blame it on the Liberals. That's been the Republican tactics for over 100 years. We can see those press photos pouring off the wires now. A big, lanky Chicago Negro hugging Red Stroud and the headline saying, "Brotherhoodin' Lesson for "Mississippi State." Wirt and Rubel ought to leave well enough alone and dig up a more worthy issue upon which to seek votes among rabid basketball fans who can't see farther than the scoreboard. Besides, spring examinations are just around the corner and a week of education is more important than any one ball game.

Like I say, he is amusing—or perhaps, disgusting.

* * *

People all over the state have been pushing for the team to go if it won the SEC title, which it did. The reflection of the attitude of many could be seen in one Jackson sports writer's comment, "If those officials

meeting is to discuss the MSU decision.

What will the reaction be when all these people who are so jubilant about going, are told; 'tut tut, better not go—some of them are dark.' Some people are going to be mighty mad.

Manpower Act

Teacher's Skills That Lead To Better Jobs

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, signed into law by President Kennedy on March 15, 1962, sets up a nationwide Federal program to provide vocational and on-the-job training for unemployed and underemployed persons.

Although there is a terrific need for the labor force of Mississippi to get more training, the provisions for this bill are such that it is not able to be very effective here.

Approval for the training cannot be granted until there is a reasonable expectation that those being trained can be placed into jobs upon completion of the training.

Mississippi does not have industry partly because it does not have a trained labor force. Without the industry to provide jobs, it is difficult to get approval for the training. It is something of a vicious circle.

In the cases where there is a need for more skilled people, and there definitely are some in Mississippi, the Act operates in the following way:

There exists a demand in Jackson for skilled business machine repairmen. A training center is found where the proper training can be given. In this case, the center located at Hinds Junior College where there are facilities to train people to be repairmen.

All men who are presently unemployed or underemployed (receiving too low a salary to maintain his family) are eligible for the training.

In addition, the men must be married. They are given a series of tests to determine if they are capable of learning the material.

When the program begins, the trainee will receive government money to cover expenses. Although this payment is small, it permits subsistence until the training is received.

The trainee attends the classes which meet for varying lengths of time, from a minimum of five weeks to a maximum of fifty-two weeks, depending upon the skill which must be learned.

Although the program is financed by Federal funds, the program is administered by the state. The selecting is done by the State Employment Security Commission. The decision to establish a training center and where it will be located is the job of the State Department of Education.

Open To All

Although the training centers are being held at institutions within the state that maintain segregation, an official at the Jackson Employment Service said that the training would be available to anyone who applies.

There are two centers in operation in the Jackson area, and several more around the state. There are funds and possibilities for several more.

A person interested in receiving training under the Manpower Development Training Act should register at his local office of the State Employment Service.

WE STAND FOR . . .

GOOD GOVERNMENT
HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS
BETTER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
SOCIAL JUSTICE . . . IN MISSISSIPPI

Editorial Page

Voice For Responsibility

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But no words that we have seen have shone forth as brilliantly as these of Karl Wiesenburg, representative to the Mississippi state legislature from Jackson County.

This week, thhe FREE PRESS prints the last of the five articles written by Rep. Wiesenburg which originally appeared in the Pascagoula-Moss Point Chronicle.

His articles are brilliant, not only from the standpoint

From North Carolina

Governor Speaks Out Good Sense

From an address by the Honorable Terry Sanford, Governor of North Carolina; Governor Sanford was speaking before the North Carolina Press Association at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill last

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Last Saturday, following the 75-72 defeat of Ole Miss, MSU President, D. W. Colvard announced that the team would enter the NCAA tourney at East Lansing. Although little reaction against the decision was reported, there were these.

For instance, a state representative felt "the decision will be misinterpreted as a sign of weakness in our stand for segregation."

Another, a state Senator, who was undoubtably thinking back to the good ole days when he was a cheerleader for MSU, called the decision, "a low blow to the people of Mississippi." Apparently to insure future generations of getting a proper education about the thing, he advocated, "a substantial decrease in the financial appropriations," to any Mississippi institution that would engage in integrated activities.

* * *

At the university, President Colvard said that the school student senate had unanimously passed a resolution in favor of playing. He also noted that a petition bearing the names of 3,000 students had been added to the many communications from interested alumni and friends of the institution in support of the team entering the tournament.

The president said, "My feelings and my faith are that the reception of our team, in recognition of their conduct and spirit will serve to allay the concern of those who question the wisdom of these participations.

* * *

President of the State Board of Trustees, Thomas Tubb called a special meeting of the Board at the request of five of the 13 members. Obviously the meeting is to discuss the MSU decision.

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His articles are brilliant, not only from the standpoint that they are accurate and well written, but that they are the true response of a Mississippian—A response that reflects the rising tide of feeling among responsible people of both races in the state that we must speak out against these state powers that have for so long held Mississippi on the bottom of the nation.

We cannot afford to repeat the errors that led to the riots at Oxford. We cannot continue to elect office politicians who think they can curry public favor by advocating defiance of constituted authority, disrespect for government and open defiance of the law.

Out of the teargas murky darkness of September 30th has come a clear voice for change, for clean-up, for progress.

The essence of government is leadership. The essence of a good democratic government is good leadership that responds to a responsible electorate.

Karl Wiesenburg is an elected official of the state. And we expect that he shall be reelected. He stands forth as a clear voice expressing the feelings of responsible Mississippians.

The narrow minded press has not recognized those elements here that desire a change. It has not let their voice be heard.

But Mr. Wiesenburg knows about the people who want a better Mississippi. He is a leader willing to speak out to say what these people are thinking and saying. And the Chronicle is willing to print it.

We are proud to see a leader and voice for responsibility. We hope that there will be more in the halls of our legislature when it next convenes.

(Wiesenburg and Joe Wroten of Washington County were the only voices that consistently contested the measures passed at the height of the Ole Miss crisis).

We have been honored to reprint the articles. Copies of the complete set of five articles will be sent, upon request, by the FREE PRESS.

MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

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Editor .....Charles L. Butts
Managing Editor .....Lucille Komisar

From North Carolina

Governor Speaks Out Good Sense

From an address by the Honorable Terry Sanford, Governor of North Carolina; Governor Sanford was speaking before the North Carolina Press Association at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill last month. His address was entitled:

"The American Negro was freed from slavery one hundred years ago. In this century he has made much progress, educating his children, building churches, entering into the community and civic life of the Nation.

Toward Fulfillment

"Now is a time not merely to look back to freedom, but forward to the fulfillment of its meaning. Despite great progress, the Negro's opportunity to obtain a good job has not been achieved in most places across the country. Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the Nation and its States.

Time Has Come

"The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discriminations, and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men.

Cannot Rely On Law Alone

"We cannot rely on law alone in this matter because much depends upon its administration and upon each individual's sense of fair play. North Carolina and its people have come to the point of recognizing the urgent need for opening new economic communities for Negro citizens. We also recognize that in doing so we shall be adding new economic growth for everybody.

Will Do It

"We can do this. We should do this. We will do it because we are concerned with the problems and the welfare of our neighbors. We will do it because our economy cannot afford to have so many people fully or partially unproductive. We will do it because it is honest and fair for us to give all men and women their best chance in life."

The Good Neighbor Program

"In North Carolina we will attempt to provide leadership for the kind of understanding America needs today.

"To carry out these hopes we will do five things right now:

"1. We have established the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council.

24 Outstanding Citizens

"We will also name an additional advisory committee to reach more sections of the economy and the State.

"The Council will have a two-fold mission (1) to encourage employment of qualified people without regard to race, and (2) to urge youth to become better trained and qualified for employment.

All Mayors Participate

"2. We are asking all Mayors and Chairmen of County Commissioners to establish local Good Neighbor Councils.

"3. We have issued a memorandum to heads of State agencies, and institutions, asking them, if they have not already done so, to examine and formulate policies which do not exclude from employment qualified people because of race.

Wise Leadership

"4. Being aware that complete success cannot be achieved without wise and vigorous leadership from private business and industry, we will conduct a conference this spring, inviting leading industrialists and businessmen to participate.

"5. We call on church leaders, pastors, civic organizations, to support the objectives of the Good Neighbor Councils in their own effective ways.

Gregory Will Help Mississippi Provide Federal Surplus Food To Needy Negroes

Dick Gregory is seeking to raise $37,000 to pay the cost of distributing federal surplus foods to Negroes and whites in Leflore County. The money will come from the sale of Gregory's LP record, "My Brother's Keeper," which was made from an interview at San Diego State College, Calif. It will sell for $1.60.

The Leflore County Board of Supervisors has claimed that it withdrew from the food program—which provides butter, milk, cheese, flour, potatoes and other staples—because they could not afford the storage and distribution costs of $37,000 a year.

Gregory has charged that "voter registration attempts touched off enough anti-Negro sentiment to give the white groups which have always been opposed to the program enough power to force the county board of supervisors to discontinue it."

Leflore County has 31,000 Negroes out of a total population of 47,000. There are 312 Negro registered voters.

Yearly Earnings $300

Most Negroes in Leflore County pick cotton—and get paid between $3 and $4 per 100 pounds. A top picker can average about 125 pounds a day working 12 to 14 hours. The average yearly earning for Negroes is $300.

About 26,000 people received food last year; more than 90% were Negroes.

Gregory said, "From all that I can determine, the Mississippi officials acted in reprisal simply because Negroes attempted to exercise their rights as citizens."

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Two tons of supplies were sent to Greenwood this week after a month-long drive by the Louisville Defender (a newspaper) and the Louisville, Kentucky, chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Union Men Helped

Local 89 of the Teamsters Union donated a truck to trans-

Appeals Court Rejects Recreation Request

The U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has rejected a bid to open all public recreation facilities to Negroes. The federal court turned down a request by three Jackson citizens who asked for an injunction desegregating the zoos, parks, playgrounds, libraries, swimming pools and golf courses.

The suit was a class action filed on behalf of the "thousands of Negroes in Jackson and all parts of Mississippi who are similiarly situated because of race and color."

Says Segregation Voluntary

The court upheld the ruling of District Judge Sidney Mize who said last May that there was nothing to disprove the city's statement that the segregation was voluntary.

Mize also said that the three were not authorized to represent anyone but themselves. He said that they could use Jackson facilities on an unsegregated basis, but didn't say that all Negroes were entitled to do so.

States' Rights, Responsibilities

This is the last article (slightly condensed) of a five part series, "The Oxford Disaster—Price of Defiance," by Karl Wiesenburg, Jackson County representative to Mississippi's lower house.

In his introduction of the series, Pascagoula Chronicle Editor Ira Harkey declared that the articles are "a major contribution to the welfare of Mississippi and form a reasoned viewpoint around which may rally all Mississippians who are appalled at what is happening in their state."

The first responsibility of a state is to preserve law and order within the state by the exercise of its police powers...

If citizens of this state can be permitted to defy laws they do not like and obey only such court orders as they may agree with, then we will have no government at all. Anarchy and confusion will prevail.

Maintenance of law and order at the University of Mississippi, or at any public school in the state, is the primary responsibility of the state.

State's Responsibilities

If we want to maintain our state's rights, we must accept our state's responsibilities.

The people of Mississippi were deluded into believing that Gov. Barnett had some well conceived plan that would insure him the final victory in the Oxford crisis.

The truth is he had no such plan. So long as he had only to contend with a few unarmed federal marshals, he was a lion in his defiance.

Faced with the full power of the federal government, he unconditionally surrendered.

He made a serious mistake in believing that he could bluff the President of the United States. . . .

Still Defiance

But many political "leaders" still maintain their attitude of defiance, and still urge the people" **change their attitude further bloodshed is inevitable . . . .**

Politicians Cause Bloodshed

Shall every school become a battleground? Shall innocent blood again be shed for political advantage. . . .

We must have leaders who will maintain law and order within the state with the police powers of the state, even if they disagree with such court orders.

We cannot afford to repeat the errors that led to the riots at Oxford.

We cannot continue to elect to office politicians who think they can carry public favor by advocating defiance of constituted authority, disrespect for their government and open defiance of the law.

A public officer of this state who invites imprisonment by defying court orders violates both his oath of office and his public trust.

'Some Newspapers'

"Law and Order" seems to be controversial in Mississippi. Pastors, businessmen and other citizens of this state who have spoken out in favor of a return to law and order have been castigated by some newspapers whose columns are filled with vitriolic denunciation of the federal government. . . .

Must Speak Out

have law and order, that we cannot continue to condone open defiance of our courts, and who now remains silent must accept full responsibility for other tragic events that inevitably will take place.

Let us join together in a common resolve that the Oxford tragedy shall not be repeated, that the public schools of Jackson, Greenville, Pascagoula and elsewhere in our state shall not be invaded by mobs.

This will take courage. Men will have to take a stand, to speak out and make themselves heard. . .

Must Influence Politicians

When you speak out for law and order, the politicians will speak out for law and order.

The lunatic fringe that would destroy our schools, our state and our nation must be exterminated from political life as ruthlessly as vermin from the kitchen.

Our school boards, both on the state and local levels, must receive our full support in their efforts to meet the problems of today and tomorrow.

Our schools must remain free, public and open.

Our administrators and faculty must be allowed full academic freedom. . . .

We need to let our public officials know, the nation know, and the world know that we insist on the maintenance of law and order. We can do this with dignity, honor and pride. The price of defiance is destruction, disgrace, disaster and death.

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About 26,000 people received food last year; more than 90% were Negroes.

Gregory said, "From all that I can determine, the Mississippi officials acted in reprisal simply because Negroes attempted to exercise their rights as citizens."

"I am perfectly willing to give them the benefit of the doubt," he declared. "If they really can't afford the program and are sincerely interested in feeding these people, then I can't see why they should refuse the $37,000 when I give it to them."

Meanwhile, labor, student and civil rights groups continue to collect food and clothing for needy Mississippians.

Two tons of supplies were sent to Greenwood this week after a month-long drive by the Louisville Defender (a newspaper) and the Louisville, Kentucky, chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Union Men Helped

Local 89 of the Teamsters Union donated a truck to transport the food and clothing and two union members, one Negro and one white, volunteered to drive the supplies to Mississippi.

At Howard University, members of the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), have begun a drive for food and clothing to aid Negroes in Mississippi.

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Still Defiance

But many political "leaders" still maintain their attitude of defiance, and still urge the people to continue to resist constituted authority.

The people are being told they must not submit, they must not surrender, they must preserve their "freedom."

Submit to what? Surrender to whom? To a restoration of law and order, to acknowledgment that we are a government of laws not of men? . . .

Unless these political "leaders" change their attitude further bloodshed is inevitable . . . .

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Vow All-Out . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

grammed Atty. Gen. Kennedy that a "concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro of Leflore County" would begin at once. Branton asked for immediate "federal protection to prevent violence and other forms of intimidation against registration workers and applicants."

Justice Dept. Asked

The Justice Department has also been asked to take legal action to end discriminatory actions by registrars. "Voting is a federally guaranteed right, and when its exercise is prevented by community lawlessness, the United States government has an obligation not only to punish that lawlessness, but to put it down," said Branton.

"The compaign will be conducted openly," Branton declared. "Voter registration is a civic duty, and registration workers will dignifiedly and publicly carry on their activities, which will include literacy schools, meetings, and individual contacts." He predicted continued harassment and violence against registration workers.

Branton charged that Mississippi has not only failed to protect workers, but has actively denied their rights. Nevertheless, Branton has informed Gov. Barnett of the new effort and has asked the state for protection.

Called On J.F.K.

Branton called "upon the President of the United States to use his executive powers to help make meaningful the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment—100 years late."

He asserted, "there is a need to establish once and for all that in this land people do not have to be afraid to be free."

'Gives Me' . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

wood, the trio were tailed by a 1962 white Buick, which was occupied by three men wearing sunglasses. Travis reported that the Buick pulled abreast of their car and began firing. He said that he felt a sting at the base of his neck and fell into the lap of Moses who was seated next to him. Moses grabbed the wheel and applied the brake to prevent the car from crashing. Neither Moses nor Blackwell was injured.

Rushed To Hospital

Travis was first driven to the infirmary of the nearby Mississippi Vocation College. A doctor was not on duty and a physician from Greenwood was summoned. The doctor advised that he be rushed to Greenwood hospital.

In Greenwood, he was treated for his shoulder wound, but the bullet which had lodged next to his spine was not removed until the following day after he had been taken to University Hospital in Jackson.

Will Be Back

Travis told the FREE PRESS that he was not able to have an anesthetic because of nearness to the spine. He reported that the operation to remove the bullet was extremely painful. He is recovering well, however, and hopes to be back on the job by the middle of April.

In Greenwood, three men have been arrested by the local sheriff and charged with the shooting. They are accused of felonious assault, which carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison. If they had

President Requests . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

for different people.

The President asked Congress to declare that anyone who has completed the sixth grade is presumed to be literate. This proposal is weaker than the one made in the literacy test bill which was killed last year by a Southern fillibuster. That would have made sixth grade graduates literate for voting purposes. A presumption of literacy can be challenged by local officials in specific cases.

In other proposals, Kennedy asked that federal money and knowledge be made available to communities which request help in desegregating their schools.

Wants Expanded C.R.C.

He asked Congress to extend the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission for four years. The President also suggested that the Commission expand into a national clearing house to provide information, advice and technical help to public or private groups.

New York's Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller criticized the program as too little and too late. He said that it covered only five of the 28 recommendations of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

No F.E.P.C.

Rockefeller said that the program did not meet Democratic promises to set up a fair employment practices commission, to let the attorney general seek injunctions to prevent discrimination and to make the Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins charged that the President failed to call for laws banning discrimination in all federally-aided housing, setting a deadline for school desegregation or establishing a fair employment practices commission with strong enforcement powers.

Miss. Attacks

Mississippi Senator John Stennis said that the proposals were extreme and unconstitutional" and State Representative John Bell Williams said it was "an attempt to turn the government over to the NAACP."

Kennedy also said that he has told the Department of Justice to join in cases of union discrimination filed with the National Labor Relations Board and "to urge the NLRB to take appropriate action against racial discrimination in unions."

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SSRS Library

J.M.

CHICAGO DEFENDER

p.1

Date: Mar. 9-15, 1963

4 More Shot At In Miss. Attack On Vote Workers

GREENWOOD, Miss. — (UPI) Four Negro voter registration workers were fired upon by white men in the second such incident in this racially-troubled delta town in the past week.

Immediately after the shooting Negro leaders appealed to President Kennedy to "halt the reign of violence" here.

Police said none of the four Negroes who were fired upon from a moving station wagon was injured.

Officers said they took Sam Block, a field worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating committee, to a hospital here but an examination showed he was not injured.

Block said he and the others were fired on by men in a station wagon which pulled up beside their car. The windows on one side of the Negroes' car were broken.

'BIG BOOM'

"I heard a big boom," said Block, who was with fellow civil rights worker Jimmy Travis when Travis was wounded in a fusillade from a passing car.

Police said they had questioned two Negroes who witnessed the shooting and both said last night's bullets were fired by a white man. Police said they did not know how many men were in the station wagon.

The shooting occurred in front of the Negro voter registration headquarters in this central Mississippi town.

In the car with Block, 23, were Willie Peacock, 25, Essie Broome, 24, and Peggy Marye, 19.

NO LICENSE PLATES

Block, who was driving, said he did not notice the station wagon until it was directly behind him. He said the car had no license plates.

He said he and the other Negroes were returning to the voter registration office to sort out food and clothing which was to be distributed to underprivileged Negroes in the area. He said he and the others would return to the office for work today.

The car used in the Travis shooting also had no license plates and later found abandoned in the next county. Two men and a 17-year-old youth were arrested on assault charges in that case. They were released on $5,000 bonds pending grand jury action on the charges against the men and a juvenile court hearing for the youth.

Civil rights activity had picked up considerably here since the Travis shooting. Various Negro groups vowed to work together to make LeFlore county "a testing ground for democracy."

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-11-63

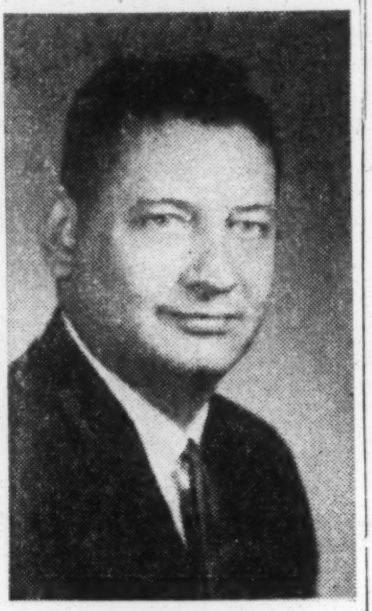
Gray Evans Announces For Office Of County Prosecutor

Gray Evans, Greenwood attorney, made his formal announcement for the office of County Prsecuting Attorney today.

Evans has been in the active practice of Law in Greenwood since 1958 in the partnership of Deaton and Evans, with the exception of two years, 1960 and 1961, when he was an attorney on the staff of the Public Works Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

Evans moved here in 1958 from Quitman, Mississippi, where he had made his home for several years. He was reared and finished school in Choctaw County, Alabama.

After graduating from high school, he attended the University of Texas and graduated from that institution with a B. A. degree in political science in 1953. Evans returned to the University of Texas



..GRAY EVANS

for graduate work and completed all course work toward a masters degree in political science in 1955.

He then came to Mississip for his law degree and graduated from the University of Mississippi School of Law in June 1958. While in Law School at Ole Miss he was elected to membership in ODK, honorary organization, and was appointed chairman of the Moot Court Board for the Law School by the law faculty.

Evans is presently prosecuting attorney for the city of Greenwood. He is a member of the Leflore County and Mississippi Bar Associations. He is married to the former Patricia Evans Ellington, is a member of the Pesbyterian Church and has been teaching in the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwood for the past two years. He is member of Greenwood Elks Lodge and a veteran of the U. S. Navy.

Evans said, in making his announcement:

"I feel that I am qualified to serve the people of Leflore County as their prosecuting attorney because of my training and experience. It is my sincere desire to serve you in a courteous and efficient manner.

"I promise the people of Leflore County that I will devote all of my time that may be necessary to efficiently fulfill the duties of this office.

"If the people of Leflore County honor me by electing me to this office, which has traditionally been held by the younger members of the Bar who have time to devote to the duties of the office, I publicly pledge that after two terms, if I should be elected to a second term, I will voluntarily step aside in favor of the young members of the Bar.

"I plan to make an attempt to personally see every voter in Leflore County I had planned to start an active campaign earlier, but due to the unusually heavy demand on my time because of the recent difficiulties in Greenwood, I have been delayed.

"I will certainly look forward to seeing each of you and talking to you, personally, about my candidacy at the earliest possible time."

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NORFOLK
JOURNAL AND GUIDE
P. 1
Date MAR 9 1963

V+I South

4 Groups Join Forces In Big Test

Youth Gunned In Car By Whites After Voter Meeting

Special Correspondence

JACKSON, Miss. — "LeFlore County, Miss., has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy" because of the Thursday night shooting of James Travis, 20, of Jackson, and intimidation of other Negroes working in vote drives, Wiley Branton of Atlanta director of the Voter Education project, said on Saturday.

Mr. Branton advised Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi and Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. attorney general that "the NAACP Southern Christian Leadership Conference Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and Congress of Racial Equality have been pledged for a massive registration and vote drive in LeFlore.

HE ASKED both for protection of campaign workers and others.

"The campaign will begin immediately. You must anticipate that this campaign will be met by violence and other harassment," Mr. Branton told Mr. Kennedy.

"We are notifying you in advance so that you can provide at once the necessary federal protection" of registration workers and applicants.

MR. BRANTON said the shooting of Travis, a voter registration worker near Greenwood Thursday night was not the first harassment of such workers.

Travis was struck twice by a fusilade fired at a car in which he and two other civil rights workers were riding. Bob Moses, Greenville, Miss. field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), who was with Travis, said the shots cam efrom a car containing three white men. Neither Moses nor Randolph Blackwell, a companion, was hit by the bullets.

A 45-CALIBER bullet lodged near Travis' spine was removed Friday and turned over to the FBI. Travis, who also suffered a shoulder wound, was reported in satisfactory condition in Jackson's University hospital.

Mr. Branton said "the time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet.

"WE ARE accordingly...announcing a concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro of LeFlore County" who desires to do so, he said.

Mr. Branton said that the Vote rEducation Projec thas the NAACP , the Rev. Dr. pledges from Roy Wilkins for Martin Luther King Jr. of SCLC, James Forman of SNCC and James Farmer of CORE.

"Our methods will, at all times be peacebly and lawful and will be conducted in the best traditions of American democracy," he said.

"THE CAMPAIGN will be conducted openly....and will include literacy schools, meetings, and individual contacts.

Mr. Branton said that the attack on Travis was made by men observed watching a building in Greenwood where registration workers were meeting."

SEVEN BULLET holes were found in the car later. The right and left front windows were smashed.

In Greenwood, which is in Leflore county, 150 Negroes turned up at vote registration offices early last week. The county has 19,806 Negroes and 6,881 whites.

THREE NEGRO businesses were burned 10 days ago. SNCC field secretary Sam Block said the fir ewas an arsonist's attempt to destroy his office. Mr. Block was convicted on Feb. 25 of "issuing statements calculating to breach the peace" and was fined $500 and sentenced to six months in jail.

He said the judge offered to cut the penalty to a $250 fine if he promised to leave the state.

SNCC contends that three of its field secretaries escaped lynching last summer by fleein gfrom a smob of white men carrying chainsl ropse and pipes.

Greenwood Commonwealth 3-12-63

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Louella Lowery, 218 West Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi
Ollie James, 110 Ash Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Millie Mae Coleman, 108 East Gibbs Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Martha D. Hodges, 107 Ash Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Strong, P.O. Box 654, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Cora Campbell, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Rev. Daniel Strong, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Mary Alice Donley, 102 McGee Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Henry Brown, Schlater, Mississippi
James McGlothin, 612 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Willie Crain, 113 Elm Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Zack Edward Ball, 628 State Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Roy Campbell, Route 3, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mary Hall, 528 Morgan Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi
Atlean Franklin, 1102 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Ollie Cummins, 610 Fulton Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Frank Hoover, Route 3 Box 387½, Greenwood, Mississippi
Eddie Lee McGlothin, 612 East Avenue, Greenwood, Mississippi
James Kern, East Claiborne Ext. P. O. Box 3, Greenwood, Mississippi
John Gilbert, 306 Ave G, Greenwood Mississippi
Daniel Cummins, 308 Jackson, Greenwood, Mississippi
Sallie Sims, 721 Ave N Rear, Greenwood, Mississippi
Sam Diggs, P.O. Box 469, Sidon, Mississippi
Walter McGlothin, 612 East Avenue, Greenwood, Mississippi
Frank Charles Ervin, 612 East Avenue, Greenwood, Mississippi
Jimmy Lynn Long, 204 Grand Boulevard, Greenwood, Mississippi
Charlie Strong Jr., P.O. Box 593, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Robert Strong, P.O. Box 593, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Pearlie Mae Townsend, Rt. 2, Box 98, Greenwood, Mississippi
Jim Strong, Itta Bena, Mississippi
George Brown, Box 581, Itta Bena, Mississippi
David Vassar, 316 Palace, Greenwood, Mississippi
Monetta Ann Hancock, 318 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Roosevelt Crain, 113 Elm Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
David Johnson, 416 West Percy St., Greenwood, Mississippi
J. D. Streater, Rt. 3, Box 385, Greenwood, Mississippi
Scott Walls, 313 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Erma Jewell Robinson, 421 West Stone St., Greenwood, Mississippi
A. G. Granger, 311 Short Elm, Greenwood, Mississippi
Walter Conley, Schlater, Mississippi
John Eason, McClures Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi
Willie Lee Wilson, 215 Ave H. Greenwood, Mississippi
Ella Edwards, Rt. 1 Box 701½, Cruger, Mississippi
Luella Picher, Rt. 2 Box 138, Minter City, Mississippi
Mrs. Dewey C. Sanford, 1211 West Jefferson, Greenwood, Mississippi
Charlie Edwards, 112 Young Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Caroline Cavanaugh, 110 Elm, Greenwood, Mississippi
James R. Davis, Jr., 304 East Washington, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mattie B. Pilcher, 808 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Nina Waya Felts, 533 Taylor Drive, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson Baldwin, 621 East Claiborne, Greenwood, Mississippi
Woodrow Wilson Baldwin, 621 East Claiborne, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. Royce E. Strickland, 407 8th Avenue, Greenwood, Mississippi
Scott Harris, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Robert Irving, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Silas Vann, Jr., Rt. 1, Box 26, Greenwood, Mississippi
Lindsey Wright, Rt. 1, Box 42, Minter City, Mississippi
Mrs. Rufus Jackson, 404 2nd Ave North, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. C. M. Jordan, Jr., 200 Sixth Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. Bennie C. Reid, 204 Sixth Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Wiley H. Jenkins, Jr., P.O. Box 126, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Mrs. Jerry Yerkes, Minter City, Mississippi
Jerry Yerkes, Minter City, Mississippi
Miss Patricia Ann Stewart, 1210 Strong Avenue, Greenwood, Mississippi
Nancie Lee Brand, 308 Oak Street, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mar.5-12

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Mrs. T. W. White, Jr., Rt. 2 Box 86, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Paul Wilburn Clay, 905 South Blvd., Greenwood, Mississippi
Walter Davis Sherer, 218 E. Jefferson, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. Lois W. Jones, General Delivery, Money, Mississippi
Lula Mae Tabor, 209 Tate Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Teva Thomas, 517½ Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Addie Mae McGill, 420 Stephens, Greenwood, Mississippi
Ruby Harris, 414 Stephenson, Greenwood, Mississippi
Beatrice Westbrook, 421 Stephens, Greenwood, Mississippi
Minnie McCain, 406 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. S. R. Scallion, P.O. Box 263, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Johnie Williams, 419 Ash Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
John Starks, 701½ Walthall, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. G. W. Lewis, Jr., 510 Willow St., Greenwood, Mississippi
G. W. Lewis, Jr., 510 Willow St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Eddie Freeman, Route 1 Box 56A, Greenwood, Mississippi
Willie Holmes, Route 1 Box 59, Greenwood, Mississippi
Maurice M. Anderson, 1106 W. Jefferson St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Ionia Vassar, 204 Jackson St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Beatrice Cunningham, 619 Avenue K, Greenwood, Mississippi
Frank Givens, Rt. 1 Box 85, Greenwood, Mississippi
Kattie Mae Pickens, Rt. 1 Box 55A, Greenwood, Mississippi
Hattie Mae Marye, 111 West Taft St. Greenwood, Mississippi
Maggie Boyd, No. 7 McClure St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Lillie Mae Jordan, 210 Ave. G Apt. 6, Greenwood, Mississippi
Estella Bibbs, 212 Jackson St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Rebecca Smith, 615 State St. Apt. 6, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mary E. Coleman, 315 E. McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi
Almeter Nellum, 210 Jackson, Greenwood, Mississippi
Adelle Jones, 615 State St. Apt. 3, Greenwood, Mississippi
Amie Lee Coleman, Rt. 1 Box 52, Greenwood, Mississippi
Annie Miller Jones, 315 East McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi
Frank Vassar, 220 Jackson, Greenwood, Mississippi
Phillip Smith, Rt. 2 Box 171, Greenwood, Mississippi
Milton Hart Hancock, 406 W. Taft Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mary Johnson, Route 2 Box 218, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Ezekiel Binion, Rt. 2 Box 23, Minter City, Mississippi
Lizzie Johnson, Rt. 1 Box 194A, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Dennis Bevel, P.O. Box 675, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Cleveland Anderson, Rt. 2 Box 32, Minter City, Mississippi
Inell Myrick, 925 Howard, Greenwood, Mississippi

Jimmy Jeffrey, Cruger, Mississippi
Walter Buchanan, 519 Court St., Greenwood, Mississippi
James E. Rias, Route 1, Greenwood, Mississippi
Shirley McVaine Cornwall, 304 Bowie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi

Jerlene Dewannie Cornwall, 304 Bowie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi
Fannie Mae Brown, Rt. 1 Box 187, Sidon, Mississippi
Lena Bell Stigler, Rt. 3 Box 209, Greenwood, Mississippi
Roberta Harris, Rt. 3 Box 209, Greenwood, Mississippi

Hattie Mae Williams, 111 Ash Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Dorsey Walls, 313 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi

Ned Wright Jr., Route 3 Box 9, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. Fred Muller, Morgan City, Miss.
Martha Ann Saffold, RFD No. 2 Box 262, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Leonia Virginia Luckett, Gen. Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Nettie B. Strong, Gen. Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Charlie Strong, P.O. Eox 593, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Walter McCraney, Rt. 2 Box 62, Itta Bena, Mississippi
James Wilson, 618 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi

Elleyjah Weathers, 313 Long Elm Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Sallie Carthen, Route 1, Box 136, Minter City, Mississippi

Luce Dell Paynes, 712 East Avenue, Greenwood, Mississippi
Jerry Lynn Moss, Route 1, Box 56, Sidon, Mississippi
Richard W. Powell Jr., 721 Highland Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi

Forrest G. Long Jr., 204 Grand Blvd., Greenwood, Mississippi
George A. Everett Jr., 1006 Weightman St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Joe McDuffy, Rt. 2 Box 29B, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Charles Ray Higginbotham, 303 Haley Street, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Mrs. Cecil G. Ingram, Route 2, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mrs. Mike S. Bowlin, Box 62 Minter City, Mississippi

March12-19

Greenwood Commonwealth 3-12-63

Greenwood Commonwealth

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12, 1963

Leflore clips

Rotarians Hear Citizenship Speech With State Slant

Greenwood Rotarians yesterday heard a rousing talk on citizenship with a Mississippi Angle from a coon-hunting Amite Countain.

The speaker, Jerry Clower, described himself as a registered, pedigree, deepwater Mississippian.

This, said Cloer, made him eligible to speak up on the following four points that a good community citien zshoud emphasiez size.

Join your church and "make them a good hand."

Register and vote.

Serve on juries; "it's your duty.'

Clower, who was introduced by program chairman Pe[illegible] DeLoach Jr., is a field representative for Mississippi Chemical and Coastal Chemical Corporation and lives in Yazoo City.

He did his coon-hunting in County as a boy and longs to get back, Clower told the regular noon Rotary meeting at the Greenwood Leflore Hotel.'

Guests at yesterday's meeting wre W. W. Gresham, Jr. of Indianola, George Roberts, W. P. Covington, and Max Pybas of Greenwood, and Hugh Arant of Minter City.

Leflore Co. 1, 4

THE Pittsburgh Courier

America's Best Weekly

14 Pittsburgh, Pa., April 13, 1963 16 Pages Price 20c

'TRUCE' CALLED IN GREENWOOD

South Rocking From Anti-Jim Crow Drive

MANHANDLED — A Negro youth is shown being hustled off to jail by a Greenwood, Miss., policeman as he, along with other Negroes again tried to march from the Negro registration headquarters to the Leflore County Court House. He also was one of 19 marchers arrested eight blocks from the court house for trying to register to vote.

Justice Dept. Sends Agents To Eye Scene

By JAMES RUNDLES

GREENWOOD, Miss. (Special)—An uneasy calm settled over this Delta city of 30,000 whites and Negroes as a temporary "truce" was called by both sides following a series of voter-registration marches through downtown Greenwood which led to tensions, mass arrests of Negroes and finally the appearance of agents from the United States Department of Justice.

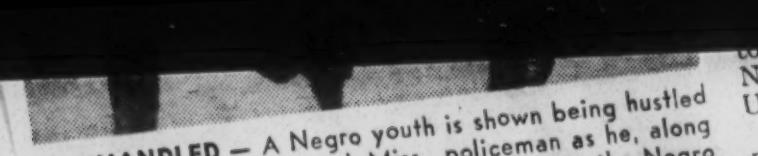
Greenwood Negroes, led by Rev. D. L. Tucker, 31-year-old AME minister; James Foreman, Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and famed comedian Dick Gregory, staged mass marches for five days into the downtown area toward the storied old Courthouse building located at Market and Howard Sts., in the heart of the city's business district.

The marchers, sometimes totalling 100 to 150 persons, were intercepted by police at temporary roadblocks set up several hundred yards from the courthouse and ordered to disperse into smaller groups of four and five or turn back. More than 20 Negroes were arrested during the demonstrations. Twelve still remained in jail late Friday evening as efforts were made by Negro leaders to raise $6,000 to be posted as bonds for the marchers who were convicted in city court.

To the casual observer entering Greenwood, it appears to be a typical easy-going little city in the Deep South.

NEGROES WHO WORK for white firms still report for work . . . this is especially true of the downtown section.

Negro shoppers are seen in downtown stores making their purchases unmolested, and the flow of traffic seems normal and unhurried.



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Negroes and finally the appearance of the United States Department of Justice.

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To the casual observer entering Greenwood, it appears to be a typical easy-going little city in the Deep South.

NEGROES WHO WORK for white firms still report for work . . . this is especially true of the downtown section.

Negro shoppers are seen in downtown stores making their purchases unmolested, and the flow of traffic seems normal and unhurried.

At night, however, you begin to feel the tensions. Few people, black or white are on Greenwood Streets after dark. In the Negro section, those who

(Continued From Page 1)

go to church meetings and club meetings usually go in groups . . . telephone lines are jammed at night . . . everyone wants to talk but very few venture out.

NEGRO LEADERS of the registration drive have not sought a boycott against white merchants in the city, but merchants are complaining about business falloffs because whites and Negroes who live in the rural areas ten . . . twenty . . . and thirty miles outside the city, and usually come into town to shop each week, have stopped coming for fear of being "caught up" in the controversy.

A series of moves by Greenwood city officials, coupled with court actions by the Justice Department brought on the temporary "agreement" between the two groups.

First, the U.S. Justice Department withdrew a petition for a preliminary injunction halting police dispersal of organized Negro marchers.

The petition was withdrawn on the grounds that eight Negroes jailed for "disorderly conduct" would be released . . . this was done.

Secondly, Police Commissioner A. B. Hammond agreed to furnish bus transportation to the Registrar's Office for Negroes if the parade type marches were called off.

Negro leaders agreed to this. Third, Police and auxiliary police dotted the line of march and photographed the participants . . . many turned away apparently fearing intimidation.

BOTH SIDES claim a victory. Robert Moses, youthful leader in the SNCC movement, told The Courier "We are trying to get people registered, and when the city agreed to furnish transportation on a day-to-day basis to the courthouse we agreed to stop walking.

"We want to get a thousand people registered. I believe that if our people walk to the courthouse in small groups they'll be intimidated.

Right now we're trying to get the police department to stop using civil defense workers from riding through the Negro neighborhoods . . . they're constantly patrollong and this is enough to upset you."

Moses added that during the last voter march cars and trucks and a fire engine suddenly appeared on the street ahead of the group. "This was a rigged attempt to prove that the walkers were blocking traffic . . . and the fire engine was thrown in to prove that we were blocking an emergency vehicle."

In continuing Moses stated that "one of our men, Landy McNair (19-year-old Jackson, Miss. youth) was arrested, and they wouldn't even let us bail him out at first, but we've been negotiating with them and now I'm pretty sure he's going to be freed."

Investigation proved that McNair had been charged with disorderly conduct. Police claim he first obeyed one order to leave the courthouse then returned and attempted to reorganize the group as they left the scene."

AN ANCHORING influence in the Greenwood Voter Drive is dynamic, young (31) Rev. D. L. Tucker.

An AME minister of ability, Rev. Tucker has exerted wide influence over Negroes throughout the Delta.

His church, Wesley Chapel, has been the scene of several mass meetings designed to inform and arouse the potential

His parsonage, along with SNCC headquarters, is the hub of activity. On Friday morning John Doar of the U.S. Justice Department, visited him for a conference. Dick Gregory, the Reverend's houseguest, was present.

Rev. Walker walks with a slight limp . . . he was bitten by a police dog during one of the marches . . . little people "drop in" for advice on what to do.

FOLLOWING A MASS meeting at the Gennis Church Friday night Dick Gregory and James Foreman announced they would soon leave the area. "We've got all we can get now" said Gregory, who had cancelled several club engagements to stay in the Delta tinder box.

"We haven't given up our rights to march or walk" Foreman said to the Courier, "We'll go down there anyway we have to go. The main thing we're going to keep on going down there until we get enough people registered then you'll see a change."

Greenwood has quieted down, but several isolated incidents denote high feelings on both sides.

Bob Moses told us of one Negro with an account in a downtown store where the owner looked up as he entered tongue lashed him for being one of the "marchers" and pointed a pistol at him demanding payment in full on the spot of his account.

ON THE WHOLE however it appears that Negroes and whites want the situation resolved peacefully, but from a visitor's objective glance at the Delta town . . . it's going to take a lot of effort to keep Greenwood green.

3/14/63

file Lecture Clip

THREE NEGROES HURT 3/14/63

Racists in Mississippi shoot up second auto

Pittsburgh Courier

THREE STUDENT Nonviolent Coordinating Committee voter registration workers were injured slightly by flying glass when their parked car was shot up in front of the Greenwood, Miss., SNCC office March 6. The shooting occurred six days after James Travis, 20-year-old SNCC field secretary, was struck in the neck when bullets riddled the car he was driving near Greenwood.

The shots in both instances came from untagged cars. Three persons have been arrested and charged with felonious assault in the Travis shooting. They have been released under $5,000 bonds.

The three injured March 6 are: Samuel Block, 23; Willie Peacock, 25, and Peggy Marye, 19. Another person in the car, Essie Broome, 24, was not hurt. James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, wired President Kennedy requesting protection. Block, who has been arrested five times in Mississippi, was arrested earlier March 6 on a reckless driving charge when he was taking Negro voter registration applicants to the registration office.

Travis is convalescing at his home in Jackson after an operation at University Hospital there. SNCC doctors reported that had the bullet penetrated a little deeper, he would have died instantly.

C-R Prober Arrested At Bus Station

A white civil rights investigator from Washington said today he was arrested here last night for refusing to leave the Negro waiting room at the bus station.

Chester F. Relyea claimed he was arrested, then released without charge by Deputy Sheriff W. W. Smith.

Smith routinely checks incoming and outgoing buses each day at the station.

The deputy was unavailable for comment this morning.

Relyea was in Greenwood several weeks ago investigating charges by Negro Sam Block that Negroes were excluded from commodity rolls in reprisal for voter registration efforts. After his investigation, Relyea told the Mississippi Advisory Commission on Civil Rights in Jackson that he and another investigator could find no proof of the charges.

Relyea, a lawyer, was in the county this time looking into shooting indicents involving the vote workers.

The investigator told Associated Press today that he arrived at the station aboard a bus and that Deputy Smith was directing whites to one door and Negroes to another.

He said he went into the Negro side and was followed by the deputy. When he refused to leave, he said, the officer told him: "you are under arrest.

Relyea told Associated Press Smith released him after making several phone calls. He added that the deputy drove him back to his hotel.

The Civil Rights investigator had checked out of his hotel this morning and couldn't be found.

He is scheduled to confer with members of the rights advisory group in Jackson next week.

Greenwood Commonwealth 3-15-63

file Leflore Clips

Atl. Jour. 3/15/63

Mississippi Told to Open Vote Records

Suff. Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., March 15 (UPI)—Voter registration records in four Mississippi counties have been ordered opened for federal inspection in a lawsuit which seeks to overturn two state voting requirements.

U.S. District Judge Harold Cox signed an order directing circuit clerks in Amite, Claiborne, Lowndes and Leflore Counties to turn over to federal investigators all records pertaining to voter registration.

Specifically mentioned in the order were "all books, documents and papers used in administering the state's constitutional interpretation test, or if the test was administered orally, all books, documents and papers used in administering the duties and obligations of citenship requirements and in testing the good moral character of the applicants . . ."

A FEDERAL suit has charged that the voter requirements asking applicants to read and interpret any section of the state constitution and to have a "good moral character" were set into the law to discriminate against Negroes.

The order also directs Gov. Ross Barnett, Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, Secretary of State Heber Lander and the State Board of Election commissioners to open state voter records to federal investigation.

Copy

Rights Panel Man Arrested; Protests Due

Atl. Jour. 3/15/63

Pub. Facilities

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission said Friday one of its staff members was arrested in Greenwood, Miss., Thursday night for refusing to use segregated facilities at a bus station.

The commission said the staff member, Chester F. Relyea, its assistant general counsel, was released after being held for about an hour.

Relyea was in Greenwood investigating complaints of voter intimidation, shootings and discrimination in the surplus food program there, the commission said.

Greenwood has been the scene of three recent shootings, the spokesman added.

RELYEA WAS arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wilbur Smith of Leflore County after he refused to obey an order to use the "white" waiting room at the bus terminal, the commission said.

While he was held at the police station, the deputy sheriff told him, Relyea reported, that some charge would be "thought up" to hold him because it was necessary that "the races be kept separate in Greenwood."

General Counsel Clyde Ferguson said formal complaints would be lodged with both the Justice Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He said the commission will continue to seek an end to "the unconstitutional and illegal practices" still existing in Mississippi."

son, Mississippi — Saturday, March 16, 1963 Mississippi Free Press 10c Per Copy

Greenwood Citizens Attempt To Register

More Gunfire Aimed At Youth; Bishop Golden Speaks Monday

Charles F. Golden, Bishop of the Methodist Church for Mississippi and several other Southern states, is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting Monday, March 18, 7:30 p.m. at the Wesley Methodist Church in Greenwood.

Golden will be the second in a series of nationally known figures to address meetings in support of voter registration in Leflore County.

Dr. John Marcel, assistant to Roy Wilkins, will speak March 25, and Rev. Martin Luther King and Michigan Congressman Charles Diggs have been invited to speak in the future.

Last week at the Christian Church over 150 people heard Rev. Merrill Lindsey, former candidate for Mississippi congressman, talk about "The Responsibility of the Negro in these Changing Times."

National Support

These noted men will speak as part of an all-out drive to register every qualified Leflore County Negro who wants to vote. Five national organizations have pledged their full support to the effort.

Voter registration workers reported that another 50 people applied to register in Greenwood last week.

Registration Classes

Two citizenship classes have begun to train 20 people to take over registration schools in Greenwood and other parts of the county.

However, many Greenwood Negroes have been intimidated by the recent shootings. March 4 the deacon of Locust Grove Church locked out Negroes who had gone there for a mass meeting.

The Mayor of Greenwood made spot appearances on television all day March 5 telling the people that outside agitators were coming to Greenwood and calling on both whites and Negroes to ignore them.

Leaders Must Be Heard

Bob Moses, who heads the voter registration project, expressed the hope that Negro leaders would come out in the open and back the program.

One day after the Mayor's statement, four young people were shot at as they parked across the street from the office of the Miss. Council of Federated Organizations.

Shotgun Blasts

Willie Peacock reported that four white men driving a 1958 light colored Dodge station wagon—with no license tags—pulled alongside their car just before midnight and blasted the left front window with a shotgun. Investigators later said that a 12 gauge shotgun had been used.

Miss Peggy Marie, Sam Block and Peacock were treated for glass cuts, but Miss Essie Broome escaped unhurt.

Police Car Seen

Police investigating the shooting said that someone inside the car must have broken the windows and shot into the house where bullets were found. Peacock told the FREE PRESS that the group had seen a police car following the car which shot at them.

The day of the shooting, 28 Negro citizens had attempted to register at the court house and 22 had succeeded in filling out forms.

Greenwood workers also reported that Monday a group of students placed bumper stickers on the cars of Broad Street High School teachers. The stickers said: "Be a first class citizen. Register and vote."

Gregory Fired, Charges Race Prejudice

NEW YORK (AP)—Negro comedian Dick Gregory has been fired by a local night club. Gregory said it was because he donated his salary to the integration dispute in Mississippi, but the club said it was because he was late for Tuesday night's show.

Gregory said he intended to sue the Galaxy Supper Club, in Queens, for breach of contract. He was in a one-week engagement.

"I guess it just bugged them that all that money was going down there," said Gregory, who was paid $6,500 a week.

But a club spokesman insisted that Gregory was fired because he showed up late.

"We went along with him Friday, Saturday and Sunday even though we were peeved," the spokesman said. "But last night we lost our entire back room. Everyone left."

The spokesman said Frank Krulik, owner of the club, has been active in civic organizations in many parts of the city, including Harlem, and "most of his closest friends are Negroes."

Gregory said he objected to the show's content. He said he told the audience that the only reason he didn't quit was because he was giving the money to the people in Mississippi.

He recently participated in voter registration drives in Greenwood, Miss.

"I've been going on at 11:30 since I started there and all of a sudden I'm told I was supposed to be there at 10:30,' he said. "The only conclusion I can draw is that the club just didn't appreciate my remarks about sending my salary to Mississippi."

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-17-63

Comic Raps Club Firing, Cites 'Gift'

New York, April 17 (AP).—Negro comedian Dick Gregory has been fired by a local night club. Gregory said it was because he donated his salary to the integration leaders in Mississippi but the club said it was because he was late for last night's show.

Gregory said he intended to sue the Galaxy Supper Club in Queens for breach of contract. He had a one-week engagement.

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But a Club spokesman insisted that Gregory was fired because he showed up late for last night's show.

"We went along with him Friday, Saturday and Sunday even though we were peeved," the spokesman said. "But last night we lost our entire back room, everyone left."

The spokesman also denied that the Club resented the comedian's gift of his salary to those supporting integration in Greenwood, Miss. He called it a "falsified statement."

Cartersville Bulletin 4-18-63

file letter

CABARET IN QUEENS DROPS DICK GREGORY

N.Y.T. 4-18-63

Dick Gregory, the comedian, was dismissed Tuesday night in the middle of a week's engagement at the Galaxy Supper Club in St. Albans, Queens.

Mr. Gregory insisted last night that the action was not related to his showing up late, as asserted by the club's management. A spokesman for the club, at 117-13 Farmers Boulevard, emphasized, however, that the comedian had been dismissed because of the loss of business that followed his "late" appearances.

Meanwhile, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, protested the incident in a telegram to Frank Krulik, co-owner of the club. He noted that Mr. Gregory had made "one of the most significant contributions to the civil-rights struggle" by his recent appearance in Greenwood, Miss., to help Negroes seeking to register and vote.

The comedian told an audience at the club Monday night thae he was donating his week's salary—$5,500—to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Mississippi.

It is now up to the American Guild of Variety Artists whether Mr. Gregory is entitled to the $5,500.

file to Clare

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1963.

Southerners Assail Mississippi Aid Cut Move

But Douglas Warns of States That 'Flout the Law'

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI) — Southern Senators challenged today a proposal of the Civil Rights Commission under which President Kennedy would consider cutting off Federal funds for Mississippi because of racial disorders there.

The denunciation of yesterday's proposal foreshadowed a fight later this session against the President's recommendation that the commission be given greater powers and its life be extended beyond the present November expiration date.

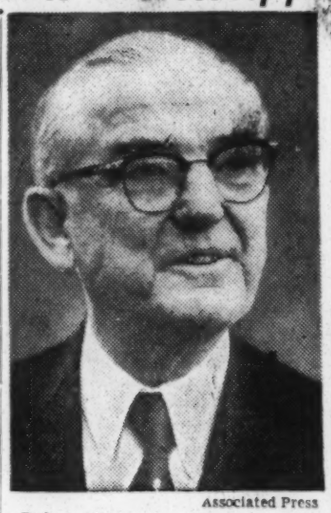
On the other hand, Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, said he felt that "our Southern friends" could continue to "flout the law and the Constitution and, at the same time, get all the favors of the national government."

Senator John Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, said the "presumptuous and utterly ridiculous" statement by the commission was "proof positive that the commission should be permitted to die its long-awaited natural death later this year."

'Meddling of Busybodies'

"Its report regarding the State of Mississippi is but the latest example of the repeated meddling of busybodies acting beyond their assigned mission and purpose," he said in a statement.

Senator Douglas told a Columbia Broadcasting Company television interviewer that the commission had recommended "careful consideration" of a cut off in grants and that he did not favor passing judgment now.



Associated Press

John Stennis, Democratic Senator from Mississippi.

But citing reports of "brutal" acts of discrimination, he said it was clear that Mississippi's governor and law enforcement officials had not observed the equal rights and voting rights guarantees of the 14th and 15th Amendments.

If such acts continued, he said, there will have to be some way of "bringing recalcitrant local officials, who refuse to obey the Constitution, to order."

Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called the commission's proposal "the most monstrous libel that has ever been levelled against a state in this union." He called on the commission to direct its attention to the District of Columbia.

Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, challenged the constitutionality of any attempt by the President to act on his own to cut off funds for Mississippi. He said "our form of Federal union is gone" if the President could take such action.

Stennis Calls Commission's Plan 'Utterly Ridiculous'

Senator John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, called the commission's recommendation "absolutely ridiculous." He said he hoped the executive department would disregard it because it was "completely contrary to the intent of Congress and doesn't seem to represent clear thinking."

The commission told the President in a report Tuesday that the time had come to crack down unless Mississippi moved quickly to end shootings, jailings, bombings and the denial of constitutional rights for Negroes.

It said each week brought fresh evidence of the danger of a complete breakdown of law and order in the state.

Constitutionality Questioned

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP — Senator Samuel J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, charged that the civil rights commission's plan "ignores the system of constitution government we have in the United States."

"All of the grants of money to any states in the union are made under the acts of Congress, which specifies terms and conditions upon which the grants are made," he said, and continued:

"The President of the United States has no legislative power and therefore no power to add any additional conditions or terms to the acts of Congress in providing for these grants."

FEAR SAID TO SLOW BIRTH CONTROL AID

Rockefeller's Brother Sees Goldwater Backed in South

Special to The New York Times

'First Complaint'— Greenwood Commonwealth 3-18-63

Sheriff Slams Civil Rights Prober In 'Arrest' Incident

Sheriff John Ed Cothron charged Saturday night that a civil rights investigator from Washington was trying to create an incident when he arrived at the Greyhound Bus station here Thursday.

Cothron said that he had investigated the assertion by Chester F. Reylea, white Civil Rights investigator from Washington that his rights were violated when he allegedly was arrested at the Greenwood Greyhound Bus station by deputy sheriff W. W. Smith.

Cothron stated: "During the past three weeks this county has been the focal point for racial agitators from other states and law enforcement officers in the county have received a number of letters and telegrams demanding police protection for Negro voter registration workers arriving from other states."

The sheriff said he instructed his deputies to check points of public interest for the purpose of keeping a careful surveillance for suspicious persons who might cause trouble and strife between the races.

"In carrying out these duties deputy W. W. Smith was routinely checking incoming passengers at the Greenwood bus station on the night of March 14 when Reylea arrived on a bus from Clarksdale, Miss," the sheriff said.

Cothron continued: "Reylea had been in Greenwood since March 12, but did not inform the sheriff's office of his identity or that he was investigating possible Civil Rights violations.

"At the time of the bus station incident Reylea was actually registered at a Greenwood hotel and was certainly not an interstate bus passenger.

"It appears that Reylea went to Clarksdale from Greenwood for the express purpose of returning to Greenwood on a Greyhound Bus and creating the incident," Cothron added.

"When Reylea arrived in Greenwood he departed from the bus and immediately proceeded to a place in the bus station where a crowd of Negroes had congregated. His actions aroused the suspicion of deputy sheriff Smith who did not know Reylea and deputy Smith thereupon removed Reylea from the bus station in order to prevent possible trouble and to obtain his identity.

producing racial incidents, hampers local law enforcement officers in the performance of their duty, increases the possibilities of race trouble and causes missunderstanding and confusion.

"The only complaint of any civil rights violation received by me during my tenure of office and arising out of incoming and outgoing passengers at the bus station is the complaint of Reylea, a paid worker of the Civil Rights Commission who apparently traveled to the bus station for the express purpose of creating the incident of which he now complains, " Cothron said.

"When the identity of Reylea was established he was released without charge and requested to conduct himself so that he would not cause or contribute to any racial trouble or indicent.

"Reylea stated he would not promise to concuct himself in the manner requested," Cothron said.

The sheriff added: "I will continue to attempt to provide adequate protection for all the people of Leflore County, but acts of this nature, apparently designed and executed for the purpose of

Mississippi In Brief— LeFlore Cty

~~Greenwood~~ Commonwealth 3-19-63

Stennis Brands Negro Group Publicity Seekers, Shuns Them

WASHINGTON (AP) — About 30 white and Negro students who tried to protest to Mississippi's U.S. senators here Monday were rebuffed and dispersed.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., later said the demonstration was a "publicity stunt." Stennis said the students had advised the press in advance, and "they even had a photographer along."

Stanley Wise of Washington, a Howard University student, said they wished to protest to Stennis and Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., about the shooting in Greenwood, Miss., of James Travis.

Travis claims he was wounded while trying to get Negroes to register to vote in Leflore County

When the students converged on the Senate Office Building, Eastland's aides told them that Eastland was in Mississippi. Stennis sent word through an aide that he would not see the group.

Later, Stennis said at the time the group tried to see him he was in conference with Mayor John Scafide and City Commissioner J. C. Glover of Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Wise said the group also wanted to protest the shutting off of surplus foods in Leflore County and other areas in Mississippi, and to protest other alleged violence directed at Negroes.

Wise said he was chairman of the Non-Violent Action Committee, affiliated with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, a national organization.

After being rebuffed at the senatorial offices and ordered by police to clear the corridors, the group said they would picket the senators' homes and would return to Capitol Hill every day this week in an effort to meet with one or both the Mississippi senators.

can colonists before the Revolutionary War.

He said if he were bringing an indictment against the Kennedys, he would use the same wording in the Declaration of Independence criticizing the King's actions against the colonists.

Atla Const.

Kennedy Prodded On Bias Penalty

4-19-63

file folder

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bipartisan group of senators kicked off Thursday an effort to prod the administration and Congress into cutting off funds from any state which permits racial discrimination.

Such action was recommended Tuesday by the Civil Rights Commission, which singled out Mississippi. Some Southern senators have predicted that Congress will not even consider such a "preposterous" idea, as they called it.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., told newsmen he will introduce legislation to permit withholding funds in programs where the agencies in charge feel they do not have such authority. He said he has written the agencies asking them for their views.

If the agencies feel they do have the authority now, Hart said, he wants them to tell him why they haven't exercised it.

On the Senate floor, a number of speeches was led off by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y. He requested that President John F. Kennedy issue an executive order requiring all federal agencies to insist upon nondiscrimination whenever any federal money is involved.

Southern senators, who have said Kennedy has no authority to withhold funds from any state because this is a province for Congress to decide, made no immediate reply. The token Senate session was attended by few members.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, of California, Republican whip and acting leader, agreed with Keating that the Constitution is part of "every one of our enactments" and racial discrimination is barred by the Constitution.

Leflore Clips

J.M.

Atl. Con. 3/21/63

Mississippi County Bows, Resumes Welfare Food

Suff. Miss.

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—LeFlore County officials said Wednesday they bowed to federal pressure and agreed to resume a full-scale surplus food distribution program for one month.

The county board of supervisors said in a statement that representatives of the Agriculture department handed the county demands Tuesday to resume the program at government expense or have the government take over food distribution.

The board said it "was confronted with the proposition of accepting the offer of the Department of Agriculture to permit it—the board—to make the distribution at the sole expense of the federal government or to decline and subject the people of Leflore County to an invasion of federal agents and probably marshals."

An Agriculture department spokesman said in Washington, however, "They—the board—indicated, as they always have claimed, that they did not have the funds for this, and if the funds were provided, they would do it."

The spokesman indicated the cost at about $15,000.

The county charged the distribution program was unnecessary and the government contended it was.

Since the county decided to distribute surplus foods only to those certified as needy by the Welfare department, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has charged the action was in retaliation for efforts to register Negroes as voters. The committee began collecting food for distribution in the county.

During the controversy, two groups of committee workers have been targets of shots and one was wounded by .45-caliber bullets.

The FBI and Civil Rights Commission have investigated.

Leflore County

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MISSISSIPPI EDITION

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1963

PAGES 27 TO 46

ON THE MOVE—Officer Jack Switzer, with his trained German shepherd, was in the vanguard of Greenwood, Miss., policemen who dispersed a group of Negroes as they marched through Greenwood's business section yesterday from the Leflore County Courthouse, where some of them took voter registration tests.

—Staff Photo by Barney Sellers

FOLLOWING THE LEADER — Rev. D. L. Tucker, pastor of a Greenwood Negro Methodist church, led the Negroes as they formed a line of march from the Leflore County Courthouse. At a mass meeting of about 400 the previous night at his church, Rev. Tucker had urged the Negroes to march yesterday.

LAW'S STRONG ARM—Riot helmet-wearing auxiliary police assisted Greenwood's regular police in dispersing the marching Negroes and keeping order. The marching Negroes scattered without incident.

(Story on Page One)

Pressured Supervisors Vote For Commodities

This Was A Time To Resist

At an unheralded and hurriedly called meeting yesterday the Leflore County board of supervisors voted to surrender one of its prerogatives to the federal government.

The meeting was called at the behest of State Welfare Commissioner Fred Ross of Jackson who today refuses to comment on the meeting except to say that he "cooperates" with individual boards of supervisors in the state in welfare matters.

Also at the meeting were two U. S. Department of Agriculture officials, one out of Washington and one out of Atlanta.

In effect the USDA told Leflore County to furnish commodities to the masses of Welfare Cheats or "we will do it for you."

What the Commonwealth wants to know is why the Board didn't tell the USDA and State Welfare Commissioner Fred Ross to distribute the commodities direct if they wanted to, "but our original decision stands."?

Yesterday was the second time that Welfare Commissioner Fred Ross has come into Leflore County sticking his nose into business better left to local people. The first, you remember, was when CBS carried on national news an interview from a white family which wasn't able to get commodities here this year either.

This morning Mrs. Hermine Copeland, director of the County Welfare Department, who attended the meeting for the last few minutes, refused to tell the people anything about the department's position in the matter.

She wouldn't say how many people were given the commodities last year or whether the procedure for the enforced distribution will be changed from last year's policies.

Ross refused to agree that anything had been forced on the county saying that the program is strictly voluntary with the counties involved. When asked why then Leflore wasn't permitted to stay out of the program his comment was that stock-in-trade of the professional doler "no comment."

In other words, dole officials have cooperated with the federal government to apply pressure to the county board of supervisors and now refuses to be involved in the matter further. That is for the supervisors to worry about, of course, but we thought we'd give Welfare officials a chance to reveal their role in the matter.

It may be that the people of Mississippi might want to consider getting out of the welfare business altogether, because nowhere do the strings attached to federal money show up clearer than in that particular area which has become strictly an activity of the government, divorced entirely from the control of the people.

The supervisors take the position that they are saving Leflore County from an invasion of federal marshals.

This, they say, justifies a vote to go back into the program for 30 full days at a time when all other Mississippi counties in the program from the start will be getting out of it.

Can anyone fail to see the political strings that have been pulled from Washington? Who is going to believe that Leflore County runs its own affairs now?

It is argued that the reason for getting out of it was that the board of supervisors couldn't afford to spend the local money involved and that now the federal government is going to spend it for us.

Again we say that the money has come at a time when the need, if there was such great need, is dissolving because of increased labor opportunities with the coming of spring.

This tends to prove that a naked political sword from the Kennedy arsenal in Washington has flashed into Leflore County to encourage the groups of racial agitators now operating here, and the move had nothing to do with the welfare of any people of the county.

This was a time when resistance would have been not only morally right, but easy to defend.

The power move by the federal government should have been resisted.

(T. W.)

Do It Or Else,, Agriculture Officials Tell The County

The Leflore County Board of Supervisors did a turn about yesterday on the question of commodities and voted to go along with the federal government on the large program for one month.

The Board, in a statement, said its decision was based on the fact that if it had refused to go along with the program the federal government would move in and do it for them.

Board members said they felt it would be far better to have the program under their control than to surrender the control of the program to the federal government.

Under the agreement reached yesterday by the Board with James A. Hutchins Jr., deputy director of the distribution branch of the United States Department of Agriculture and Russell H. James, area field superintendent of Atlanta and Fred Ross, state director of Public Welfare, the federal government will pay for the entire cost of giving the commodities for the month of April.

The agreement yesterday was for a one time program, however, the federal people could not promise what would happen this fall.

Last year over 26,000 people received commodities in Leflore County. Out of this number 5,000 are still at this time receiving them under the program. The remaining 21,000 were taken off the rolls when the Board after a public meeting voted not to enter the large program because of the financial burden it placed upon the county.

During the previous years when the county did take part in the program workers at the commodity distribution point were furnished by the county from the County Farm, truck drivers and road workers.

However, it was disclosed this morning that the federal people had given the board of supervisors the authority to hire the necessary personnel for the distribution during April and this cost will also be borne by the federal government.

Before making a decision on the question of commodities last fall the supervisors called for a public meeting at which time the question of distribution commodities was discussed. At this meeting a vote was taken and it was the sentiment of those attending that Leflore County should not enter the large commodity program.

Since this decision was made the county has been harrassed by Negro agitators from within and without the state. Food was collected in Chicago and other northern cities for what the professional Negro agitators called "The starving people of Leflore County."

Members of the Board of Supervisors said they made the decision to go ahead with the program because they feared the federal government would move into the area with troops and marshals. However, it was learned that the USDA officials stated only that they would take over the program if the county refused to go along on a voluntary basis.

It was also disclosed this morning that the old rules will be used in certifying the persons to receive the commodities in April. One member of the board said because of the speed of the program, it will be impossible to use the new rules for April.

"The old rules and old certifications will be used and brought up to date," he said.

Another member of the board said it appeared from the way the proposal was made at the meeting yesterday the machinery for the direct federal program was alrealy set up and that if the county refused, the government was ready to move in.

The Board's Statement

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is ... of Supervisors refused to accept the proposal of the Department

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The Board's Statement

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is the full statement of the Leflore County board of supervisors in regard to yesterday's decision to go back into the full commodity program for a period of one month at U. S. Department of Agriculture expense.

STATEMENT

Yesterday morning the Board of Supervisors of Leflore County, Mississippi, was called into session at the request of Mr. Fred Ross, Commissioner, State Department of Public Welfare, to hear a proposal by the Department of Agriculture in Washington to reinstate the distribution of surplus food commodities on the expanded program which was stopped by the Board in September, 1962, on account of the financial inability of the Board to continue the same, and because the program was unnecessary.

Accompanying Mr. Ross were Mr. James Hutchins, Jr., Deputy Director of the Distribution Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and Mr. Russell H. James, Area Field Supervisor of the Department from Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Hutchins stated that he had been sent to Leflore County, Mississippi by the Department of Agriculture to request the Board of Supervisiors to reinstate the distribution of commodities on the expanded program for one additional month only at the sole expense of the Federal Government. In discussing this proposal, the Board of Supervisors stated that in their opinion there was no actual need for food distribution other than that now being carried out through the Welfare Department. Mr. Hutchins stated that the Department of Justice had reported to the Department of Agriculture that its agents had found need for surplus food. The Board of Supervisors replied that this report was most likely made by professional agitators who had issued public releases that many Negroes were starving and hungry in the county. This, the Board branded as utterly false and repudiated any such statements.

Mr. Hutchins was asked by a member of the board, if the Board of Supervisors refused to accept the proposal of the Department of Agriculture what would be the result. He very frankly stated that the Federal Government would move in, take charge of the program and distribute the commodities whether the Board of Supervisors agreed to it or not. The Board, therefore, was confronted with the proposition of accepting the offer of the Department of Agriculture to permit it to make the distribution at the sole expense of the Federal Government or to decline and subject the people of Leflore County, Mississippi to an invasion by Federal Agents and probably marshals. Under this direct statement by Mr. Hutchins, that the Federal Government would by force distribute the commodities, the Board reluctantly yielded and agreed to administer the commodity program for an additional month even though the Board is of the opinion that it is unnecessary and will have adverse effect upon the economy of the county and its general welfare.

The Board of Supervisors calls upon all citizens of the county to cooperate in its action in being forced to make this decision and assures its citizens that it was done only in order to prevent Leflore County, Mississippi, and its citizens from being subjected to the ruthless invasion by Federal Agents.

The Board directs attention to the citizens and taxpayers not only of the State of Mississippi, but the entire nation of the unnecessary use of public funds for political domination by the present administration and urges all to join with the Board in resisting such forceful measures.

LEFLORE COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI
BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS

Atlanta Constitution 3-21-63

Mississippi County Bows, Resumes Welfare Food

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During the controversy, two groups of committee workers have been targets of shots and one was wounded by .45-caliber bullets.

The FBI and Civil Rights Commission have investigated.

Had taken seat in bus terminal

(Special to the AFRO)

GREENWOOD, Miss. — When Chester F. Relyea sought to learn "is it true what they say about Dixie," he found out quickly.

It is.

Mr. Relyea, an assistant to Clarence Clyde Ferguson, general counsel for the Civil Rights Commission, was in Greenwood to investigate complaints that vote-registration workers were shot, colored citizens were intimidated to keep them from voting and that Mississippi scrapped its part in the federal surplus foods distribution program for fear that colored persons would get some.

* * *

MR. RELYEA sought to talk with a local colored man who was sitting in the jimcrow waiting room at the bus station. (Despite the 18-month-old order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, local waiting rooms are still segregated.)

When LeFlore County Deputy Sheriff Eilbur Smith ordered him to move to the "white" waiting room, Mr. Relyea refused. Deputy Smith arrested the civil rights prober and took him to the county jail.

He told him he would "think up" some charge to hold him on because a way must be found to keep "the races separate in Greenwood."

* * *

MR. FERGUSON was furious over the arrest of his assistant. He said the commission would "vigorously seek every remedy to put and end to such unconstitutional and illegal practices still existing in Mississippi."

The brilliant general counsel, on leave from his law professorship at Rutgers University, sent formal complaints to both the Justice Department and to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He followed up the formal notices with personal huddles over the weekend.

* * *

JAILING MR. RELYEA was the latest act of rebellion by Mississippi where federal statutes and regulations are concerned.

On three separate instances, vote - registration workers of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee have been fired on — once with a machine gun.

James Travis, a 20-year-old native of Jackson, Miss., was seriously wounded when terrorists fired into a car he occupied with three other registration workers.

The next week, three other workers were injured by shattering glass when the

(Continued on Page 2)

terrorists shot up another car.

So far, there have been only three arrests and no convictions of the terrorists.

DESPITE THE threat of sudden death, the SNCC and allied organiations are continuing their intensified drive to get colored citizens regis-

The AFRO-American 3-23-63

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Cooperating with the SNCC in the drive are the NAACP, CORE, the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference of Christian Leadership headed by Dr. Martin Luther King.

At the same time, the drive continues on a nationwide basis to send food, clothing and economic aid to the victims of a massive economic squeeze put on colored Mississippians.

Aaron Henry Mississippi NAACP president, heads the Mississippi Council of Federated Organiations which is supervising the distribution of food, clothes and money to the needy.

He received last week a check for $1,000 from the NAACP to help meet current needs.

THE AMERICAN Civil Liberties Union urged Attorney General Robert Kennedy to defend the rights of Mississippians and the vote registration workers more vigorously.

"Stern measures" are needed, the ACLU said, because "the situation in Mississippi has so deteriorated and presents so little promise of improving. . ."

The ACLU said further, "It is common knowledge to all of us engaged in civil liberties and civil rights work, and to the nation at large, that the denial of constitutional rights to colored persons in Mississippi, as well as other parts to the deep south, is compounded by ruthless oppression of any activity — activity guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments — to relieve that oppression."

The Afro-American 3'

file
Jefferson County
4-25-63
047.

MISSISSIPPI HAILS ITS AID TO NEGROES

State's 'Sacrifices' Are Not Appreciated, Official Says

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Mississippi's state welfare commissioner said today that the white residents of his state paid almost all the taxes, spent more on Negroes than on whites and still "receive, only national ridicule and abuse."

Commissioner Fred A. Ross, in a paper presented to the policy committee of the American Public Welfare Association, went on:

"The question arises as to how much longer the white population of Mississippi will consent to be taxed and drained of its sustenance for the benefit of a race, and a nation, which shows no appreciation for their sacrifices."

"It is not unreasonable to predict," he declared, "that public schools in Mississippi will be abolished, and it will be done sooner than we think."

Comments on Rights Plan

Withdrawal of Federal funds to orce Mississippi to dafeat guard Negro rights, as recommended last week by the Federal Civil Rights Commission, would hurt more Negroes than whites, Mr. Ross said.

In his department, where Federal aid provides about three-fourths of the funds, Mr. Ross said, 79.07 per cent of the money for aid to dependent children goes to Negroes, 20.4 per cent to whites and 0.46 per cent to Indians or other nationalities.

He cited similar figures for other phases of the welfare program.

In the public schools, the commissioner said, "63 per cent of the state's funds is being spent for Negro classrooms, although they constitute less than 45 per cent of the state's population."

Notes Teaching Salaries

However, he noted that a census in the school year of 1961-62 showed 329,215 white children and 337,871 Negro children.

In the same year, Mr. Ross said, teachers in white schools received $40,601,189 in salaries and Negro teachers were paid $25,107,469.

For almost two years ended June 30, 1961, he said, Mississippi spent $377,877 for charity white patients in private hospitals and $662,952 for charity Negro patients.

He said white persons owned 90 per cent of the real and personal property on tax rolls and, therefore, paid 90 per cent of the real estate taxes.

"The undisputed facts are that the white population of Mississippi give, monthly and yearly, more money, goods and services to the members of the Negro race than do the white people of any other state in the United States when the comparable ability to pay taxes is considered," he declared.

GREENWOOD COMMONWEALTH, GREENWOOD, MISS MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25, 1963

file Lyflare clips

New Steel Process

U. S. Steel's development of a continuous casting process is an excellent example of how industry should react to competition and narrowing profit margins. This is the classic approach — to cut costs by making production faster and more efficient. It is an approach that makes far better sense than raising prices.

This is particularly true when, as is the case in the steel industry, the pressure of foreign competition is rising. Such competition, armed with the weapon of cheaper labor, cannot be dealt with by increasing prices; there must, instead, be a reduction in costs.

The prospect of major cost reduction, coupled with product improvement, is what makes the new continuous casting process exciting. As Chairman Roger M. Blough of U. S. Steel puts it in the company's annual report to stockholders, "Less than an hour is required to transform molten steel into high quality slabs ready for further processing, while in contrast the equivalent conventional processing requires many hours or, more frequently, days." The advantage of this is obvious.

There are other advantages. Blough says that once the experimental process is put into operation less capital will be required for sites and facilities. This is of particular importance to the steel industry, which has many billions of dollars tied up in plant and equipment.

Steel from abroad is not the only product that has made gains at the expense of American steel .Rival materials produced in this country — aluminum, concrete, glass, plastics — also have encroached on steel's traditional markets.

It is good to see U. S. Steel launching a competitive comeback based on improved methods. To the extent that it gave impetus to this development, the President's crackdown on price increases may have been a blessing in disguise.

file future clips

J.M.

Atl. Jour. 3/25/63
V+I - South

SNCC Demands Troops As Negro Lists Burn

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 24 — Fire broke out late Sunday night in the Greenwood office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. A SNCC official charged it was set in retaliation for the vote registration drive the organization is conducting among Negroes.

Sam Block, 23-year-old Negro field secretary for SNCC here, said four Negroes spotted two white men running away from the area just before the fire was discovered.

Block said all of his vote registration material, including lists of persons SNCC had tried to register, were destroyed along with some office equipment.

The offices were empty when the fire broke out. There was no immediate estimate of damage.

MEANWHILE, SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman demanded federal troops be sent to Greenwood "to protect local citizens from shootings and arson attempts."

The fire was brought under control quickly by the Greenwood Fire Department, which had fire units battling a blaze at a nearby pressing shop when the fire at the SNCC office was reported.

Assistant Fire Chief L. C. Sheppard said the fire started in the [illegible] office of three rooms used by the SNCC in a building which also contained a clothes pressing shop and private residential quarters. Firemen got the call at 11:45 p.m.

Sheppard said his department had not determined the cause of the fire. An investigation was started.

He declined immediate comment on Block's charge that the fire was deliberately set.

Jackson Clarion-Ledger 3-26-63 p. 1

Fire Probe Pressed By Police, FBI

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has joined the investigation of the fire Sunday night at the Student Non-Violent coordinating Committee offices.

FBI agents moved into the case yesterday as the State Fire Marshall's office and the police pressed forward their investiga ion.

During yesterday afternoon a ,number of witnesses were questioned by the police about the fire, but this mcrning they reported there were no new developments in the case.

Sam Block, Negro field secretary for SNCC, claimed late Sunday night that the offices had been broken into and fire started. Block said it was a reprisal for the SNCC voter registration work in the county.

Police and others investigating the case said they could find no evidence that the building had been boken into. James Campbell, Negro owner of the building said SNCC had been given until today to vacate the offices.

Campbell said yesterday he rented the group the offices thinking they were going to use them for living quarters, but when he found out what was happening there he requested they leave.

Campbell said he has been trying for two weeks to get the SNCC people out of the building.

Federal authorities moved into the case after James Forman,head of SNCC, sent a telegram to the president requesting federal troops

APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION

Nancy Brown, P. O. Box 576, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Birtha Lattmore, Route 1, Box 90, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Emma Moy, RFD 1, Box 91, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Tom A. Harris, 221 Young St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. George Vince Conner,, P. O. Box 445, Sidon, Mississippi.
Ida Mae Gibson, 608 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Emma Shaw, Rt. 1, Box 422, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Murphy Sago, Rt. 1, Box 426, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Mary Annie Winters, Rt. 1, Box 427, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Charlie Hill, P.O. Box 543, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Chris Fisher, 115 West Percy, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Otis Myrick, 824 Dixie Lane Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Edna Lee Jones, 210 Oak Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Bessie Lee Butcher, 206 Avenue H, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Abbie Smith, Rt. 1, Box 34, Minter City, Mississippi.
Fannie Lee Parker, Rt. 1, Box 34, Minter City, Mississippi.
Rachel Martin, 114 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mable L. Turner, 306 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Flieszella Strong, P.O. Box 593, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Rosie Stanback, Rt. 1, Box 180, Schlater, Mississippi.
Mary Cathryn Strong, P.O. Box 593, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Lillie B. Jeems, Rt. 2, Box 352D, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Perlia Mae Stinson, Gen. Del., Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Carrie Davis, 221 East Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Lulie B. Mayes, 918 Howard St., Greenwood, Missisbsippi.
Sallie Sims, 616 Avenue M, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Harris, 306 W. McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Vestoria Lawrence, Route 2, Box 40, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Luce Dell Paynes, 712 East Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Minnie Ola Wright, 909 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mae Bell Wins, 114½ West Gibbs, Greenwood, Mississipui.
Canary Bolden, 101 Oak Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Ozie B. Stanley, 809 Fulton Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Ruth M. Brown, Rt. 1, Box 319, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Lorenzro Robinson, 500B Avenue A, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Manie Ola Brigges, Rt. 1, Box 274, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Warren Russell, 405 Pelican, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rosell Smith, Route 2, Box 270, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Julia Hunt, 423 Rear Avenue G, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Irain Hendrix, Route 2, Box 41, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Emmer Lue Cobbion, Route 2, Box 41, Greenwood, Mississippi
Joe Jackson, 417 Stevenson St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Joe Crie, 312 Pelican St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Naomi Myers, 333 Noel Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Emma T. Hodges, 111 W. Scott St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Willie Bass, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Silas Hunt, Rt. 2, Box 32, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Jimmie Lee Collins, Route 2, Box 240, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Frank Simon, 414 Walker's Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Bill Sutherland, Route 1, Box 273, Schlater, Mississippi.
Crist Devine, 316 Young St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Hattie Hope, Rt. 3, Box 59, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Margrat Williams, Rt. 3, Box 45, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Josephine Weathers, 921 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Ethel Lee Adams, 201 Vardaman Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Clara Mae Reynolds, 402½ State Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Claudia Evans, 404½ State Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Ed Bell, 209 Vardaman Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Willie Gilmore, 216 McNeal Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Minnie Lee Wright, 305 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Annie Lee Brown, Route 3, Box 43, Greenwood, Mississip:pi.
Mary Phillips, Route 1, Box 126, Schlater, Mississippi.
J. T. Terry, General Delivery, Money, Mississippi.
Lawrence Nichols, Route 1, Box 108, Schlater, Mississippi.
George Tribbett, Gen. Del. Money, Mississippi.
Anna Holt, Route 3, Box 59, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Josephine Hodges, 207 McLaurin St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mattie Mae Askew, 212½ Palace St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Charlene Osborne, 312 Jackson Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Blanche Mae Simmons, 310 Jackson Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rosie Lee Vassar, 200 Jackson Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
L. D. Ousley, Route 1, Box 439, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
John Coleman, Route 1, Box 439, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Cora Sanders, 110 Johnson Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Nathaniel Coleman, Route 1, Box 447, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Mattie Purnell, RFD 3, Box 40, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Essie B. Love, Route 3, Box 40, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Christine Anderson, Route 2, Box 103, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Lillie Porter, 1203 Holloway, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mattie B. Robison, 330 Short Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Claude Harris, 403 Steavenson, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Edna Pearl Booker, Route 2, Box 47, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Allie Lee Gardner, Route 1, Box 55A, Greenwood, Mississippi.
John B. Amos, 912 Main Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Essie Mae Amos, 912 Main Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Iguster Parker, 910 Burkhalter Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Victoria Dorsey, 224 Williams Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Robert Coleman, 700 Avenue L, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Levi Davis, 607 Avenue N, Greenwood, Missjssippi.
Lucinda Davis, 217 Williams Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mozelle Wilkins, 223 Williams Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Walter Johnson, 709 Cotton Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Homer Rogers, 320 Noel Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Charlie Young Vaughn, 206 W. Gibbs, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Willie Lee Journey, 717 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Arthur Jones, 402 Rear Jackson, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Willie D. Boyd, 414 Williams Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Nicy Williams, 1011 Roosevelt Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mamie Harris, 1211 Holloway Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Doreather M. Loggins, P.O. Box 549 Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Mozella McIntush, Rt. 1, Box 439, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Emanuel Atkins, 209 West Stone, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Theodore Brown, 420 McGee St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Lena Barcus, 715 Rear Fulton Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mattie Weathers, 313 Long Young, Greenwood, Mississippi.
William Campbell, Rt. 3, Box 387, Greenwood, Mississippi.
J. W. Ross, Rt. 2, Box 94, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Ben Silas, Rt. 2, Box 271, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Willie Mae Silas, Rt. 2, Box 271, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Annie B. Williams, Rt. 2, Box 30½, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Williem Henry McGee, 202 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rosie Lee Williams, 241 Freedom St., Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Mrs. Hinds V. D. Westerfield, Rt. 1, Box 57, Sidon, Mississippi.
Mary Ann Branch, 733 Carrollton

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Marget Truss, P.O. Box 624, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Rebecca Harrington, 1215 E. Stone St., Greenwood, Mississippi
John Henry Smith, 1102 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississsippi
Millie Bell, 702 Ave G, Greenwood, Mississippi
Ada Mae Davis, Route 2 Box 52A, Greenwood, Mississippi
Jessie Crain, Route 3 Box 209, Greenwood, Mississippi
Elnora Howard, General Delivery,, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Bobbie Nell Maggett, Rt. 3 Box 222-B, Greenwood, Mississippi
Elnoria House, Route 3 Box 209, Greenwood, Mississippi
Jerry House, Route 3 Box 209, Greenwood, Mississippi
Rebecca Crain, Route 3 Box 209, Greenwood, Mississippi
Dock Cook, 309 McCain Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Ida Bell Ford, 313 West Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi
Lillie Mae Wiggins, Route 1 Box 56A Greenwood, Mississippi
Rev. Charles Biles, Route 1 Box 83A Minter City, Mississippi
Tom Miller, Route 1 Box 44, Schlater, Mississippi
Rosie Mae Vassar Love, Rt. 1 Box 422, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Ella Wee Meeks, Rt. 1 Box 422, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Leslie Rogers, 208 Ave I, Greenwood, Mississippi
Lou Winnie Rogers, 208 Ave I, Greenwood, Mississippi
Velma Hazzard, 707 Ave F, Greenwood, Mississippi
Luevinia Perkins, 204 Ave I, Greenwood, Mississippi
Elmira Branch, 1108 Broad, St. Greenwood, Mississippi
Fannie Jones, 717 Ave N., Greenwood, Mississippi
Alberta Burch, 318 Short Elm St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Viola Hunter, 618 Ave I, Greenwood, Mississippi
Sam Johnson, 215 Elm St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Annie Mae King, 707 Walthall Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Mary Lee Lane, 2141 Avenue H, Greenwood, Mississippi
Katherine Austin, 310 Elm Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Lloyd Henry Kimbrough, 605 Lamar, Itta Bena, Mississippi
Sidney Phillip Moore, Route 1 Box 326, Greenwood, Mississippi
Sarah Haynes, 319 Elm Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Willie Sanders, 216 Short I, Greenwood, Mississippi
Harold Lloyd Odem, %Rufus Freeman, Greenwood, Mississippi
Ruby Lee Hawthorne, 408 West Gibbs Greenwood, Mississippi
Jessie Mae Brown, 593 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi
Eddie Lee Lane, 214 Avenue H, Greenwood, Mississippi
Dorothy Ann Childress, 413 Avenue A, Greenwood, Mississippi
Ueary Phillips, 304 Long Elm, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mar.19-26

S tudent
N onviolent
C oordinating
C ommittee

file Leflore Clips

NEWS

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NIGHTRIDERS ATTACK GREENWOOD NEGRO'S HOUSE

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 27 -- A midnight shotgun attack last night on the home of Dewey Greene, Sr. -- father of the second Negro to try to enter the University of Mississippi -- was protested strongly by Charles McDew, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, today.

McDew wired Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy:

> These nighttime attacks on our staff and on Greenwood citizens must be stopped. We urge you to act immediately to insure the safety of all citizens in Mississippi, particularly those active in voter registration.

McDew also protested the shooting to Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett:

> Last night, nightriders attacked the home of a Greenwood citizen. The lawlessness in your state cannot be tolerated any longer. We urge you to use your executive powers to guarantee the safety of all citizens in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Last night about midnight, George Greene, a Greenwood high school student who has been working closely with SNCC's voter registration drive here, was driven home and immediately after he entered the house, two shotgun blasts shattered the front door and bedroom window. No one was injured.

Greene's eldest son, Dewey, Jr. is petitioning the Federal Court to enter Ole Miss.

Robert Moses, director of SNCC's statewide voter registration program, said early this morning that the shooting might have been an attempt to intimidate George Green from working with the voter drive.

Green said, "I do not intend to stop my work with SNCC until all Negroes are registered to vote in Leflore County."

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file folder

Police Halt Negro March

24 Jan 3/27/63

Dog Used to Halt Delta Push; Vote Leaders From Atlanta Held

Left Meac.

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 27 (UPI)—An estimated 100 Negroes on their way to register to vote were scattered Wednesday by police and another group of Negroes that gathered at the Leflore County Courthouse was dispersed when a white crowd gathered.

Eleven Negroes were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to obey police orders to move on.

Police said about 50 Negroes gathered on the courthouse steps after the first group was dispersed in the streets by police using a police dog and backed up by a company of firemen.

The group gathered on the courthouse steps was dispersed and left in twos and threes after the white crowd gathered.

Negro leaders immediately protested the dispersals and arrests, the latest in a series of racial incidents in this north Mississippi city of 20,000.

In Washington, the Justice Department said it was "getting a full report on what happened and preparing to take whatever action that is appropriate as soon as possible." Asked for a clarification of what this meant, a spokesman said, "We're going to do something about it."

THE FIRST GROUP of Negroes was halted two blocks from the courthouse after being turned away from City Hall. One officer held the police dog on a leash until the Negroes scattered in small groups, then left the downtown streets.

Among those arrested were James Foreman and Frank Smith of Atlanta and Robert Moses of New York, leaders of the group conducting an intensive voter registration campaign here, and Lawrence Gyatt of Chicago.

Two shotgun blasts were fired Tuesday night into the home of the father of Negro Dewey Greene Jr., who recently was denied admission to the University of Mississippi.

No one was injured by the blasts which shattered glass in a front door and window at the home of Dewey Greene Sr.

An intensive Negro voter regis-

Turn to Page 9, Column 2

MARCH

Continued From Page 1

tration campaign has been under way in the Greenwood area since a registration worker was wounded last Feb. 28 by a blast fired from a moving car.

The group formed today on the south side of this Delta community of 20,000 and marched to the City Hall, apparently to present a list of grievances to officials.

Mayor C. E. Sampson met the Negroes and ordered them to disperse. The Negroes then began walking in a group toward the courthouse six blocks away, apparently to register to vote.

Sampson then ordered Police Chief Curtis Lary to break up the demonstration and arrest any who refused to obey the order.

Police met the group before it reached the courthouse and dispersed the crowd with the help of a dog.

By noon, the streets in the center of town were deserted by Negroes. A number of whites stood in groups around the courthouse where police and firemen stood guard.

Some FBI agents, here to investigate Tuesday night's shooting and a number of previous incidents, were recognized by newsmen as they watched the march on the City Hall.

Greene claimed he was turned down because of his race but university officials said he was denied admission because his academic record was unacceptable. The case is still pending in the courts.

George Greene, 19, a voter registration worker and brother of Dewey Jr., said the shots were fired from a car which followed him home.

"I hadn't been in the house more than a few seconds when the shots were fired," George said. The high school senior said he had been driven home by a friend about 10:45 p.m.

"I didn't get a look at the car, but there was more than one person in it," he said.

Police Chief Lary today said only that "we're investigating."

Officers reported they found "11 holes in the front screen and nine buckshot in the far wall of the house."

George said occupants of the house included his father and mother, three sisters, two nephews and a niece. Three children were sleeping in the room where the second blast hit.

Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

NEWS

6 Raymond Street, N. W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331
March 27, 1963

10 SNCC WORKERS JAILED IN GREENWOOD;
POLICE DOG USED ON NEGROES

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI, March 27 - Ten voter registration workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) - including the anti-segregation group's Executive Secretary, James Forman - were arrested here and charged with "inciting to riot" and "refusing to move on" after Greenwood police turned a dog loose in a crowd of 150 Negroes on their way to register to vote at the LeFlore County Courthouse.

The jailed workers, in a statement from city jail, decided to remain in jail until the charges against them are dropped. And from the jail, SNCC Executive Secretary James Forman issued a call to "every Southern protest group to send workers into Greenwood until law and order become reality here."

Forman said in a telephone conversation from the jail that "the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee workers in LeFlore County are determined to stay until every eligible Negro is registered to vote!"

In jail are: Lafayette Surney, Lawrence Guyot, Curtis Hayes, James Forman, Robert Moses, Willie Peacock, Bobby Talbert, James Jones, Charles McLauren and Frank Smith. Also jailed was an elderly Negro man who has been active in the SNCC vote drive.

Guyot was arrested first, at 11:00 o'clock this morning. He and SNCC worker Forman were leading 150 Negroes from Wesley Chapel Methodist Church here to the courthouse. Forman was arrested then also, and according to eyewitnesses, Greenwood Mayor Charles Sampson ordered a police dog loosed on the crowd.

SNCC's Bob Moses, director of the group's Mississippi project, was bitten once on his leg. Another man, Matthew Hughes, was also bitten by the dog and required treatment at a local hospital.

The crowd of Negroes, dispersed by the dog, re-grouped at the church. They were entering cars to make a second try at registration when Greenwood police, with their guns drawn, arrested eight other SNCC workers and the elderly man in front of the church.

Forman said that he didn't know what charges had been lodged against him. The others were charged with "inciting to riot."

In Atlanta, the SNCC office protested the arrests and "intimidation of propective Negro voters" to the United State Department of Justice, the Civil Rights Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with several U. S. Congressmen.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has been conducting voter registration drives in Mississippi since 1961.

Several attacks against SNCC workers in LeFlore County have been reported in the past two months. The group mounted an all-out vote drive after one field secretary was almost fatally wounded when three white men fired into his car.

-30-

Leflore Commonwealth 3-27-63

Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir:

Why is it the people in Washington believe only one side of the Southern disturbance stories? Why are they so blind to the other side of these stories?

I am not alone in wishing these questions could be answered. How many persons in Greenwood or any place else in this country for that matter can call the Justice Department and get instant action that the SNCC and NAACP do?

I have jus finished reading your story about the fire that broke out in the SNCC office Sunday night. I see nothing so spectacular about that fire except that someone got a chance to send a teleram to Washington.

How many times does a fire in a community make national headlines?

Shooting on the part of some people and arson on the part of other people will never solve anything.

There are trouble makers in every community and society, but it seems that we in Greenwood are overrun with a few extras from other parts of the country with absolutely nothing better to do than to stir up trouble.

If all these organizations continue their disorderly corruption of the American way of life, what will become of the American way of life?

One word creeps into my mind-COMMUNISM.

A Disturbed Citizen

Dear Sir:

Though we won't accept it we all know that the Negroes to our Federal Government and its propaganda, have approximately the immunity of Ceasar's wife, but it is hard to realize that one Nero comedian can set the policy of the Federal Government.

Sincerely,
R. N.

file with "The Southern Challenge"

Arthur Krock

atla Const. 3-27-63 p. 5

Young Republicans Setting Stage For Battle on Strategy in Dixie

WASHINGTON—All Republican politicians agree on the current political forecast that the party's presidential candidate in 1964 must win the largest number of Southern electors since Reconstruction as offsetting insurance against the potential majorities for Mr. Kennedy in the big-city states elsewhere. But both the professionals and amateurs in the party are split over what their candidate's Southern strategy should be. And the hottest public argument is between two groups of young Republicans in, or fresh out of, the colleges.

Each group publishes a more or less periodic magazine. Advance is a product of graduates of Harvard University who generally support the brand of "liberalism" for which Governors Rockefeller of New York and Scranton of Pennsylvania are the leading advocates among the conceivable Republican nominees for president. Analysis, a publication by the Eleutherian Society of the University of Pennsylvania, describes itself as "the first conservative college magazine on the East Coast." There are other Young Republican periodicals of both types. But recent articles in these two sufficiently define the dispute over Republican Southern strategy.

Noting the campaign positions taken by those 1962 Southern Republican statewide or congressional candidates who overcome huge, embedded Democratic majorities — or almost did —, Advance expressed concern that a number had opposed, equally with Democratic candidates, racial desegregation and the mounting federal judicial decisions which proclaimed it the law of the land. The inference to be drawn, it said, was that to carry the South the Republican Party is "hitching its wagon to the falling star of segregation," and its nominees were to be "more segregationist than the segregationists." If so, the national party was in danger of perpetual exile from power.

Analysis challenged these assumptions in toto. In the March 1963 issue of Analysis, Allan C. Brownfield, a law student at William and Mary College, wrote as follows:

"It is safe to say . . . that not one Republican was elected because he advocated segregation. Instead, Republicans were elected because they told Southern voters that it was their Democratic opponents who supported the New Frontier philosophy of Medicare, deficit spending and big government; that it was they, the Republicans, who have advocated a more reasonable and constitutional approach to government. The issues were a matter of political and economic philosophy, and were not racial. Try as they may, the liberal Republicans cannot change this fact."

This raises the larger question which is troubling the Republican professionals as well, not only with respect to Southern strategy but to national strategy as embodied in the choice of its 1964 candidate for president andd of the platform on which he will stand. This question is, what substitute there is, except restriction of the New Frontier's welfare state philosophy, that has a chance of producing national victory in 1964?

Birmingham News Leflore City

Greenwood rolled with punch—and won

BY GEORGE METZ
News Mississippi Bureau

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 27— "The city officials stood together. When we decided on a policy, everyone stood behind it."

In these few words lawyer Stanny Sanders, former district attorney, told the strategy by which Greenwood resisted one of the most intense voter registration drives and publicity assaults ever leveled against a Mississippi City.

Object of the strategy: Ride with the punch. Prevent violence at any cost.

Sanders was one of the architects of city strategy, drawn up earlier this year when it became plain Greenwood was in danger of big racial trouble.

THE FUSE HAD been sputtering for some time. It was lighted last August when the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee began a stepped-up voter registration drive among Negroes, which at first was a peaceful enough affair.

In all Leflore County only about 100 Negroes were registered to vote. The SNCC set out to boost this number with registration classes, meetings.

The first explosion came unexpectedly in November when the Board of Supervisors dropped the county's participation in the Department of Agriculture free food program. The board charged abuses in the program, which, said supervisors, was hurting the business of county merchants.

SNCC SECRETARY Sam Block fired off a charge that the action was taken in retaliation for registration attempts. His statement gained national publicity. Racial tension rose.

A series of violent acts — shootings, assaults — racked the area until March 27, when the first registration march was launched by 11 Negroes, all of whom were arrested.

Police were given strict orders: No organized groups or marches, either white or Negro, were to be permitted to form on the streets. But absolutely no interference must be made with orderly vote registration.

Two incidents early in April brought the pressure near boiling point: (1) The Federal government filed for an injunction to halt "interference" with vote registration; (2) Negro comedian Dick Gregory arrived in town and took charge of the marching.

BUT WITHIN A WEEK the government withdrew its injunction. The city held up its charges against arrested marchers. And Gregory left town—after a week of being either ignored or laughed at by police.

For its efforts since last August the SNCCgained: 370 Negroes registered, bringing the county total to 470; and 1,136 applications for registration, which have not been acted on.

Greenwood citizens are jubilant about their victory over the SNCC campaign. They still talk about Gregory and how he was laughed out of town. The city is rapidly returning to normal.

But there are ominous signs Greenwood—indeed, the entire Mississippi Delta—is not yet out from under the gun. In this rich agricultural area there are armies of unemployed Negroes, victims of farm automation, living on the free food program, now reinstated and financed entirely by the federal government.

EVERY TIME a plantation is automated with cotton pickers and flame cultivators, the horde of unemployed is swelled. One county has 60 per cent of its population on the free food rolls. And the situation is due to get worse.

The Mississippi Employment Security Commission estimated last week cotton chopping jobs will be 10 per cent fewer in the Delta this summer. This means the loss of 2,600 jobs.

Mayor C. E. Sampson says Greenwood is back to normal, whatever "normal" might be.

The city was one of the few in Mississippi to voluntarily comply with Justice Department directives calling for the books to be displayed openly.

TODAY, SAMPSON and Police Chief Curtis Lary—the two officials here most thrown in the forefront of Greenwood's handling of marching demonstrations, credit cooperation of the city's citizens in permitting tolice to handle a potentially-explosive situation with its eventual peaceful outcome.

Lary, 53, has spent 37 years with the City of Greenwood. He says its the only job he's ever had. A slender, slightly gray man, he speaks slowly and gestures continuously with hands as he talks.

Lary, like most others here, refers reporters to Sampson.

But Sampson is easily available to the press. And throughout the demonstrations the mayor issued a series of statements, as many as two and three on some days.

SAMPSON, WHO appeared on the Hugh Downs "Today" television show in New York, is thinking seriously of entering the North District Public Service Commission race this summer.

Friends say Sampson was flirting with the idea of running for lieutenant governor even before the demonstrations here tossed him into the state and national limelight. Sampson himself does not deny that he plans to seek some state office this summer.

Now that Gregory and news media attracted by his visit have left voter registration activity of the SNCC has simmered down to the normal 10 to 15 applicants per day which were being brought to the Leflore County Courthouse prior to the outburst of demonstrations.

Mrs. Martha Lamb, Leflore circuit clerk, refers all questions to her attorney, Hardy Lott, also city attorney and generally considered the master strategist behind the city's policy of non-violent resistence to non-violent agitation, a policy which apparently has won for Greenwood a peaceful settlement of a dangerous racial problem.

LOTT CLAIMS THE volume of applicants has "slowed down" within the last few days. This possibly is due to the fact that most SNCC workers in the Delta area have gone to a committee school, said being conducted at McIntosh, Ga.

The citizens of Greenwood generally feel jubilant. The attitude is "we've licked them hands down."

But the SNCC hasn't departed by any means. It has merely switched the tactics from political to economic sphere.

OMMONWEALTH

News In The Delta"

MISS. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 27, 1963 FIVE CENTS

file Leflore Clips

Negro March Leaders Jailed

Police Disperse Crowd Which Tried To March On City Hall

Police arested 11 Negro men on disorderly conduct charges after a march on the Leflore County courthouse by a group of Negroes today.

Following a prayer meeting in a church, the Negroes marched en masse to the city hall and then started to the Leflore County courthouse.

Police tried to disperse the crowd. They said the 11 men kept urging the crowd on. A police dog was used to break up the crowd.

Officers said the crowd was asked to disperse because they were blocking traffic in the downtown business section of Greenwood.

Arrested were James Foreman of Atlanta, Ga.; Lawrence Guyat, of Chicago; Charles McLauren, Jackson, Miss.; Lafayette Surner, Ruleville, Miss.; James Wilson Jones, Jackson, Miss.; Robert Moses, New York City; Curtis Hayes, Summit, Miss.; Frank Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Willie Peacock, Charleston, Miss.; Robert Talbert, McComb, Miss.; and Henry Smith, Greenwood.

The Negroes said they would seek legal help from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The 11 arrested Negroes were singing in city jail a song which seems to be the keynote at all their rallies: "I Ain't Gonna Turn Around No More."

After police using the citys one police dog dispersed the crowd a block south of the Lefloe Theatre on Fulton, the Negroes, minus the arrested leaders, went to the courthouse by twos and threes. Some 50 of them gathered on the steps of the courthouse and sat there for about an hour and a half

Shortly before noon Chief of Police Curtis Lary and a group of officers ordered them to leave.

They formed up two abreast and left the courthouse, walking south on Cotton Street under the direction of an unidentified leader.

The Negro leaders were arrested under a state law against committing acts which cause or might tend to cause a breach of the peace.

By 1 p. m. today city police had barricaded Market Street in front of the courthouse to motor traffic, but were allowing pedestrial traffic through.

✦ ✦ ✦

Police Probe Shooting In City

Police today were investigating the firing of two shotgun blasts into the home of Dewey Green Sr. - the third recent report of shooting at Negroes in this Delta town where a voter registration drive is in progress.

The FBI was notified.

No one was hurt in last night's shooting which sent buckshot tearing through the front door and front bedroom window of Green's home.

Green, who has one son seeking admission at the University of Mississippi and another working in the vote registration campaign, was at home with his wife and seven of his children.

Six children were in the bedroom that was fired on.

Two white men and a boy were arrested after a previous shooting in which a Negro registration worker was wounded while riding in a car near Greenwood Feb. 28.

On March 6, gunshots shattered the windows of a car carrying four Negro registration workers in Greenwood. The shots didn't hit anyone but three were treated for cuts from flying glass.

Earlier this week, a fire flared in a Greenwood office used by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, which is spearheading the vote registration drive

Fire Chief J. C. Evans said his probe, though not complete, had uncovered no evidence to back a Negro leader's charges that arsonists broke into the building to retaliate for the vote registration drive.

The FBI has joined state and city officials in the fire investigation. John Doar, assistant U. S. attorney general in the civil rights division, was in town Tuesday.

Police said the buckshot that hit the door and the window of Green's home went through dead center. The house sits about 25 feet from the road.

Police found 11 pellet holes in the front door screen and nine buckshot smashed the bedroom of the living room.

Twelve pellet holes were left in the bedroom window screen. The bbuckshot smashed the bedroom window ripped through a shade and curtain and lodged in a wall.

Green, a painter, said he, his wife and son George were in other parts of the house. They said they thought they heard a car passing when the shooting ocurred.

George Green was working in the voter registration drive. Dewey Jr., another son, ho was not home, tried to enroll at the University of Mississippi for the spring semester.

The registrar turned down his application but he has appealed to a higher university authority.

file Leflore Clip

3-27-63

COMMONWEALTH, GREENWOOD, MISS. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MA

MEC Asks Good Crowd From Leflore

A special request that Leflore County have a good delegation at the 14th annual meeting of the Mississippi Economic Council in Jackson on Tuesday, April 9, was issued today by Percy L. DeLoach of Greenwood a director of the MEC for this area.

"The annual meeting of the MEC is a day when Missisippi's business and professional leadership puts its best foot forward, and we trust our area will be well represented," he said. "The day's program is varied, featuring good entertainment, well-known speaker plus the four potential gubernatoral candidates in this summer's election - J. P. Coleman, Paul B. Johnson, Rubel Phillips and Charles Sullivan.

"We assure citizens of this area that it will be time well spent. Therefore, those desiring to attned and who have not yet made their meal reservations should do so now. Cost of the meals, the only charge made in attending, is $3.50 for the luncheon, and $4.50 for the banquet. Checks should be made payable to and mailed to the MEC in Jackson."

The opening luncheon, in addition to the four candidates, will feature an address by Dr. Carl S. Winters, humorist on the lecture staff of the General Motors Cor-

During the afternoon there will be a tea for the ladies ,featuring a talk by Miss Cathy Bauby of Memphis. Mrs. Ross R. Barnett is to preside. At the same ti a special session on community and industrial development will feature an address, "How Your Town Can Get An Industry," by Harry W. Clark, former Mississippian now head of the Texas Industrial Commission.

file Welfare

J.M.

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
Date: MAR 9 1963

IN WELFARE INCIDENT

Investigation Asked Of Delta 'Corpsmen'

State Welfare Commissioner Fred A. Ross said today he had asked the FBI to check on claims of three Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee representatives that they also represent the "Domestic Peace Corps."

The Washington County welfare agent in Greenville, Ross said, reported Peace Corps membership was claimed by three Negroes who came to her office to make inquiries about the commodity distribution program.

The report said James Foreman of Atlanta, Charles Cobb of Springfield ,Mass., and Jesse Harris of Jackson told the welfare agent, Mrs. Lena Gail Wood, that they represented the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee and that they also were "a part of the Domestic Peace Corps."

Ross said that so far as he knew and could learn, Congress had never authorized the establishment of a Domestic Peace Corps. For that reason, he said, he had sent a copy of Mrs. Wood's report to Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover, with an inquiry as to whether or not these individuals can legally represent themselves as being a part of the U S. government's "Domestic Peace Corps," if no such agency exists.

Ross said he had also turned copies of the report over to Albert Jones, director of the State Sovereignty Commission, since the report indicated that "some of the recipients of commodities have been shipping the commodities to Detroit, Chicago and Memphis."

Ross added that "there would be action taken on these cases because the policy was that if a person: were not using the commodities themselves and did not need them, he was ineligible to receive the commodites."

Mrs. Wood reported to Ross that the three Negroes came to her office and asked what reasons she could give fr "Leflore County's situation." When she told them she could not speak for Leflore County they started asking questions about the Washington County commodity program, Mrs. Wood reported.

The trio told her, Mrs. Wood reported, that they had been giving foods to people to encourage registration for voting and they knew there were possibly people receiving food from them and also from the commodity program. Mrs. Wood said she agreed that this could be so.

When they told her they represented the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee and then said they were a part of the Domestic Peace Corps, "this made me wonder," Mrs. Wood said.

Atl Journal 3/28/63

POLICE DOGS AGAIN HALT NEGRO PUSH

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 28 (UPI)—A group of 50 chanting and singing Negroes was dispersed by police using dogs Thursday shortly after the Negroes completed voter registration applications.

It marked the second time in two days that officers scattered a marching group of Negroes in this racially tense north Misissippi city of 20,000. No arrests were reported.

Witneses said a police dog on a long leash bit Rev. D. L. Tucker, pastor of a church where Negro voter registrations rallies have been held, as the crowd broke up Thusrday.

THE GREENWOOD area has been the target of an intensive voter registration campaign among Negroes in recent weeks. One registration worker was wounded last month by gunfire from a moving automobile and two shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro home earlier this week.

Thursday, the group of Negroes went to the Leflore County Courthouse in twos and threes, were received politely in the circuit clerk's office and given vote application forms to fill out.

After completing the forms, the Negroes gathered on the courthouse lawn, then started their march away from the building.

Police ordered the marchers to disperse.

When they refused, one of the three dogs held by police was turned loose in the group. The Negroes scattered and crowds of whites began forming on street corners.

Tucker was bitten on the leg

Turn to Page 10, Column 1

Continued From Page

and was seen hobbling down the street supported by two Negroes.

Police confiscated a motion picture camera belonging to CBS newsman Fred Perez after charging that his car was blocking traffic. Perez said he was told by the officer that his camera would be returned to him at the police station. He said he retrieved it "without the film."

ANOTHER photographer was jostled by a crowd of whites as he stood on the side of the street taking pictures. He was not injured.

Wednesday, a group of about 100 Negroes marched to the City Hall to present a list of grievances to city officials, was turned away and then started marching toward the courthouse, where some members of the group said they planned to register. They were dispersed by police before reaching the courthouse.

Negroes plan new rally amid rising tension in Greenwood

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 28—Tension rose higher in this violence-torn Delta city today as plans were announced for another Negro vote registration rally tonight.

Demonstrations and registration drives already have touched off a series of shootings and arrests. What began as a local cancellation of a free federal food program has exploded into a nationally-publicized voting rights battle between Negro organizations here and segregationists.

Events here caused the Massachusetts Senate Wednesday to pass a resolution calling for abolition of poll taxes. Sen. Joseph D. Ward of Fitchburg, Mass., told the Senate:

"In a Mississippi community 100 Negroes attempting to register were dispersed by white police officers who alleged they blocked traffic.

"We are making a magnificant gesture but it is not an empty gesture, for when this amendment is adopted by the President's own state it will encourage other states to take similar action."

WARD APPARENTLY referred to the Wednesday arrest of 11 Negroes in a crowd of about 100 which marched on the Leflore County Courthouse.

As vote registration workers prepared for the rally tonight, a Negro minister told a Greenwood audience Wednesday night: "We plan to change the political structure of this county and this town."

The Rev. James Bevel of Cleveland—a town 35 miles from here—urged them to again attempt to register to vote.

"White people are afraid of Negroes, especially here in the South," Bevel, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told a rally of some 250 persons jamed into a Negro church.

The Wednesday arrests were the latest in a series of explosive incidents in this cotton-growing area where Negroes outnumber whites 2-1.

The Justice Department was keeping a close watch on the touchy situation.

IN WASHINGTON, a department spokesman said the federal government was "preparing to take whatever action is appropriate as soon as possible."

Meanwhile, Greenwood City Council charged "racial agitators" with promoting trouble in this city of 25,000.

The council and Chief of Police Curtis Lary, issued a statement accusing outsiders of causing the trouble which has led to three shooting incidents.

Police used a trained dog to disperse Wednesday's marchers.

A Negro spokesman said one man was nipped and another had his trousers torn by the dog's teeth. Police wouldn't comment on the charge.

The marchers first went to City Hall and then to the county courthouse—about five blocks away.

THE DEMONSTRATION formed some 10 hours after two shotgun blasts of heavy buckshot pellets were fired into the home of Dewey Greene Sr.

No one was hit.

Greene has one son seeking admission into the University of Mississippi and another working in the SNCC drive.

While the marchers were being dispersed, an elderly Negro woman employed in City Hall took a dim view of the proceedings.

She told newsmen. "I wish these people would get out of here and leave us alone. All us folks here just want to live in peace and we don't want these people down here messing around."

"They're going to make it bad, real bad, on all of us," she said. "No you can't have my name," she added, shaking her head.

GREENWOOD IS the county seat of Leflore. Both are named after Greenwood Leflore, son of a French trader and Choctaw Indian princess who became a political leader more than a century ago in Mississippi.

The Yalobusha and Tallahatchie Rivers meet in the city to form the Yazoo River, which empties into the Mississippi at Vicksburg.

The Justice Department says only a few hundred Negro voters are registered in the county, although 30,000 of Leflore's 46,000 residents are Negroes.

But county officials maintain Negroes can register if they want to. Leflore opened its vote registration books to federal inspection voluntarily several years ago, one of the few counties to freely do so in Mississippi.

GREENWOOD HAS in excess of 2,000 industrial employes. But the principal commodity is cotton.

A cotton cooperative, which the city bills as the largest in the world, handles 60 per cent of all the cotton raised in the Mississippi Delta area, plus cotton from Louisiana and Arkansas.

The city is also state headquarters for the arch-segregationist Citizens Councils.

zine published by the Oliver Corp.

Yellow Commonwealth

Greenwood Jaycees Tap Members, Endorse Board's Food Decision

3-28-63

At the regular bi-weekly meeting of the Greenwood Junior Chamber of Commerce, action was taken on several important matters.

The Jaycees voted to endorse the action taken by the Leflore County Board of Supervisors with regard to the distribution of Federal food commodities within the county during the month of April.

This endorsement was not of any individual member of the Board of Supervisors but of the action taken by the Board.

Buzzie Peeples was appointed chairman of a committee to make plans for members of the Greenwood club to attend an area meetmeeting of the Mississippi Jaycees to be held in Lexington on Friday night, April 19th.

Bill Purcell reported on plans being made in preparation for the 1963 Jaycee Baseball League Season. The league is open to boys between the ages of 13 and 14. The season will start around the first of June.

Marshall Levitt was appointed chairman of a committee to look into the possibility of a donation in the name of the Greenwood Jaycees for the new State Jaycee Office building which will open next month in Meridian.

The following new members we welcomed into the club:

L. J. Ivie, Fred Baine, Jim Frazier, Clyde Colemen, Frank Chappell, Roy Jones, Karl Edwards, Barney Kennedy, John Bass, Charles Keenum, Mitchell McDonald, James House, and Kenneth Mann.

Other guests at the meeting were Johnny Jackson and Jim Preston.

Ship Could Have Hit Old Mine

NEW YORK (AP) - The engineer who converted the Marine Sulphur Queen and inspected the vessel on the eve of its last voyage, offered theories Monday that it might have hit a mine or a submerged object or capsized when rolling in a freak wave.

Testifying at a Co

J.M.

POLICE DOGS AGAIN HALT NEGRO PUSH

N.Y. Sun 3/28/63

S.F.C. Mass

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Turn to Page 10, Column 1

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Continued From Page 1

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 28, 1963 Greenwood Commonwealth FIVE CENTS

Judge Jails Negro, Charges Contempt

Trial Continues For March Leaders Arrested By Police

A Chicago Negro was cited for contempt of court in city court here today.

Judge O. L. Kimbrough, after warning Lawrence Guyat to quit interrupting Chief of Police Curtis Lary's testimony, ordered the Negro returned to his cell in city jail and declared him in contempt of court.

Kimbrough's action came in the second of a series of 10 trials he was scheduled to hold on charges against 10 Negroes who led a protest march to city hall here yesterday.

The Negroes marched on city hall, and after being ordered to disperse they attempted to march on the courthouse. They were then dispersed by police, one who was handling a police dog, and the leaders of the march were jailed.

The trial of ten of them began this afternoon. Charges were dismissed against one.

Guyat was the second Negro to go on trial. He lists Jackson as his home, but identification taken from him at police headquarters yesterday shows he is from Chicago.

Chief Lary was the first witness called to the stand by City Prosecutor Gray Evans.

As Lary tried to testify, Guyat continually interrupted him.

"If you don't stop interrupting the witness, I will cite you for contempt of court," Judge Kimbrough warned Guyat.

When Guyat kept breaking into the testimony, the judge ordered him back into his cell in a contempt action.

Guyat's trial had started after Judge Kimbrough allowed James Foreman, of Atlanta, executive secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, a delay in his trial when Foreman said he had a lawyer coming to town by 4 p. m. today.

He told the court his lawyer is Wiley Branton. Foreman was returned to his cell to await trial.

The third to go on trial was Robert Talbert of McComb was found not guilty by Judge Kimbrough.

Next on trial was Willie Peacock. He pleaded not guilty but was found guilty. The court postponed his sentence until the end of the series of trials.

Only one Negro, Guyat, was arrested immediately when yesterday's demonstration was dispersed. The rest were taken into custody by officers as they were found in the vicinity of the spot where the march began at the Wesley Methodist Church on Howard Street.

The court action came about two hours after city police under the command of Chief Curtis Lary turned back a group of some 40 Negroes marching down the last sidewalk on Howard Street.

The group was broken up at the corner of Market and Howard as officers used the one police dog which was used to break up yesterday's march.

The dog is owened and was trained by Patrolman James Switzer who handles him when he is working.

Witnesses saw the dog bite one Negro, the Rev. D. L. Tucker, pastor at Turner Memorial Chapel on Walthall Street. Tucker, in a religious habit, was one of the leaders of the marchers.

Police Commissioner B. A. "Buff" Hammond told newsmen the Negro definitely was not bitten.

He was examined by police at the scene then hustled away.

No arrests were made of the marchers today. Police merely dispersed them.

The demonstration came after several carloads of Negroes had gone to the courthouse separately to apply to register to vote. They weren't interferred with as long as they traveled to the courthouse by normal means.

Events today were preceded by a rally at Tucker's church last night in which a series of speakers urged some 350 Negroes who attended to go to the courthouse today and register.

Another rally was scheduled for tonight with James Farmer, national director of CORE billed as the featured speaker.

At the meeting last night the Negroes were told that "Dr." Martin Luther King and Jackie Robinson are gong to visit us in Greenwood soon."

This morning City Prosecuting Attorney Gray Evans dismissed the charges against Henry Smith of Greenwood for lack of evidence. The other 10 arrested after yesterday's demonstration began to go on trial about 1:30 p. m.

They were charged with violating a state law which makes it a misdeamenor to commit acts which cause or might tend to cause a breech of the peace. It is the law which was used to arrest so called freedom riders in Jackson and other cities.

Hinds County officers last night met with city police, and sheriffs from other counties, to consult with them on demonstrations.

Jackson's methods worked out during the freedom rider incidents was explained in detail.

So far city police have called in only auxiliary policemen to handle the situation. Outside officers are acting only in a consultative capacity.

Sheriff John Ed Cothron's force has stood by in case they were called on for help by city police and have helped in patrolling at the courthouse.

WB

Date MAR 28 1963

Memoranda Of Agitators Are Exposed

EDITOR'S NOTE — Paid, outside racial agitators have been active in the Greenwood, Miss., area for several months. These invaders have stirred up racial friction, provoking acts of violence. Luckily, thus far the violence has not been of a serious nature.

Acting under the guise of obtaining surplus commodities for the Negroes of the area, outside agitators showered the nation with propaganda, prompting Washington politicians to restore surplus food distribution via an ultimatum to the Leflore County board of supervisors. Now that the surplus food program has been restored, racial agitation has been intensified instead of lessened.

What do outside agitators do when they descend upon a city such as Albany, Ga., or Greenwood, Miss.?

The Jackson Daily News has considerable correspondence and information about how these agitators operate. Herewith is published a sample of their activities, contacts and goals, all in the words of the agitators themselves. For ease in reading, a number of typographical skimps and jumps, etc., have been corrected. Otherwise, the reports are verbatim. They are published to provide the public with information and insight into the story-behind-the-story at Greenwood:

(LETTER FROM BOB MOSES TO SAMUEL BLOCK AND WILLIE PEACOCK)

Sam and Willie:

Sorry I missed you. The Freedom singers are in the state and will be here until next weekend. If you are able to get a place for them we can have them in Greenwood next Sat. or Sunday.

Willie, I haven't been able to get over obviously, to see the two fellows from Charleston. I will be back in Greenville by Monday. You and Sam should come over Mond. night to help with the program there. We are going to have a sing, etc. Then we can probably get to Charleston Tuesday morning. I'm leaving $40.00 to tide you over until next week when I hope we will get some word from Wiley. Spend it spare there's not much more.

We need detailed accounting of the effects of the denial of the commodities, based on personal interviews with those denied, containing quotes, etc.

Bob

(REPORT OF WILLIE PEACOCK)
DAILEY REPORT
JAN. 15, 1963

This morning Sam and I went to the barber shop on East McLaurin. Which is owned by Mr. Golden. He is one of our aces. He cuts most of the professional peoples hair in town. He seems to be pretty well informed. I would say above average, according to Mississippi standards. He cuts our hair free of charge. And we talk about the issues of today, and kick around a few general ideas. This morning he seemed to be optimistic about the future guberanterial race in Mississippi. In his opinion, former governor J. P. Coleman will be the next governor of Mississippi. In his talking he emphasized the point that Coleman isn't likely to obligate himself to the White Citizens Council of Mississippi. However, I differed with him on that point, but I remained mute. However, I think I shall discuss this point with him further—and bring out a few facts.

This evening I sent, rather, mailed a registered letter to Mr. John Doar of the Justice Department. The clerk at the post office was fairly decent (according to Miss. Standards). Of course, he didn't let me get by with anything. He saw to it that everything was in proper mailing order; such as the letter being properly sealed, and outside Signature of sender in proper place. He was quite helpful. The only thing I disliked was the time factor involved. For each adjustment, I would have to return to a desk, make the adjustment, and return to the end of the line. In the meantime Samuel Block was in the car at a parking meter; and this wasn't helping his patience at all.

Sam and I went over to Greenville, Miss. to see Hodding Carter (of the Delta Democrat Times) to check on an open letter that we had released to UPI. We were also in hope of contacting the gentlemen (two) of the Civil Rights Commission, to give them some information we had written up for them. We also stopped by the office to have a little chat with the office person. We returned to Greenwood by 6:30 P. m.

I am spending the rest of the evening getting out a financial report—which I hope will be completed to perfection.

Jan. 15, 1963—A Negro man was struck down a truck this evening in the down town area Just as he was getting out of his car breaking both arms and legs. He died in the ambulance enroute to the hospital.

Jan. 14, 63—I spent most of the day trying to type couple of letters (I am learning). Sam was out until noon with the photographer from Greenville, Miss. (Lasgle Heges). There are two of these photographers stationed in the city of Greenville, Miss. (the other being Yves McCaires). They sell stories and photographs to Times, Life, and a french magazine. They have taken some pictures which I think will reflect the true condition of the people in Greenwood and Leflore county. We are very optimistic of the future bearing these photos will have on the Leflore County situation. We are to go over Friday to view the pictures.

Sam and I attended a meeting in Clarksdale, Miss. which convened at 8:00 p.m. The constituents of this meeting made up the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations. Charles McLaurin was choosen (as a substitute in the abscence of Bob Moses) as project director. Of course, other things were discussed. And we drew up some duties for the project director, which gives him discretionary power in a few instances.

Well. I'll see you next time around. May the future beings be conceived in Freedom.

SAMUEL BLOCK REPORTS

Monday evening about 3:30 the United States Civil Rights Commissioners came in as I had asked. We talked about 1:30 concerning the denial of surplus food to Leflore County Negroes. We then went out to see Father Nathaniel at the Catholic Center. He was glad that the Civil Rights Commissioners had made it in and that He was very eager to do something about the denial of surplus foods.

We went in to the discussion as to whether or not the denial of surplus was based on the voter registration activities in Leflore County. It was said by 2 local white citizens who are very liberal; that they didn't think negroes were to be denied any kind of surplus food or clothing at any time for any reason weather it was voter registration or not.

We also talked to farther Nathaniel's secretary for a long time and by talking to her we found out that she was born in the North and was only working in the south for a short while. She gave her view on what she thought about negroes being denied food and clothing, she did not see how some of the poor people was going to really make it because the cotton season here was verry, very short and no one had any money to buy anything with. We stayed there till about 6:30 or 7:00, we then left going to the public library here to find some copies of the old papers that carried the artical on the denial of suplus food that was written by the Commonweath Editor, I went as far as up town with them and then I turned and went another way because I was not allowed in the Pubelic library here. (Pubelic).

At about 10 after 7 we left for Clarksdale to a COFO meeting. (Willie told what happen at the meeting in his report).

Tuesday morning we left for Greenville to see Harden Carter the III (3) to talk about the aryical that they want to write concerning the surplus food, Mr. Carter was still ready to write anything that we want him to write in his paper his circulation runs from 15,000 to 20,000 papers afday plus the fact he is a very liberal fellow about 25 years old. after getting about so slowly we decided that we better move back toward Greenwood, Mississippi. After arriving here about 4:30 we ate our snack for the day and went up around Dr. Reddicks drug store and talked to him about what happened during the day thank God it was nothing again. By the way Dr. Reddick is the man that we go and borrow money from when we really need it bad.

Wednesday morning we ate early we left for Cleveland, Miss we learned that Bevel was holding his first meeting in Mound Bayou Mississippi a small town not far from Cleveland which is an all negro town. We got back here about 11:30 the Justice Dept. boys had Just made it in, they wanted to talk to Mr. McSwine about the police brutality what his son had suffered from, they went over along and found that Mr. McSwine was very afread to say or do anything and during the meantime I pick up a few names of people in need for food and clothing.

Thursday was very beautiful day for anything that your heart may have desired to do begaining Thursday morning I got up and cooked breakfast for Peacock and My-Self after eating I went out to make some phone calls to people who had left word for me to call them and after calling them I found that people was ready to go up and register if I had food and clothing for them in case they loose their job's, I did not promise them anything but I told them if anything happen to I could get the Help right away, they said well good we will be willing to go and try even if we don't pass, I promised to carry them up Monday morning but I want be able to make it up there I will be out of town I hope.

National Guardian J.M.

Miss. Miss.

March 28, 1963

the SPECTATOR

A report from Mississippi

JAMES TRAVIS, 20-year-old student who is recovering from a bullet in the neck inflicted by Mississippi racists, says he is going back to Mississippi to work on voter registration. "I want to make my home in Mississippi," he said. The consideration which is sending him back is this:

"If I stop now, the segregationists will say, 'Okay, we'll shoot a couple more and the rest of them will quit.'"

Travis was in New York recently, his first time out of Mississippi, to promote public support for a food and clothing drive to aid sharecroppers dropped from surplus food rolls as a result of voter registration activity. He and another Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field secretary, Sam Block, victim of a second shooting in Greenwood, who came to New York with Travis, will also campaign for federal protection of voter registration workers.

Block, who has gone down to 120 lbs. from 142 during his nine months in Mississippi, has been arrested 13 times and has several court cases pending. One is for violating the midnight curfew in Clarksdale ("I was arrested at 12:01 on the highway leaving Clarksdale for Greenwood," Block says); another involves a charge of distributing literature without a permit in Sunflower County. The law enforcement officer who arrested Block in Sunflower (the home of Sen. James O. Eastland) called him a "goddamn outside agitator." Block was born and reared in adjoining Bolivar County.

BLOCK WAS ARRESTED in Greenwood Feb. 22 and was subsequently found guilty of a "public utterance calculated to provoke a breach of the peace." He had told UPI the day before that he thought the burning of four buildings in a Negro business district had been an attempt to burn the SNCC office. At his trial he was told that his six-month sentence would be dropped and his $500 fine reduced to $250 if he would leave town. He rejected the offer. The same offer was made in return for Block's conducting himself in a "lawful manner." This, he was told, meant no civil rights activities. He refused and was released on appeal bonds of $500 cash and $10,000 property.

Travis, who has been working on voter registration in Orangeburg, S.C., has just one arrest to his credit. He spent two weeks in Parchman State Penitentiary in Mississippi with the Freedom Riders in July, 1961, after he had participated in a Walgreen's drug store sit-in when the Freedom Riders were being arrested in his home town of Jackson. "If people who were free—to a certain extent [he added parenthetically with a smile]—could come to Mississippi, the least I could do was do something for myself," he said.

On Feb. 28 Travis was shot in the neck and shoulder when three white men in an untagged car opened fire on the auto Travis was driving near Greenwood. The next day when Block was attempting to arrange for Travis' removal from a hospital in Greenwood to one in Jackson where the bullet could be removed, he ran into a typical example of the Southern Way of Life. The ambulance driver insisted on payment in cash in advance. A friend provided a check made out to Mr. Sam Block. A bank teller told Block he could not cash the check without identification. He scratched off the "Mr." and said the writer of the check was a "damn fool." When Block asked why the teller had made marks on the check if he couldn't cash it, the teller replied: "Boy, get on out of here."

BLOCK HAS BEEN TOLD to "get on out of here" more than once. He was expelled from Mississippi Vocational College for "political agitation." He told one sheriff who ordered him to leave town that he was tired of being trailed and planned to notify the Justice Department. The sheriff replied: "Hell, I don't give a damn about no Justice Department." That time Block was arrested for reckless driving after he denied the sheriff's accusation that he had gone through a stop sign, and had been driving 35 miles an hour. Block said he had been driving 15. The sheriff told him to "shut up or I'll knock your damn teeth out." Block has posted a $100 appeal bond.

The night of that arrest an untagged car pulled up in front of the SNCC office, and its occupants fired into an auto in which Block and three other voter registration workers were sitting. Block and two others were injured by flying glass.

A little more than two weeks later, at midnight March 24, the SNCC office was destroyed by fire. (The police called it a SNCC plot). Files, two typewriters and a mimeograph machine were wrecked by flames. The loss of this hard-come-by equipment is heart-breaking to SNCC workers—almost as bad as the breakdown of a car used in the voter registration drive (though in the Mississippi Delta even that problem was solved for a time when SNCC workers rode mules from farm to farm to talk to people about registration).

Block and Travis will be back at work in Mississippi soon. Both said that the shootings have brought larger and larger numbers of people to mass meetings, and about 300 are attempting to register each week. Travis commented: "They have decided now that they are going to register."

—Joanne Grant

Focus On Greenwood

Greenwood, indeed all of Mississippi, knows that national attention is focused upon it.

The memories of Oxford are still vivid.

This is as the outside motivators of disturbance have planned it. They call themselves "non-violent." But their method is to probe a particular sore spot until there is an outcry of pain, and a rebellion against it. The response in Oxford was violence. It could happen again in or around Greenwood. It must not.

Why? That should be obvious. Mississippi knows there are constant efforts to goad it into an outburst of pent up emotion. Already condemned by so many outsiders, it will find itself further pushed into a corner.

Leflore County has a good case, if it uses restraint in presenting it.

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL has long advocated the literacy test as a guideline to intelligent exercise of the voting privilege.

Even now there is too much misuse of the ballot by illiterates. Politicians manipulate such blocs like puppets.

It is not too much to require that a voter be capable of answering the same questions that are put to an alien applicant for American citizenship. If the Federal Government demands evidence of knowledge and intelligence as a condition for citizenship, a born citizen should be able to pass a like test as a prerequisite for voting.

Such a test should apply equally to all persons, of any color or race.

The Leflore issue is the literacy test for voting. This is not clearly understood by those who read news reports in other sections of the country, and the good Delta people must remember this. The world is informed that a Negro voter registration drive is being conducted there, and that Negro marches and demonstrations are occurring, and that Negro leaders have charged white persons with violence or attempts at violence.

Whatever substance these claims of attack have is bound to hurt Mississippi and to increase outside demands for action.

Law enforcement is a vital factor in this situation. Even The Wall Street Journal, in an item about Greenwood events, tells only that "Negro demonstrators marching on the courthouse . . . were routed by police," and that the "Negroes were protesting recent racial violence in the area."

No mention is made of the legal requirement of literacy in voter registration, or of the fact that Negroes are being schooled for the literacy test by outsiders whose sole purpose is to incite trouble. The "cramming" method, as any educator will tell you, is no substitute for study and knowledge.

Greenwood stands in an awkward position. The national press, including radio and television, is peering down. The Federal Government is watching. The smallest incident will be magnified, and big trouble could be catastrophic.

The social and voting problems underlying this situation demand temperance on both sides, and a realization that wounds should be healed instead of gouged open. Time is the best healer.

Paul Flowers'

Greenhouse

Dear Greenhouse:

I wish some one would ask me, "Do you agree with people who say New York is a wonderful place to visit but a heck of a place to live—or vice versa?" because I have the answer.

It is simply—visit New York as if you lived there—and I suppose the other side of the coin is equally true—live there as if you were visiting. The native could play tourist at home indefinitely, changing his pattern with the seasons.

Truman Capote started me on this train of thought in his "House on the Heights" which is about his living in Brooklyn. When he mentioned walking around to the Antique Emporium of Knapp, world traveler and buyer, whose place was filled with, and emptied of, treasures with the regularity of ocean tides, I knew I must go, even if it meant braving the Brooklyn subway.

I asked my sister who lives in "the Village" if she'd go with me. She said, "We don't have to, he has moved about four blocks from here." We went. So I want to thank Capote vicariously through you, as you gave me the book.

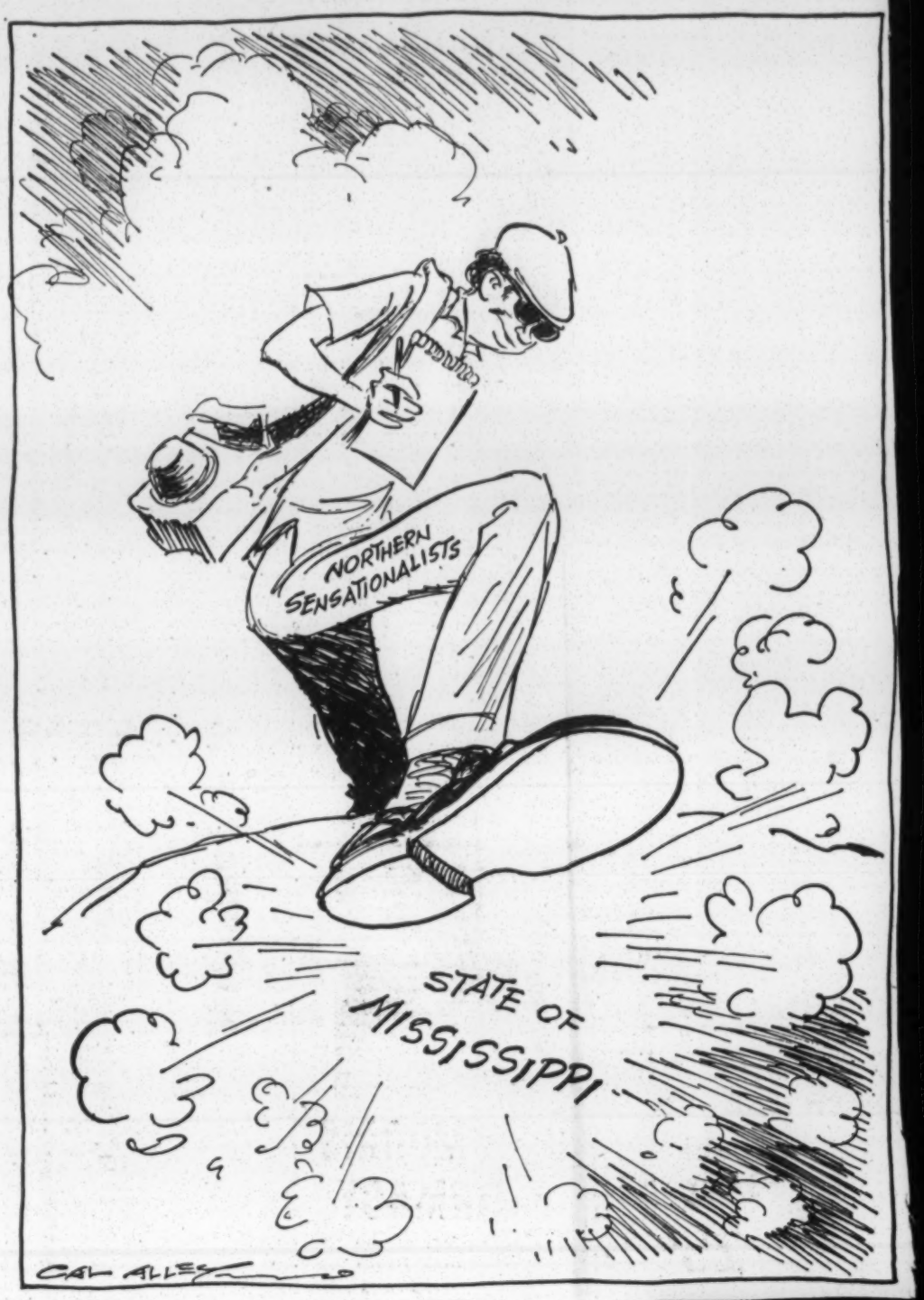
Knapp pastures carousel horses, shelters de-niched statues, brasses from China, India, Persia and England. He cloisters wandering saints and broken angels.

"But look," my sister cries out, "he can't sell that statue! It has no hands." Victorian hobnobs with Louis XIV. Golden slippered, dusty slacked girls with chalky lips and khol-lined eyes, nimbly catfoot it around rococco frames and threatening spears; their lank hair sweeps dust from carved chests and temple dogs as they come up topside again triumphantly holding a small pitcher whose million duplicates reside in all "dime" stores.

A hemp-haired, trim-cut matron coils her words out like a yo-yo, knowing they'll return to her for future use—"Quite pleasant, this type of dragon, isn't it?"

Young men, with turtle-necked

His Favorite Stompin' Ground



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FINAL TH

124th YEAR—No. 88

Federal Action At Greenwood Hit By Mayor

Criticism Of Voter Inquiry Comes After Officers Disperse Marchers

By JAMES KINGSLEY
Staff Writer

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 28. — Mayor Charles Sampson late Thursday accused the Justice Department of following a one-way investigative street on voter registration cases in Leflore County.

"We have given every co-operation to the FBI and the Justice Department investigators since last summer, but the Justice Department has refused to co-operate with us in any manner," he charged.

His comments came after police dispersed a short "mass march" by about 45 Negroes after some of them had filled out voter registration application forms at the courthouse.

In City Court, Judge O. L. Kimbrough heard the cases of 11 Negroes arrested Wednesday during two other marches. Three were dismissed, seven were convicted and one case was postponed.

And, in Atlanta, integration leader Martin Luther King appealed to President Kennedy by telegram to "personally intervene" in the Greenwood situation.

Mayor Sampson charged the Justice Department with using "just another one of their intimidation schemes" in taking down the tag numbers of automobiles parked near the city hall and courthouse during the Thursday afternoon trials.

The mayor then praised police handling of incidents here and urged both white and Negro citizens of Greenwood and Leflore County to continue to let officers handle the situation.

James Farmer, national director of the Congress On Racial Equality, and other Negro leaders spoke to a rally Thursday night. They said another march is planned for Friday.

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The march was broken up within about 10 minutes by several policemen and a police dog.

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Rev. D. L. Tucker, pastor of the Turner A.M.E. Church, who organized the march fell and received a scratch on his right leg inflicted by the dog. Two other Negroes picked him up and carried him, but witnesses said he did not appear to be hurt. A policeman offered to take him to the hospital.

The Vicksburg Police Department has sent a dog and his officer-handler here to aid Greenwood police and several sheriffs from other Mississippi counties are on hand to offer help if it is needed.

Judge Kimbrough announced he will hand down sentences for Lafayette Surner of Ruleville, Miss., Robert Moses of New York City, Frank Smith of Atlanta, James Wilson Jones of Jackson, Miss., Willie Peacock of Charleston, Miss., and Charles McLauren of Jackson, Miss., at 1 p.m. Friday. They were found guilty of disorderly conduct. Each could receive a $200 fine and four months in the county jail.

(Picture on Page 46)

...ment · Memphis

Atlanta Constitution
3/29/63

Mississippi Police Halt Negro March

By JOHN HALL

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—A Negro voter registration march was broken up Thursday as police kept a tight grip on a potentially explosive civil rights struggle.

A Negro minister who led about 50 marchers said he was bitten by a police dog during the confused action, a block from the courthouse. No arrests were made.

The brief skirmish between marchers and police highlighted a day of tense calm. Street barricades in front of the courthouse were raised and then removed a few minutes later.

Police said the marchers, who strode along the sidewalk, posed a threat to normal traffic. Negroes who arrived at the courthouse in smaller groups were not stopped.

Civilian volunteers, armed with riot clubs and wearing yellow Civil Defense helmets, rode with the police in squad cars.

6 CONVICTED

In a City Court trial, six men arrested during Wednesday's demonstration were convicted of disorderly conduct. One man was released, two cases dismissed, the trial of James Forman, Atlanta, was postponed and Lawrence Guyat, of Chicago, was held in contempt of court.

Maximum punishment on the charge of disorderly conduct is a $200 fine and four months in jail. Sentences will be pronounced Friday.

Guyat was cited for contempt when he interrupted Police Chief Curtis Lary's testimony to object to Lary's opinion that the demonstration posed the threat of "a race riot or anything else."

NIGHT VIOLENCE

The voter registration drive in this delta plantation country, where Negroes outnumber whites 2-1, has been spurred by several flashes of night violence—including bullets.

One Negro registration worker is recovering from .45-caliber bullet wounds. The FBI and the Civil Rights Commission have had investigators in the area for weeks.

Urged on by their leaders, Negroes stood in line outside the courthouse registration office. They were admitted one by one to take the qualification test.

The registration march led by the Rev. D. L. Tucker of Greenwood was the second in as many days.

Officers said the minister was faking when he fell and clutched his ankle during the uproar of shouts and dog barking.

Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond said the Rev. Mr. Tucker was examined and definitely was not bitten. Dr. Mabel T. Garner of Greenwood said she treated the minister for "several severe bites" on his left ankle.

The city council said the tense situation was due to "outside agitators" who were not satisfied with anything less than racial strife.

County officials contend Negroes can register as voters without difficulty if they qualify under state law.

The Justice department's most recent survey of LeFlore County —the only official source available —said about 470 Negroes were on the registration list.

Of the county's 46,000 residents, 30,000 are Negroes.

Money to Burn

Associated Press Wirephoto

Eliot Swan, president of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, tells reporters that $7,500,000 in government securities have been missing since last July and may have been burned

Cops Break Up Negro Parade But Miss. Vote Drive Goes On

Greenwood, Miss., March 28 (AP)—"We plan to change the political structure of this county and this town," a minister told fellow Negroes.

The Rev. James Bevel of Cleveland—a town 35 miles from here—urged them to attempt again to register to vote.

"White people are afraid of Negroes, especially here in the South," Bevel, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told a rally of about 250 persons at a small Negro church last night.

About 100 others stood outside, listening to Bevel and other speakers on hastily rigged loudspeakers.

A crowd of praying, hymn-singing Negroes had marched on the Leflore County Courthouse a few hours earlier. Police dispersed them and arrested 11 persons.

Whites Outnumbered

This was the latest in a series of explosive incidents in this cotton-graowing area where Negroes outnumber whites 2-1.

See Editorial on Page 48.

In Washington, a Justice Dept. spokesman said the federal government is "preparing to take whatever action is appropriate as soon as possible."

The Greenwood City Council has charged "racial agitators" with promoting trouble in this city of 25,000. There have been shooting incidents.

Police used a trained dog to disperse yesterday's marchers.

A Negro spokesman said one man was nipped and another had his trousers torn by the dog. Police would not comment.

The march came about 10 hours after two shotgun blasts were fired into the home of Dewey Greene Sr. No one was hit.

Greene has one son seeking admission at the University of Mississippi and another working in the voter registration drive.

Fed Up

Associated Press Wirephoto

Ricky Johnson's mother wasn't happy about the generosity of neighbors who have been stuffing her 3-year-old son with candies, cookies and sweet rolls. So the Great Falls, Mont., housewife took action by posting her objections—on Ricky's back.

A Rehearsal For Caroline And a King

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Caroline Kennedy, in a pink dress, dropped in with her mother to watch a rehearsal of "Brigadoon" in the White House East Room.

For the President's 5-year-old daughter it was an enchanting moment of theater in her own home.

The cast of singers and dancers from the New York City Opera Company came to give a special 35-minute performance for visiting King Hassan II of Morocco after a White House state dinner last night.

"It's kind of an unusual dress rehearsal to have a First Lady watching," said Sally Ann Howe, singing star of the show.

Caroline and her mother stayed through the hour-and-a-half rehearsal.

Miss Howe, her producer-director husband Richard Adler, author Alan Jay Lerner, conductor Julius Rudel and director Jean Dalrymple were among the 136 guests at the dinner.

Also among the dinner guests were the Governors of Maryland, Tennessee, Indiana, Florida and Nevada and former Gov. Meyner of New Jersey.

FDA Blocking Prenatal Use Of Vitamin K3

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said today he has been told the Food and Drug Administration is taking steps to ban sales of a vitamin supplement, menadione, to pregnant women.

He said the FDA may try to pass off the action against the supplement, vitamin K3, as routine. But, he added:

"The fact is it has taken a behind-the-scenes battle of more than a year and a public airing of the situation to get the FDA to act decisively."

Humphrey, himself a pharmacist, is chairman of a Senate Government Operations subcommittee which heard Dr. John O. Nestor, a pediatrician on the FDA staff, testify last week that the use of the vitamin in prenatal supplements may result in some instances in "brain damage, spasticity and death" to the newborn.

Another Case

Humphrey also announced he has received further confirmation that another drug, mylicon, which he said Nestor had forced from the market as a "pediatric being sold for infant use" in the treatment of colic.

He said his subcommittee will not give FDA officials hearings until its staff has examined all the files on drugs criticized by Dr. Nestor, as well as on "certain other cases," and members have all the facts.

Nestor dropped something of a bombshell when he charged during his testimony that the FDA has permitted the sale of new drugs "imminently hazardous to the public health" by overruling expert medical opinion.

50 to 70 Products

He testified that menadione, an inti-bleeding supplement for pregnant women, was being marketed in 50 to 70 products, many of which can be purchased without prescription.

This was so, he said, despite the fact that it can cause jaundice in the mother and brain damage to a newborn child.

Nestor is in charge of evaluating applications to market new drugs for children's diseases.

Humphrey said the FDA will rescind last December's temporary extension of the manufacturer's food additive petition for the marketing of vitamin K3. The effect will be to black sales of products containing menandione, a subcommittee aia said.

Cape Canaveral Reports Successful Minuteman Tests

Cape Canaveral, March 28 (AP)—A Minuteman missile testing advanced components shot out of an underground silo last night and streaked more than 4,000 miles on a successful test flight.

The missile, an interim Wing 2 model, served as a testbed for many features to be included on the operational Wing 2 Minuteman scheduled for initial flights about mid-year.

Elected

Mrs. Joseph Willen, New York civic leader, has been elected president of the National Council of Jewish Women. She is a past president of the International Council of Jewish Women.

Countdown Begins for 2 Space Shots

Cape Canaveral, March 28 (AP)—The Saturn super-rocket and the Explorer 17 satellite were on the pads for a space doubleheader launching today.

Saturn, the 165-foot-tall, 470-ton behemoth, was to blast off sometime before 5:30 p. m. on its fourth test flight. One of the rocket's eight engines was to be shut off deliberately during flight to determine the vehicle's ability to operate with a dead engine.

Explorer 17, perched atop a three-stage Delta rocket, is to be hurled into the sky between 9 p. m. and midnight. The 410-pound satellite is packed with instruments to measure temperatures, pressures, composition and density of the earth's atmosphere.

As on three previous Saturn flights, only the first stage was to be tested. Two upper stages and a nose cone were dummies.

The booster stage powerplant, most powerful known rocket in the world, was geared to develop 1,300,000 pounds of thrust and burn about two minutes. The spent Saturn then was to coast upward to an altitude of 77 miles before plunging into the Atlantic 229 miles southeast of Cape Cape Canaveral seven minutes after launching.

After 100 seconds of flight, inboard engine No. 5 was to be cut off by a timing device to simulate a failure. Saturn's entire system was designed to stop flow of fuel to the dead engine and distribute it equally to the other seven.

Leflore County

New York Post

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The Boxing Business (Contd.)

Ned Irish, president and general manager of Madison Square Garden, has voiced serene confidence that boxing will survive the latest storm created by the death of Davey Moore.

Speaking at a basketball jamboree in Asheville, N. C., Irish suggested that legislators who are now calling for outlawry of this commercialized blood-letting are generally "publicity seekers" who are just trying to get some headlines.

We do not begrudge Mr. Irish his right to defend the manly art of premeditated slaughter; many respectable citizens seemingly share his view. But surely there is crude lack of grace in his attempt to impugn the motives of those who contend that boxing is an obscene cultural lag in a society that prohibits bullfighting.

If the argument is to be conducted on an ad hominem level, we might be tempted to observe that the man who runs the Garden has a vulgar vested interest in perpetrating the so-called sport.

The sharpest condemnation of the "barbaric" boxing business has come from Pope John XXIII. We trust it will not be charged that his statement was dictated by a headline-hunting Vatican press agent.

Herbert Lehman's Day

In honor of Herbert Lehman's 85th birthday, Mayor Wagner has officially designated this as Mr. Lehman's day in our city. We warmly second the motion.

It is tempting to describe Lehman as the grand old man of Our Town. But the phrase would be a misnomer; it would imply that he had become sort of lofty emeritus, remote from the battles of the day.

What is in fact most striking about his life is that the passage of years has heightened rather than diminished his depth of humane conviction, his passionate concern for social justice, his fiery dedication to freedom. He was long a good Governor and a conscientious citizen; but it is actually in the last decade that his full resources of spirit have been most dramatically revealed—in the time of his lonely, valorous challenge to Joe McCarthy, and of his subsequent return to New York to lead the crusade against machine rule.

At a time in life when most men have felt that their major works were done, he had, it might be said, just begun to fight. This is the deep drama of the Lehman story, and one of the memorable sagas in the annals of U. S. liberalism.

Lehman is currently recovering from a fractured hip, but let his enemies take no comfort from this injury. He has upset all the form charts that bracket age with caution; his voice is sorely needed in both state and nation; it will be heard again.

New Depths in Mississippi

The shame of Mississippi reaches new, sickening dimensions.

In Greenwood yesterday, a group of Negroes engaged in the voter registration drive staged a peaceable parade protesting new shotgun assaults on the home of a member of their movement. This was the third such attack in recent days.

As they marched toward City Hall, the embattled Negroes met something new in Mississippi justice. The authorities called a police dog into action to help break up the parade.

It is not immediately clear whether the dog or the police had a bigger day. Two demonstrators were nipped: 11 were arrested, including officials of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Presumably they will be accused of having provoked the dog.

Mississippi's cold war against James Meredith has been gruesome enough. But the latest scenes in Greenwood touch new depths of degradation. They also underline the alliance between the racist mobs and the local police in the fight to keep Negroes disfranchised.

The challenge to the U. S. Justice Dept.—and the FBI—is bolder and uglier than ever. Plainly there can be no semblance of the rule of law in Mississippi without far broader, more effective federal intervention. What men have done is bad enough; the police dog's bark will be heard around the world.

It is time that those who are striving to carry out the government's avowed policy of voter registration received real protection. If the FBI's agents are not doing their job, let them be superseded. But let there be no repetition of yesterday's horror story.

Meanwhile, Up in Albany

Gov. Rockefeller's newest admonition to President Kennedy to adopt a "far more vigorous approach" toward the elimination of discrimination in federally aided housing had merit. But it also prompted us to take a look at what is happening to the Baker-Metcalf bill in Albany.

This measure, which has bipartisan sponsorship, would make statewide the fair housing practices now mandatory in the city.

Gov. Rockefeller favors the Baker-Metcalf bill. But that is not enough. What is he doing to insure its passage in the Senate, where Majority Leader Mahoney is dragging his heels, and where the word is out that the bill is in real trouble because of upstate opposition?

The sad fact is that President Kennedy and Gov. Rockefeller could both accuse each other of failure to fight hard enough for equal rights in dealing with their legislatures. And both would be right.

Letters to the Editor

Referendum Vote

Your editorial of March 18 regarding the need for political, social and economic reform in Latin America clarified the role we must play there.

We should realize that representative democracy alone will not bring good government and economic equity to South and Central America and the Caribbean. Perhaps voting by means of a referendum will help to achieve participation of all the people in the government.

MATT SHERMER.

* * *

The Employer at Fault

Regarding the letter of James McElroy, of Local 246, Building Service Employes Union, stating his position on the licensing of mechanics, as president of the local representing the bulk of the automotive workers in the service and repair industry in greater New York, I oppose any notion that licensing of automobile mechanics would rectify the injustices done to the consumer in the car repair industry.

When Mr. McElroy calls for the licensing of mechanics to "protect the consumer," he is indiscriminately and loosely placing the blame on the mechanic. It is the employer of the auto mechanic, not the mechanic, who determines the repair cost to the consumer. The mechanic's sole function is to repair the car—not to establish the cost of repairs.

SAM MEYERS,
Pres., Local 259, UAW,
AFL-CIO.

More Names to Remember

To the local state legislators named by Sandy Ptalis, as having voted against the motion to discharge from committee the Abrams bill mandating free tuition, the following should be added: Assemblyman Edward J. Amann (R-Staten Island) and Senators William T. Conklin (R-Bklyn.), John J. Marchi (R-Staten Island) and MacNeil Mitchell (R-Man.).

The following people did not vote, an abstention in this instance being tantamount to a negative vote: Assemblymen William C. Brennan (D-Elmhurst), Michael Capanegro (D-Flushing), George A. Cincotta (D-Bklyn), Alfred D. Lerner (R-Jamaica), Luigi R. Marano (R-Bklyn), Ferdinand Mondello (D-Bronx) and Lucio F. Russo (R-Staten Island).

MOLLIE DANTE MEICHAEL.

* * *

Boxing 'Justified'

The death of Davey Moore has touched off the anticipated reaction. But perhaps the abolition of boxing by legislation is not the answer. If boxing is banned, it will be no less active than it was years ago when such legislation was in force. We might just as well try to legislate out of existence the passion for conquest at any moral cost. We cannot legislate Vietnam off the map, nor even stop the sophistication of weapons of destruction so long as the shallow believe they can morally justify both.

DONALD E. GUERRA.

(Letters must be signed. Names withheld on request.—Ed.)

Press Digest

LARRY NATHANSON

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE concurs "thoroughly" wth the Clay Committee report for trimming foreign aid and believes President Kennedy "no doubt intends to revise his recommendation downward, though not enough to suit either Congress or the committee."

* * *

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL finds that the Clay report, despite its "negative aspects . . . is an affirmative document containing powerful arguments for a substantial and continuing assistance program". . . including "the American tradition to be concerned with those less fortunate."

* * *

JAMES RESTON (St. Louis Post-Dispatch) suggests that in some ways the Kennedy Administration is all at sea under its former PT boat commander: "There is a great deal of swift and dramatic rushing about. It does not give the impression of an organized fleet moving powerfully together on a predetermined course, but of a scurry of powerful little boats darting here and there with motors roaring full-out."

* * *

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS: "Adding up the score in Brazil becomes more difficult all the time . . . But it is becoming ever more clear that the Goulart government is a slender reed on which to lean in our efforts to oppose Communist intrigue."

* * *

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: "The record of the NAACP as the most effective organization battling for Negro rights is so well-known that no thinking Negro will heed Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's call for a 'boycott' of it. As a practiced demagogue Mr. Powell may be able to increase the membership of the Negro-supremacy psychotics in the Black Muslim movement. We hope not."

* * *

ARTHUR KROCK (Chattanooga Times): "Republican politicians agree that in 1964 the party must win the largest number of Southern electors since the Reconstruction as offsetting insurance against the potential majorities of Mr. Kennedy . . . but both the professionals and amateurs in the party are split over what their candidate's Southern strategy should be."

* * *

WASHINGTON POST says the Russian concession that Marshal Tukhachevsky was framed and executed in 1937 "will give more satisfaction to the surviving marshals than to objective seekers of the truth . . . The military leadership manifests an intense 'club' loyalty . . . and are all Mr. Khrushchev's personal choices . . . but the price is honor to their club."

OOD COMMONWEALTH

"The Latest News In The Delta"

GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISS., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 29, 1963 — FIVE CENTS

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Negroes Handed Top Penalty For March

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A Magnificent Job

(An Editorial)

Mayor C. E. Sampson, in the accompanying statement, asks citizens of Greenwood and Leflore County to continue to let the city police department handle the situation we currently find ourselves in.

And well he might.

The job local officers have done — and we're including the county and auxiliary officers-has been magnificent.

It has certainly been no secret that the racial agitators in our midst have worked constantly for over ten months to draw federal intervention into Leflore County. The efficiency with which local law enforcement has attacked the crisis of this thrust-upon-it responsibility is one reason why we haven't seen direct intervention.

Another is the attitude of the bulk of our people, Negro and white.

There simply has been no excuse for direct federal intervention.

It may be something of a secret that certain Justice Department civil rights officials are fit to be tied because that excuse hasn't been handed them. They're counting on it, have been for some time, and are reported a trifle surprised that Leflore County hasn't played into their hands.

May their chagrin increase.

From the beginning the Commonwealth has taken the position that after the present crisis, regardless of its length, Leflore County will be substantially the same as before. Some of us may like to remember that though the agitators are making a lot of noise at their rallies, they aren't drawing least a dozen people he knew definitely weren't citizens of the county in that famous march from the courthouse yesterday.

When you can draw only 400 people out of a Negro population of 30,000, you aren't stirring many folks up.

And when your "demonstration" x crowd melts fro ma high of 150 to something like 50, including those from outside who are paid to take part, you haven's got much of a protest group.

That out-of-town reporter's count brings us to one final point.

Many of us, and with reason, wonder — when we see the news media invade en masse — why these folks don't spend their money and energies reporting the crises in their own backyards. But the Commonwealth takes the position that Greenwood should look on these newsmen as either friends or neutrals.

Mayor Sampson, Commissioner B. A. Hammond, Chief Curtis Lary and others have wisely decided to cooperate fully with the visiting press. There were some unfortunate incidents at first, but they weren't serious and have now been forgotten, we hope.

The official attitude should be reflected in the community as a whole. We feel it will be.

The treatment of the Greenwood story, with editorial and editorial cartoon, as well as a page 1 news story, in this morning's Commercial Appeal, we think, was fair to us .

The wise public information policy at city hall helped there. The policy will

Police Disperse Smaller Group Today, Keep Crowds Off Corners

City Judge O. L. Kimbrough slapped eight Negro Student Non-Violent Coordinating workers with the maxiumum penalty this afternoon.

Judge Kimbrough gave each four months in the county jail and levied a fine of $200.

The eight were returned to their cells in city jail and didn't announce immediately whether they will appeal. Kimbrough had given them 40 days to do so and set an appeal bond figure of $500.

They didn't announce to the court whether they would make bond.

Those sentenced were James Foreman, executive secretary of the SNCC based in Atlanta, Lawrence Guyat, Charles McLauren, Lafayette Surney, James Wilson Jones, Robert Moses, Willie Peacock, and Frank Smith.

None are from Leflore County.

As court opened, Judge Kimbrough found Guyat guilty of contempt of court and fined him $50. He also sentenced Guyat to one day in jail on the charge.'

Guyat, as the others, was found guilty of the first charge, disorderly conduct anc refusing to obey an officer, which grew out of his arrest in Wednesday's demonstration.

Kimbrough set an additional $300 appeal bond for Guyat on the contempt charge.

Today's court action followed a mild demonstration by the Negroes characterized mostly by excellent police work.

About 50 Negroes had begun to march toward the courthouse late this morning. Officers under the command of Chief of Police Curtis Lary met them at the corner of Avenue H. and McLauren using a loud speaker, Lary ordered them to disperse.

He told them to reform in smaller groups and walk to the courthouse by different routes, if they wished to.

One Negro was taken into custody by two patrolmen, James Woodard and W. R. Taylor, when he refused to go where the officers directed him.

✦ ✦ ✦

Look After Your Territory, Negro Tells Kennedy

A Negro newspaper editor from Greenville today sent a telegram to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, concerning the racial situation in Greenwood.

The Rev. Albert Jenkins, editor of the Negro Leader, a monthly newspaper published in Greenville told Kennedy:

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy: In statement previously made by Justice department, spokesman says we are getting a full report of what is happening in Greenwood, Mississippi and are preparing to take every action that is appropriate as soon as possible.

I'd like your department to consider this fact. That prepared leaders in the state of Misissippi can take care of the situation here. Therefore I'd like for you to consider this please:

Instead of sending people from other states to participate in the affairs of Mississippi, let your Dept. issue statement stopping the people from the slum districts from New-York, Chicago and other states from coming here - and we will assure you that the people of this state can get together and solve their own problems.

For I think that both Negro leaders and White leaders can do this without outside interference. For I know there is a segreation in the northern states. The people who are closer to you do not have all their rights and privileges, yet I know Mississippi is a good place for the administration to use for it's political

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Worker Killed

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, it is a tragic era in
history when these things
ted.

the racial agitators in our midst have worked constantly for over ten months to draw federal intervention into Leflore County. The efficiency with which local law enforcement has attacked the crisis of this thrust-upon-it responsibility is one reason why we haven't seen direct intervention.

Another is the attitude of the bulk of our people, Negro and white.

There simply has been no excuse for direct federal intervention.

It may be something of a secret that certain Justice Department civil rights officials are fit to be tied because that excuse hasn't been handed them. They're counting on it, have been for some time, and are reported a trifle surprised that Leflore County hasn't played into their hands.

May their chagrin increase.

From the beginning the Commonwealth has taken the position that after the present crisis, regardless of its length, Leflore County will be substantially the same as before. Some of us may like to remember that though the agitators are making a lot of noise at their rallies, they aren't drawing many Leflore County Negroes.

Our colored citizens, of course, are due our gratitude and respect for this.

Oh, they're filling the church alright. But the churches are filled with the same people night after night. The same ones are going to the courthouse day after day, many of them obviously under the voting age.

One-out-of-town reporter counted at haven's got much of a protest group.

That out-of-town reporter's count brings us to one final point.

Many of us, and with reason, wonder — when we see the news media invade en masse — why these folks don't spend their money and energies reporting the crises in their own backyards. But the Commonwealth takes the position that Greenwood should look on these newsmen as either friends or neutrals.

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The official attitude should be reflected in the community as a whole. We feel it will be.

The treatment of the Greenwood story, with editorial and editorial cartoon, as well as a page 1 news story, in this morning's Commercial Appeal, we think, was fair to us .

The wise public information policy at city hall helped there. The policy will continue to pay off.

Summing up:

The agitators are making lots of noise. The ballyhoo is terrific. But the crowds aren't coming to the tent. The boxoffice will feel the lack of pulling power eventually.

Then the circus will move on.

Meanwhile, city hall, as we said, is doing a magnificent job. (T. W.)

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BULLETIN
(See Story on Page 4)
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Cuban government has told the United States its MIG jets "probably fired in error" at the U. S. ship Floridian and that the Cuban Government had "no intention' of shooting at the American ship, the State Department announced today.
Press officer Lincoln White disclosed receipt of two messages from the Castro regime in which the Cubans contended their forces were out looking for a "suspect boat.'
The United States promptly sent Havana a demand for "a full explanation of this matter.' White delined to describe the U. S. Note as a protest.

Slyter Goes To His Death

PARCHMAN, Miss. (AP) —Convicted murderer Kenneth Slyter was executed today at the Mississippi state penitentiary for killing a 15-year-old babysitter.

Slyter died in the gas chamber minutes after midnight for the death of Sandra Holderfield of Jackson.

Supt. C. E. Breazeale said the execution was carried out on the date as set by the state Supreme Court.

The state high court refused two weeks ago to review Slyter's conviction and death sentence.

Slyter picked up Miss Holderfield to baby sit after making arrangements by telephone last April 21.

He was arrested from a description of the car by her family.

The high court had previously upheld the conviction and set a March 15 death date, then postponed the execution date until today to give the court time to decide whether it would permit appeal proceedings.

Long Walk

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Felix Lee Early, a retired railroad man, walked 72 miles to celebrate his 72nd birthday.

Matching mile for mile, he averaged 3½ miles an hour and his longest rest stop during the walk earlier this week was 45 minutes.

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Statement Of Mayor Sampson

I would like to take this opportunity of talking to the citizens of Greenwood and Leflore County in regard to the trouble we have been having with outside agitators.

I am pleased to report to you that the Greenwood Police Department has done a magnificent job in maintaining order and they will continue to do so if you, the citizens of Greenwood and Leflore County, will continue to leave it in their hands.

I plead with you, the white and colored citizens of Greenwood, to continue as you have. We are especially proud of our faithful colored citizens who have lived in harmony with us for so many years, and I assure you if you will only continue ignoring these outside agitators, the time will come again soon when we can resume our usual routine and work together for the future advancement of our beloved Greenwood.

At Least Some Of Billy Sol's Empire Was Built On Fraud

EL PASO, Tex. AP)—At least part of the Billie Sol Estes maneuvers in farm finance were fraud and not just a method of doing big business, a federal court jury decided Thursday.

Unless the appellate courts disagree, the chubby, round faced promoter could draw prison terms totaling up to 21 years. U.S. Dist. Judge R.E. Thomason said sentence will be passed in about two weeks.

The verdict, capping an 18-day trial, came just one day short of a year after federal agents arrested Estes at his costly Pecos home in West Texas. Since then his 30-odd firms dealing in grain storage, fertilier sales and cotton farming have collapsed. Now he's bankrupt.

Estes, outwardly unperturbed, gazed steadily at the jurors as the decision was read. He even managed a weak smile. His wife Patsy, occupying a front row seat in the courtroom, looked stricken.

As they left with Estes' three brothers, both declined comment on the conviction or their plans. Mrs. Estes, a comely blonde, clutched his arm tightly and murmured in a low, tense voice:

"He looks just as good to me today as he did yesterday."

Prosecutors claimed Estes bilked about 100 individuals and up to a dozen finance companies, including some of the nations largest, of about $24 million through phony mortgages on fertilizer tanks.

Specifically the jury convicted him on four counts of mail fraud and one of conspiracy, each carrying a maximum penalty of five years in prison. He was acquitted on nine counts and awaits trial on 13 more at Pecos.

Three co-defendants pleaded guilty earlier to five counts in the same indictment. They are Harold E. Orr of Amarillo and Coleman D. McSpadden of Lubbock, each sentenced to 10 years, and Ruel W. Alexander of Amarillo, six years.

Another jury convicted Estes on a state charge of swindling last fall at Tyler, fixing his sentence at eight years.

In the case here, the chief defense lawyer, John D. Cofer, asked the court to let Estes remain free under 3100,000 bond while an appeal is drafted. Judge Thomason granted the request, at the same time ordering a pre-sentencing report from a federal probation officer.

It took 49 hours and 45 minutes for the jury of 10 men and two women to work out a verdict. The panel advised Judge Thomason 21 hours earlier it was deadlocked but agreed to keep on trying to agree.

bond.

Those sentenced were James Foreman, executive secretary of the SNCC based in Atlanta, Lawrence Guyat, Charles McLauren, Lafayette Surney, James Wilson Jones, Robert Moses, Willie Peacock, and Frank Smith.

None are from Leflore County.

As court opened, Judge Kimbrough found Guyat guilty of contempt of court and fined him $50. He also sentenced Guyat to one day in jail on the charge.'

Guyat, as the others, was found guilty of the first charge, disorderly conduct anc refusing to obey an officer, which grew out of his arrest in Wednesday's demonstration.

Kimbrough set an additional $300 appeal bond for Guyat on the contempt charge.

Today's court action followed a mild demonstration by the Negroes characterized mostly by excellent police work.

About 50 Negroes had begun to march toward the courthouse late this morning. Officers under the command of Chief of Police Curtis Lary met them at the corner of Avenue H. and McLauren using a loud speaker, Lary ordered them to disperse.

He told them to reform in smaller groups and walk to the courthouse by different routes, if they wished to.

One Negro was taken into custody by two patrolmen, James Woodard and W. R. Taylor, when he refused to go where the officers directed him.

He was identified as Donald Harris, 22, of 5440 Mishoula Ave., New York City.

After the group was dispersed they straggled to the court house by twos and threes, and some went into the courthouse to apply to register to vote.

City and county officers kept order outside the courthouse, asking groups of white people who congregated nearby to move on. They coperated with the officers and soon about the only close by audience for the Negroes were crews of newsmen.

When the circuit clerk's office closed for the noon hour, the Negroes left the courthouse. They at first attempted to form up in a solid group, but when police told them to leave by small groups they did so.

While the Negroes were at the courthouse, some of those arrested in Wedsesday's march talked to a reporter in city jail this morning.

"We're going to wait for the federal government to get us out," the executive secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee said his morning from the Greenwood jail.

James Forman of Atlanta, awaiting trial today on a charge of disorderly conduct stemming from a march Wednesday morning on the city hall and the Leflore County Courthouse, said the Negroes planned to wait in jail until the federal government comes in an gets them out.

Robert Moses of New York City. field secretary of the SNCC, said he did not plan to appeal his conviction yesterday in police court on the disorderly conduct charge.

Moses told a reporter he planned to take the sentence handed down by the court today. It was at this point that Forman broke in with his remark about the federal government.

During the trial yesterday of the ten Negroes arested Wednesday, an attorney, Arvid "Bud" Sather, of the Civil Rights division of the Department of Justice took notes of all the testimony given.

Sather said he was sent in from Washington along with another attorney, John Martin. Martin did not make an appearance in the courtroom, but was noticed outside the building during the trial taking license tag number of cars parked around the city hall.

Two men will be tried in the city courtroom today when the court convenes at 1 p. m. and six others are expected to be sentenced.

Awaiting trial today were James Forman who claimed when he was brought into the courtroom yesterday that his attorney, Wiley Branton, Negro of Atlanta was expected later in the day. Judge O. L.Kimbrough said he will continue the case against Forman today.

A second Negro, Lawrence Guyat of Chicago was cited for conttempt of court after he continued interrupting Police Chief Curtis Lary during his testimony.

Judge Kimbrough warned Guyat time after time that he would be cited for contempt if he didn't stop the interruptions.

The judge told the Chicago Negro: "you will be given an opportunity to speak your piece, but until then remain quiet while this witness gives his testimony."

Prior to the start of the trials yesterday Henry Smith, one of the 11 arrested, was released because of lack of evidence and charges were dismissed.

Two others were released yesterday. Robert Talbert of McComb, was found not guilty by the court. Talbert told the court that he had been arrested in Jackson, McComb and a number of cities on charges of breach of peace.

Curtis Hayes of Summit was also released when his case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Those found guilty and awaiting sentence today were Robert Moses of New York, Lafayette Surner of Ruleville, James Wilson Jones of Jackson; Frank Smith of Atlanta and Willie Peacock of Charleston.

Meanwhile, Mayor C. E. Sampson told visiting newsmen at a press conference yesterday afternoon that officers may link members of the Negro groups in town to the fire of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee headquarters here last Sunday night.

"It has been definitely proved that white men didn't break into the office as Sam Block claimed," the mayor said, "but reports will probablyy show that arson was committed."

When questioned by newsmen as to his meaning, Mayor Sampson said: "Yes, I mean the Negroes set it themselves."

The Rev. Albert Jenkins, editor of the Negro Leader, a monthly newspaper published in Greenville told Kennedy:

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy: In statement previously made by Justice department, spokesman says we are getting a full report of what is happening in Greenwood, Mississippi and are preparing to take every action that is appropriate as soon as possible.

I'd like your department to consider this fact. That prepared leaders in the state of Misissippi can take care of the situation here. Therefore I'd like for you to consider this please:

Instead of sending people from other states to participate in the affairs of Mississippi, let your Dept. issue statement stopping the people from the slum districts from New-York, Chicago and other states from coming here - and we will assure you that the people of this state can get together and solve their own problems.

For I think that both Negro leaders and White leaders can do this without outside interference. For I know there is a segreation in the northern states. The people who are closer to you do not have all their rights and privileges, yet I know Mississippi is a good place for the administration to use for it's political football.

But we aren't ready to catch it. I am hoping that you consider this matter and that you will do something about it.

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U. S. Wants Direct Link

GENEVA AP) — The United States pressed the Soviet Union today for the establishment of a direct permanent communications link between the leaders of the two powers to avoid the risk of war by accident or miscalculation.

U.S. Ambassador Charles C. Stelle told the 17-nation disarmament talks the Cuban crisis demonstrated the need for improved continuous and reliable communications between the leaders of the two major military powers the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said the U.S. government "is prepared to act quickly" in setting up a permanent line which could be used both for teletype and voice communications.

He said the American end of the line would be in the National Command Center which maintains continuing contact with the President and his principal assistants.

Greenwood Commonwealth

U. S. Seeks Court Order To Tie City Police Hands

+ + +

Appreciation

Greenwood policemen this morning expressed gratitude to citizens who have brought coffee, cakes, pies and other food to the police station during the past few days.

The city officers are on round-the-clock alert and the contributions of food have come in handy.

The officers didn't say so, but some more small gifts of food would probably go a long way toward relieveing the work load put on the officers and officials.

Some "part time" officials, incidentally, have gone more than fulltime during the present crisis. The two city commissioners B. A. Hammond and W. G. Mize have gone into full time service. Bobby Pittman, Greenwood Leflore Industrial Board manager, has added public relations for the city to his other chores.

There are plenty of others at city hall, to whom the Commonwealth feels sure Greenwood citizens will want to express their appreciation to.

A good way is to see that they don't go into an enforced diet because of the press of duties.

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Prisoners Removed To County Jail

The eight Negro Student Non-Violent Coordinating workers sentenced yesterday in the city court were moved late in the afternoon to the Leflore County jail.

Greenwood police finished processing the men shortly before 5 p. m. and started transferring the prisoners one at a time.

City officials said the move was being made because of the limited facilities in the city jail located in the city hall.

Before the prisoners were moved they were each photographed and fingerprinted.

Each received the maximum sentence yesterday of four months in the county jail and a $200 fine.

Lawrence Guyot was also sentenced to one day and a $50 fine when he was cited for contempt of court by police court judge O. L. Kimbrough.

The eight stated yesterday through their Negro attorney Wylie Branton of Atlanta that they did plan to post a bond.

James Forman of Atlanta had stated prior to his trial that they would wait for the federal government to get them out of jail.

Meanwhile Mayor C. E. Sampson lashed out at the "professional trouble-makers who have invaded our city shedding verbal tears for the hungry umemployed Negroes in our community."

He gave these facts about the employment picture in Leflore County:

"Unemployment in Leflore County in 1962 ranged from a high of 5.6 per cent in February to a low of 1.6 per cent in September. This is well below the national unemployment average. These figures include both Negro and white citizens.

Hammond, Sampson, Evans, Lary, Frasier, Smith Are Defendants

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Asked what his policy would be in the light of the suit, Hammond said, "Well take the same action we've always taken. There will be no policy change."

A Justice Department attorney said papers would be served on the defendants today.

Mayor Charles Sampson said "We were expecting it."

Sampson said "that has been their policy in other places in supporting these agitators who are in town."

"At the same time," Sampson said, "I dont see where they have any grounds for an injunction."

'I am not surprised that this is their policy, in supporting the agitators, which bears out in my release to the press yesterday,' Sampson said.

Sampson had charged that the Justice Department was helping "professional agitators' foment trouble in Leflore County in an attempt to win Negro votes.

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Negro leaders of the vote drive earlier said they had asked President Kennedy to go to the Mississippi Delta city and walk with Negroes going to the county courthouse in their bid to become registered voters.

food to the police station during the past few days.

The city officers are on round-the-clock alert and the contributions of food have come in handy.

The officers didn't say so, but some more small gifts of food would probably go a long way toward relieveing the work load put on the officers and officials.

Some "part time" officials, incidentally, have gone more than fulltime during the present crisis. The two city commissioners B. A. Hammond and W. G. Mize have gone into full time service. Bobby Pittman, Greenwood Leflore Industrial Board manager, has added public relations for the city to his other chores.

There are plenty of others at city hall, to whom the Commonwealth feels sure Greenwood citizens will want to express their appreciation to.

A good way is to see that they don't go into an enforced diet because of the press of duties.

+ + +

Prisoners Removed To County Jail

The eight Negro Student Non-Violent Coordinating workers sentenced yesterday in the city court were moved late in the afternoon to the Leflore County jail.

Greenwood police finished processing the men shortly before 5 p. m. and started transferring the prisoners one at a time.

City officials said the move was being made because of the limited facilities in the city jail located in the city hall.

Before the prisoners were moved they were each photographed and fingerprinted.

Each received the maximum sentence yesterday of four months in the county jail and a $200 fine.

Lawrence Guyot was also sentenced to one day and a $50 fine when he was cited for contempt of court by police court judge O. L. Kimbrough.

The eight stated yesterday through their Negro attorney Wylie Branton of Atlanta that they did plan to post a bond.

James Forman of Atlanta had stated prior to his trial that they would wait for the federal government to get them out of jail.

Meanwhile Mayor C. E. Sampson lashed out at the "professional trouble-makers who have invaded our city shedding verbal tears for the hungry umemployed Negroes in our community."

He gave these facts about the employment picture in Leflore County:

"Unemployment in Leflore County in 1962 ranged from a high of 5.6 per cent in February to a low of 1.6 per cent in September. This is well below the national unemployment average. These figures include both Negro and white citizens.

"Because approximately 85 percent of our Negro citizens have agricultural backgrounds, Leflore County participates in an exchange program sponsored by the states of Mississippi, North Carolina and Florida.

"Approximately 400 Negro citizens of Leflore County are transported each summer to N. Carolina where they find employment in harvesting the tobacco crop. They remain in N. Carolina for an average of six weeks each summer.

"In the winter months—November - March—up to 1,000 of our Negroes are transported to Florida for agricultural employment.

"The State of Florida issued a call for 300 Negro agricultural workers this month.

"Only eight Leflore County Negroes found it necessary to leave this area for employment.

"Mississippi was unable to fill the order.

"Unemployment in Leflore County at the present time is approximately 6 per cent and the Mississippi State Employment Service attributed the temporary rise in unemployment to weather conditions and stated in its March Labor Market Report that the outlook for an increase in employment in this area is favorable. The beginning of good weather should show an increase in outside construction and agricultural employment."

"It is obvious to us that if only eight of our Negro citizens applied for employment in Florida they must be satisfied with economic conditions in Leflore County."

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JIM CROW ROOSTING OVER SPACE PAD

(STORY IN COLUMN 1)

Resisted His Advances, Four Women Slain

(STORY IN COLUMN 8)

VEP-Leflore County 1,2,17

The Afro-American

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MISS. BOWS TO PRESSURE

22,000 To Eat Again As U. S. Intervenes

Canaveral color bars are bared

NEW YORK — President Kennedy has been urged to end "the continuing flagrant discrimination suffered by colored citizens in the Cape Canaveral - Cocoa area in Florida."

In a letter to the President, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said that the 1,000 colored persons employed in the nation's vital space effort in that area are denied opportunity for job promotions and refused access to decent housing while "as many as 300 FHA-financed homes stand vacant and unused in the Cocoa metropolitan area."

An affidavit charging housing discrimination, he told the President, had been filed by the NAACP with the new Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing on March 15.

County officials given ultimatum

GREENWOOD, Miss. — When it became apparent that the Federal Government was determined that needy, some 22,000, Mississippians would receive surplus foods, the LeFlore County board of supervisors reluctantly agreed last week to restore the food distribution program.

The county had stopped distribution of foods under the federal surplus program last fall after James Meredith entered the University of Mississippi and teams of workers sought to increase registration of local colored non-voters.

At that time, the county gave as an excuse that there was insufficient money in the county to finance the distribution.

* * *

ORVILLE FREEMAN, Secretary of Agriculture, told the county last week that it could either reinstitute the distribution program with its own funds or the program would be financed by federal funds.

He said: "They indicated, as they always have claimed, that they did not have the funds for this, and if the funds were provided, they would do it.

"The department decided that these people were hungry

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- *11th Hour Stay Granted In Mallory Kidnap Case —Page 3*
- *'Herman Sees The Light,' an editorial discussion on the*

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An affidavit charging housing discrimination, he told the President, had been filed by the NAACP with the new Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing on March 15.

On the same day, complaints charging job discrimination were filed with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

* * *

"I CANNOT urge too strongly the necessity for action to remove the racial discrimination . . . exemplified in the complaints filed with the two committees," Mr. Wilkins said. "I believe that you will agree with me that full and speedy exercise of the Presidential power can and should accomplish this purpose."

The NAACP leader re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Bars dropped

ATLANTA — Catholic hospitals in the Archdiocese of Atlanta will no longer be operated on a segregated basis, it was announced Friday by Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan. The diocese embraces three hospitals in 71 north Georgia counties.

"No citizen, white or colored, can be in doubt about the church's teaching on racial justice in this Archdiocese, or her honest determination to carry this out in practice," the prelate said.

'WE SHALL NOT BE MOVED,' sing hundreds of Virginia State College students on the steps of the Petersburg, Va., courthouse as they demonstrated against the treatment they received at the hands of police. A total of 21 were arrested Sunday and charged with assault and trespassing in connection with protests against theatre discrimination.

1,000 Va. students stage mass march

By SCOTT HENDERSON

PETERSBURG, Va. — More than 1,000 students from Virginia State College and Peabody High School marched to Police Headquarters Monday afternoon in an impressive protest demonstration.

They sang and prayed on the steps of the building while members of the Petersburg Improvement Association were having a conference with Police Chief Traylor.

The delegation which saw the chief included David E. Gunter, president of the PIA; Dr Leonard Terrell, the Rev. Grady Powell, the Rev. Milton A. Reid and Herbert Coulton.

Their complaint concerned police conduct during a Saturday student demonstration against non-admission to the downtown theatres.

During a four-hour period in the rain last Saturday some 200 students had participated in the theatre protest, being harassed, hooted and threatened by a mob of agitators.

* * *

OFFICERS on the scene failed to maintain order and 21 students were arrested, four charged with assault,

(Continued on Page 2)

Rep. Powell claims wiretap discovered on his office phone

WASHINGTON

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell last week told the Department of Justice that his office phone had been tapped. A Justice Department spokesman said Atty. General Robert F. Kennedy sent someone to interview the congressman.

The Harlem Democrat wasn't available for comment, but Edwin Guthman, Justice Department press information officer, said Powell "called . . . and said they had found a tap on the telephone."

Convictions of 373 students get review

WASHINGTON

South Carolina — and by extension no other state — can interfere with a citizen's right to protest and petition for the redress of wrongs by arresting them on "breach of peace" or other such charges.

This was the substance of the Supreme Court ruling last week which sent the convictions of 373 student protesters back to the South Carolina Supreme Court for review.

The protesters were arrested March 15, 1960 during a march on the business district in Orangeburg which protested the arrest of other students engaged in a march on the state capitol a few days before.

* * *

THEY WERE charged with disturbing the peace and were sentenced to 30 days in jail or a $50 fine. Court testimony revealed that the students were not disorderly. Officers stated, however, that the students' actions might have precipitated violence.

Circuit court and state supreme court appeals were fruitless -- the convictions were upheld.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in vacating the state court judgment, directed that the convictions be reconsidered in the light of a recent Columbia, S.C. case where 187

(Continued on Page 2)

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At that time, the county gave as an excuse that there was insufficient money in the county to finance the distribution.

* * *

ORVILLE FREEMAN, Secretary of Agriculture, told the county last week that it could either reinstitute the distribution program or the Federal Government would.

The county commissioners consented with bad grace, saying the county, "was confronted with the proposition of accepting the offer of the Department of Agriculture to permit it (the county) to make the distribution at the sole expense of the Federal Government or to decline and subject the people of Leflore County to an invasion of federal agents and probably marshals."

In actuality, federal marshals would not have been sent to distribute surplus foods.

The county commissioners' mention of them indicates that the same kind of anti-federal law violence was contemplated as that which necessitated the sending of marshals into the University of Mississippi enrollment.

* * *

DESPITE THE SOUR report given by the county about the matter, a spokesman for the Agriculture Department said the "county board seemed happy" that program would be financed by federal funds.

He said: "They indicated, as they always have claimed, that they did not have the funds for this, and if the funds were provided, they would do it.

"The department decided that these people were hungry

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- Army Band Will Not Go Where There's Jim Crow —Page 12
- Langston Hughes' famed Mr. Simple conjectures on whether the Devil is black and Hell is segregated —Magazine Section

Ban repealed

SALT LAKE CITY — No longer is it against the law in Utah for white and colored persons to marry. The law which had been on the books for almost a half century was repealed by the Utah Legislature last week.

The vote in both houses was overwhelming. The repealer has been placed on the desk of Gov. George D. Clyde for his certain signature.

Admits he killed four who resisted

DETROIT — A 23 - year old bus boy, William Lugrand, was charged Thursday with first - degree murder in the fatal stabbing of Miss Vernice Scott, 21.

Homicide detectives said Lugrand confessed slaying Miss Scott and three other women.

Lugrand attempted to plead guilty at his arraignment, but Recorder's Court Judge Joseph A. Gillis entered a plea of innocent for him.

He is being held without bond pending examination on March 29.

* * *

POLICE SAID Lugrand has admitted strangling a

(Continued on Page 2)

The Week's Newsmakers

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, United Nations Undersecretary, said Saturday he hopes soon to see a colored member in the Cabinet and sitting on the U.S. Supreme Court. He also told a television audience that he approves of freedom rides and sit-ins as a means of putting the national spotlight on the evils of segregation.

* * *

SENS. EDWARD M. KENNEDY of Massachusetts and Birch Bayh of Indiana, both Democrats, have been named to Chairman Sam J. Ervin's Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee, which is expected to make it easier for clearance of civil rights bills. Chairman Ervin, North Carolina Democrat, is a known opponent of civil rights and regularly votes and filibusters with the Dixiecrats.

* * *

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL III., now 16 and already six feet tall, is visiting in Paris with his mother, Hazel Scott, who says he is headed for Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The former wife of Rep. Adam

DR. RALPH BUNCHE — HAZEL SCOTT

Clayton Powell is now a sensation at the famed Paris club, The Checkered Zebra.

* * *

HAMILTON HOLMES, 21, of Atlanta, one of the first two colored students to integrate the University of Georgia in 1960, paid a $25 fine at the Barrow County, Ga., courthouse Tuesday on charges of "following a car too closely" in Winder, Ga. He drew a similar fine in March, 1961 at Winder for "speeding" in the city limits.

* * *

DELEGATE CLARENCE MITCHELL III of Baltimore's 4th District, drew praise from David Hume, former gubernatorial candidate, for his courage in exposing a bribe offer to help kill a bill before the Maryland Legislature to outlaw slot machines. The bill at first voted down, was passed on reconsideration.

* * *

(Editorial on Page 4)

CECIL A. ALEXANDER, an Atlanta architect, has resigned from the trustee board of Lovett School, because of the institution's refusal to enroll Martin Luther King III, five - year old son of Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. Alexander's two children are still enrolled at Lovett, an Episcopal-connected school.

* * *

ROY SMITH, 35 - year old Boston handyman, has been indicted by a special grand jury at Cambridge, Mass., on murder charges in the death of Mrs. Bessie Goldberg, 61, who was strangled in her home on March 11 with one of her stockings. Smith has denied the charges.

(More newsmakers on Page 12)

Cane-killer indicted; may seek change in trial site

BALTIMORE

William D. Zantzinger, a Southern Maryland tobacco farmer, was indicted for murder Tuesday by the grand jury here.

He is accused of striking Mrs. Hattie Carroll, 50, a grandmother and part -time waitress, with a wooden walking cane thereby causing her death.

The Criminal Court arraignment for Zantzinger is tentatively set for Thursday, March 28 before Judge Charles D. Harris.

The speculation is that Zantzinger will ask to have the trial moved from Baltimore to a county in Western Maryland.

In Maryland, a defendant who is under a murder indictment is entitled to one move. The state, however, decides where the trial is to be moved.

* * *

THE JURY handed up a five-count indictment against Mr. Zantzinger and two against his wife, Mrs. Jean D. Zantzinger, 24, after a 45-minute session Tuesday.

In addition to the murder charge, Mr. Zantzinger, is accused of assaulting and striking Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Ethel Hill, waitress; George N. Gesell, bellhop; and disorderly conduct.

His wife was indicted for assaulting an officer and acting disorderly. The assaulted officer, patrolman Warren Todd, required 10 days leave to recover from injuries sustained when

(Continued on Page 2)

Howard project must halt J. C.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Contractors and unions working on a Howard University building project were warned Thursday that they must either end discriminatory racial practices or face action by the Justice Department.

It was the Administration's first "get tough" move under a 1961 Presidential executive order prohibiting discrimination in government contracts.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz gave the offend-

(Continued on Page 2)

Tense three-day trial ends in acquittal for Army officer

BELAIR, Md.—Sgt. Lavell O. Green of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, was found not guilty of rape by Judge Stewart O. Day at the close of a three-day trial in a packed court room of the Criminal Court of Harford County Wednesday.

The 18 - year army career man, father of seven children, had been in jail in Bel Air since September 28, 1962 awaiting trial.

Mrs. Judith Ann Rom, wife of Pfc. John Rom, both natives of Milwaukee, Wis., had accused Sgt. Green of the crime.

She said it took place on the night of Thursday, Sept. 27, in her second floor apartment, in Baldwin Meadows, a service men's housing project near Aberden.

* * *

MRS. ROM, 22, claimed that she had watched a TV show, switched it off and gone to bed.

There was testimony that, she awakened in the darkness to hear a noise and to see a "big, bulky figure in a long light top coat" coming through the door of the living room in which she was asleep on a sofa bed.

She said she screamed, "as long and as loud as I could" when the figure approached her.

Mrs. Rom added that she was gagged and choked by the assailant, and she gave up struggling when she heard a Voice say that " if she was quiet, he wouldn't hurt her."

Mrs. Rom said she recognized the voice as that of Sgt. Green, whom she had met in the craft shop of the army post at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Here Sgt. Green directs a staff of eleven instructors and supervises the monthly servicing of approximately 5,000 servicemen, their wives and dependents.

* * *

SGT. GREEN testified that he had visited the Rom apartment around 8 p.m. on the evening of September 27th at the specific request of Mrs. Rom, and the door to her

(Continued on Page 2)

—County officials

(Continued from Page 1)

and food was available, and we brought them together. We were ready to do whatever was necessary to feed the people."

The cost of the program, to be borne by the Federal Government, will be about $15,000.

The department's ultimatum was presented to the county commissioners by James A. Hutchins Jr., a deputy director of distribution for the Agriculture Department, and Russell H. James, Atlanta area field supervisor.

* * *

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS scrapped the surplus foods program last fall, about 26,000 persons received aid. The county declared that only those persons certified as needy by the county welfare department would be eligible. This cut the number to about 5,000.

Various civil rights organizations accused the county of using the food cut-off as a means of retaliating against colored persons registering to vote and intimidating others.

About two - thirds of the county population is colored and most are untrained persons working in rural areas. Local planters, bankers and merchants exercise an economic squeeze against these people whenever a civil rights crusade is carried out.

Last fall, thousands were chased off the share-crop farms where they had lived and worked for many years. Owners said they were being replaced by automation.

* * *

THIS WAS NOT the only anti-rights step taken by county residents. In a period of less than a month, terrorists shot into cars carrying workers in the voting drive and also into the local campaign office. One worker, James Travis, was severely wounded by a slug from a 45 caliber sub-machine gun.

The drive is being carried on by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee with assistance from other rights organizations. When the surplus foods program was ended the organizations banded together and solicited food and clothing from all over the nation for the victims of the squeeze.

The drivers of one of the first truck-loads of supplies to be sent into the area were arrested by county police and held "for investigation" for over a day before being released on bond.

They were charged with possession of barbiturates, although they had none in the truck. The medicine under suspicion was one to be used by expectant mothers.

* * *

SEVERAL HUNDRED pounds of food and clothing were missing, according to the drivers, when the police released the truck after searching it. Some of the food and clothing were rendered unfit for use by having been soaked with oil.

James Foreman, SNCC executive secretary, said that that the reinstatement of the surplus foods program was "a great victory for those seeking to bring democracy to Mississippi."

He said his group is now determined "to register every colored person in this county."

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Opera premiere set

MIAMI — (ANP) — An opera by William G. Still will have its world premiere as a highlight of the Fourth Festival of American Music to be held at the University of Miami, May 8-11.

Entitled, "Highway No.1," Still's opera will be the final presentation of the festival. It will be directed by Dr.

--Canaveral

(Continued from Page 1)

minded President Kennedy that "federal space and military installations predominate in the Cocoa area. The entire local economy, including tourist accommodations, banking facilities, schools and public facilities, is dependent directly or indirectly upon the presence and financial support of the Federal Government.

"Federal grants and loans for urban renewal and low-rent housing to meet anticipated expansions (as for the forthcoming Lunar and Nova projects) are imminent. The government's role as the principal employer in the area is apparent."

* * *

INFORMATION based on the findings of Jack E. Wood, NAACP special assistant for housing, was submitted to Governor David Lawrence, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

--Howard U

(Continued from Page 1)

ing builders 10 days to halt racial discrimination. If no action is taken, he said he would ask the Justice Department to enforce the anti-bias clause of the federal construction contract.

* * *

MR. WIRTZ said in a letter to Bernard L. Boutin, General Services Administration director, whose agency has charge of building the new $2.6 million gymnasium at Howard:

"We are now convinced that persuasion alone will not produce the required action."

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A CHAMPION OF CIVIC WELFARE AND THE SQUARE DEAL

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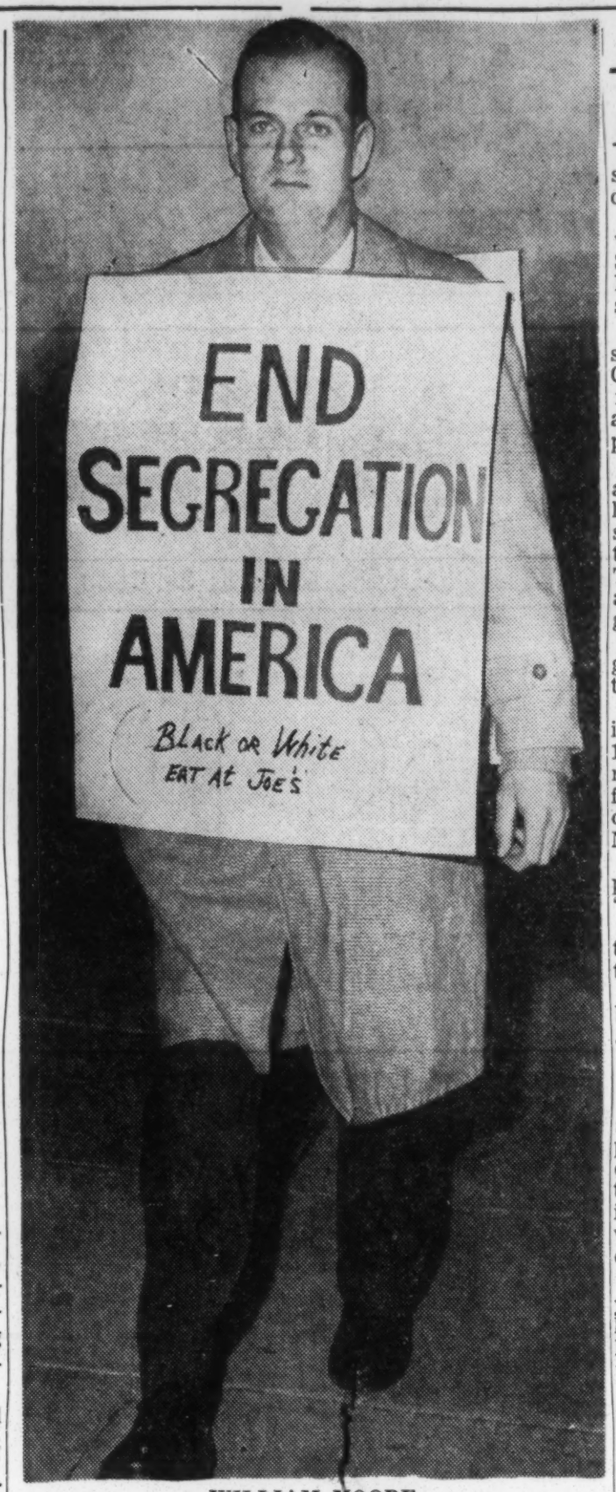

WILLIAM MOORE
'Mississippi, here I come'

1,000 miles to Miss., walking all the way

BALTIMORE

As you read this story a a Baltimore mailman should be nearing the end of a 41-mile walk from this city to the White House in Washington with his own personal letter to President Kennedy.

In this note to JFK, postman William Moore will tell the Chief Executive of still another Freedom Walk - this next one to cover 1,000

whites as well as to colored people where racial prejudice and denial of civil rights is the custom."

* * *

WHAT KIND of a man is willing to take 1,000 - mile walks in the name of civil rights and brotherhood?

Bill Moore talked to the AFRO on the eve of his hike to the nation's captial.

He is a tall mild-seeming

--Convictions

(Continued from Page 1)

similar convictions were overturned.

Students in the case last week attend Claflin and South Carolina State Colleges — both all-colored schools.

Their arrest, the court said, was "a violation of Constitutionally protected rights of free speech, free assembly and freedom of petition."

TWO RESTAURANTS and a motel in Pine Bluff, Ark. have desegregated since a series of sitdown demonstrations began here Feb. 1. They are the lunch-counters at Woolworth's and Walgreen's and the Pines Hotel.

Another cafeteria desegregated earlier, one day after the protests began.

In the past month, stores in Durham, N.C. have hired 15 colored persons in non-menial jobs as a result of a fair employment campaign carried on by CORE and NAACP youth groups.

In Greensboro, 30 persons picketed City Hall because "We've waited some time for the Mayor's Committee to make some recommendations as to the solution of better relationships — and better jobs," according to John Hatchett, CORE spokesman.

* * *

IN LONG BEACH, N.Y., seven colored and six white persons were arrested in a demonstration which protested the refusal of a building superintendent to rent a vacant apartment to a colored couple.

In Edenton, N.C., three youths were arrested for picketing a jimcrow movie house without a permit. They were released on $50 bond.

Arrested were William K. Jordan, 20; Bernard Moye, 16; and Franklin Lawrence, 22. That night, about 50 young people congregated and sang the theme song of the sitdown movement, "We Shall Overcome," in front of the theater and in front of a drugstore owned by Mayor John A. Mitchner.

Sumter County (Ga.) officers detained two SNCC field secretaries and threatened them with arrest for "vagrancy." The pair, Donald Harris and John Churchville, have been in the County three weeks working in the voter-registration drive.

BECAUSE THEY tried to go to church in Talladega, Ala., 13 students must serve 90 days in jail and pay $100 fines. The students, who attend Talladega College, plan to appeal. The men in the group were sentenced to do

—1000 Va. students

(Continued from Page 1)

others with trespassing. Their court hearing is set for April 3.

Complaining of "irresponsible police action" the PIA delegation submitted a letter to Chief Traylor charging that:

"Police dogs were allowed to maul and terrorize the peaceful demonstrators as they non-violently protested segregation in the city's theatres."

The letter pointed out that "During the three years of our existence, there has not been a single instance of violence or misconduct on our part dating from the library protests of 1960, throughout the sit-ins and many, many weeks of picketing at different intervals.

"You yourself, on several occasions, privately and under oath have stated publicly, that you had observed no disorder surrounding the various activities of the PIA and related groups."

The delegation made it clear that they had no quarrel with the police chief personally, acknowledging that he has always shown a "thoroughly professional attitude and care in the dispatch of your responsibility to maintain law and order."

BUT AS to some of the officers on the scene of the demonstration, the complainants declared that:

"We have documented evidence of patrolmen who set the dogs upon our peaceful demonstrators with a marked degree of relish and joviality.

"Their permissive attitude with the hoodlum element led to several incidents of mayhem against the protesters."

Chief Traylor expressed reregret about the situation; said if any specific officers could be identified as such offenders, they would be taken to task; and assured the group that no such incident would occur again.

FOLLOWING the conference with the police administrator, the mass demonstrators marched through the business district back to the campus and their homes in the city.

They were not subjected to any oppositional agitation at this time.

On Sunday night, some 700 aroused citizens had attended a meeting at Gillfield Baptist Church.

FEATURED speaker was the militant Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, former Gillfield pastor and now executive secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

He was introduced by another civil rights leader of the Petersburg community, Dr. Milton A. Reid, president of the Virginia area of the SCLC.

Mr. Gunter discussed the current theatre situation; Herbert Coulton spoke on voter registration; and H. E. Fauntleroy Jr., the schools.

Other program participants included Mrs. Sue Manson, the Rev. Jackson A. Brown, the Rev. Grady Powell, Miss Mattie Coles, Garfield Walker, Joseph Owens, Dr. L. C. Johnson and the Goodwill Choir.

THE YOUNG people arrested during the theatre protests included:

Vivian Tillman, Carol Johnson, Alvis Davis, Roland Sherrod, Allan Colon, Clinton Oliver, Rachel Bryant, John Jackson, Barbara Flemming;

Clarence Arnold, William Hicks, Paul E. Wright, Samuel Young, John Puryear, Harold Young, James Waller, William Simmons, James Cunningham.

—Tense three-days

(Continued from Page One)

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Mrs. Rom admitted under the intensive questioning of Mr. Hughes that after the alleged attack she had gone to crowded the courtroom.

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pounds of food and clothing were missing, according to the drivers, when the police released the truck after searching it. Some of the food and clothing were rendered unfit for use by having been soaked with oil.

James Foreman, SNCC executive secretary, said that that the reinstatement of the surplus foods program was "a great victory for those seeking to bring democracy to Mississippi."

He said his group is now determined "to register every colored person in this county."

Opera premiere set

MIAMI — (ANP) — An opera by William G. Still will have its world premiere as a highlight of the Fourth Festival of American Music to be held at the University of Miami, May 8-11.

Entitled, "Highway No.1," Still's opera will be the final presentation of the festival. It will be directed by Dr. Fabien Sevitzky, music director and conductor of the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra.

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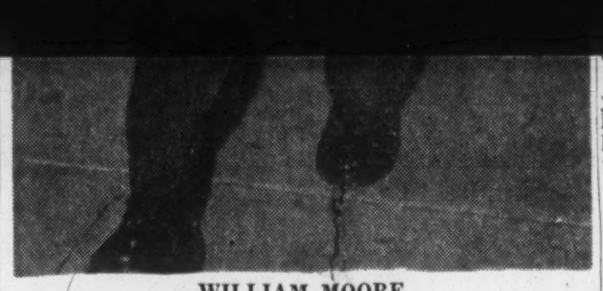

WILLIAM MOORE
'Mississippi, here I come'

1,000 miles to Miss., walking all the way

BALTIMORE

As you read this story a a Baltimore mailman should be nearing the end of a 41-mile walk from this city to the White House in Washington with his own personal letter to President Kennedy.

In this note to JFK, postman William Moore will tell the Chief Executive of still another Freedom Walk - this next one to cover 1,000 miles from the White House to Mississippi.

Bill Moore, a tall blond 35 - year - old ex-Marine, left on foot for Washington last night with his letter to the President.

He wore two signs: END SEGREGATION IN AMERICA and EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

The trip to the White House marks Mr. Moore's second Freedom Walk. His first covered 27 miles from Baltimore to the State capitol in Annapolis where he delivered a personal note to the Secretary of the Senate advocating that "we place human rights above property rights and abolish segregation in all forms in the state of Maryland."

His first walk came off during the Northwood theater demonstrations the week of Feb. 18.

* * *

IN HIS letter to Mr. Kennedy Bill Moore explained the purpose of this second trek:

"I am a mailman and this is the farthest I have ever walked to deliver a letter. Recently I walked from Baltimore to the State Capitol at Annapolis with an appeal for more effective civil rights legislation.

"It is not so much that I need the exercise as that I must do what I can toward achieving human brotherhood. Walking and letter delivering are my so-called "professional skills" as legislation and administration are yours - and we must do the best we can with the abilities we have."

Mr. Moore's note to the President also stated that "within the next month or two, I will start walking from the White House here, destined for Mississippi with these signs on my back . . . if I may deliver any letter from you to those on my line of travel, I would be most happy to do so." ... ...

The postal employee also explained to Mr. Kennedy that "two of my great-grandfathers from Mississippi fought for the South in the Civil War. I was raised for seven years in that state: relatives of mine live there and in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida Arkansas and Texas.

"The South is like my second home. I used to think as they now think. But I have had the advantage of living most of my life in states with greater racial tolerance. I am employed in your totally integrated Post Office Department.

"I can see the harm to whites as well as to colored people where racial prejudice and denial of civil rights is the custom."

* * *

WHAT KIND of a man is willing to take 1,000 - mile walks in the name of civil rights and brotherhood?

Bill Moore talked to the AFRO on the eve of his hike to the nation's captial.

He is a tall mild-seeming fellow with a quick smile who dresses neatly but unpretentiously.

He talks easily about his beliefs with a low-key sense of humor. There is nothing saintly about him he is able to laugh at himself and others.

"It's true, I spent seven years as a boy in Mississippi. Then I moved to Binghampton, N.Y. After high school in Binghampton I served four years in the Marine Corps beginning in 1945.

"Then I did some studying here and in England and Spain. For the past four years I have been a mailman. In November of last year I got a transfer to Baltimore. I wanted a contrast. There is quite a bit of difference between Binghampton and Baltimore racially.

"There are about 300 colored families out of 150,000 back home and they are completely integrated.

"But by the same token, there is a lot of difference between Baltimore and Mississippi. Down there as a kid everyone took segregation for granted.

"Recently, because I am interested in world peace, I was getting quite a reputation in Binghampton as an oddball. Here I am not well enough known for that. My supervisors have never said anything to me about my Freedom Walks."

* * *

BILL MOORE does not mind being regarded as a screwball. He applies this label to himself in conversation but when he gets serious about his ideals the listener is aware of a man who knows just what he is doing and hopes to achieve.

The mailman already has the distinction of being the only adult non-student who went to jail in protest of the recently ended Northwood theater segregation policy.

Of this experience he said: "A night in jail helps a man's convictions on the racial problem. I knew of the trouble at Northwood so I went out to look. In the movie lobby I saw a group of colored girls in line and I went in and asked ' is this the line for tickets?' One of the students waiting in line said 'yes, you can go around us if you like.'

"The trespass law was read. None of the students moved. One of them said to me 'you don't have to be arrested' and I then asked him 'you mean you have to be arrested?'

"He said 'yes, for my dignity.'

"I figured if they could stand up for their rights I could stand up for mine, so to speak. It was a choice of two lines, you see, but I knew I couldn't enjoy the movie after this so I followed the line that led to jail."

* * *

BILL MOORE was asked if he considered himself a "rebel."

"Oh sure," he said quickly, and just as quickly flipped out a small key holder with a Confederate flag design. Such an emblem startled his questioner. He laughed.

"I consider myself a rebel with their spirit but not their ideology. Some people don't understand but I have a love your enemy approach to civil rights.

In Edenton, N.C., three youths were arrested for picketing a jimcrow movie house without a permit. They were released on $50 bond.

Arrested were William K. Jordan, 20; Bernard Moye, 16; and Franklin Lawrence, 22. That night, about 50 young people congregated and sang the theme song of the sitdown movement, "We Shall Overcome," in front of the theater and in front of a drugstore owned by Mayor John A. Mitchner.

Sumter County (Ga.) officers detained two SNCC field secretaries and threatened them with arrest for "vagrancy." The pair, Donald Harris and John Churchville, have been in the County three weeks working in the voter-registration drive.

BECAUSE THEY tried to go to church in Talladega, Ala., 13 students must serve 90 days in jail and pay $100 fines. The students, who attend Talladega College, plan to appeal. The men in the group were sentenced to do **their terms at hard labor.**

Arthur Shores, attorney for the group, filed notice of appeal and the students were freed on $500 bond each. The students were arrested last April at white churches in the city.

Talladega College President Arthur Gray later led a march protesting the arrest of the students.

--Cane killer

(Continued from Page 1)

attempting to arrest the couple.

Both are free on bail — $25,000 for Zantzinger and $600 for his wife.

* * *

THE ZANTZINGERS were arrested at the Emerson Hotel, here, where they were guests at the annual charity ball of the Spinsters.

Mrs. Carroll was working at the ball as a waitress when she was struck by Zantzinger.

During an earlier Municipal Court hearing, Mrs. Grace E. Shelton, 1900 block W. Mulberry St., and Miss Shirley Burrell, 1000 block Shellbank Rd., waitresses who were working with Mrs. Carroll at the time she was struck, were star witnesses.

Mrs. Shelton testified that Zantzinger called Mrs. Carroll a "black b—" before striking her with a cane.

He was reportedly angered because Mrs. Carroll did not serve him fast enough when he asked for a drink.

Miss Burrell said that Zantzinger "called us n—s and black this, black that all evening."

* * *

MRS. SHELTON said that Mrs. Carroll was stiff and her eyes glazed after the attack.

Mrs. Carroll lost consciousness after being struck and died at Mercy Hospital without regaining consciousness.

degree of relish and joviality.

"Their permissive attitude with the hoodlum element led to several incidents of mayhem against the protesters."

Chief Traylor expressed regret about the situation; said if any specific officers

Oliver, Rachel Bryant, John Jackson, Barbara Flemming;

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(Continued from Page One)

apartment was opened by Mrs. Rom.

The relentless cross examination of W. A. C. Hughes, chief counsel for the defense, brought the admission from Officer Clarence Foote of the Aberdeen Police Department that there were no fresh marks on the apartment door to indicate that it had been broken into.

Mrs. Rom admitted under the intensive questioning of Mr. Hughes that after the alleged attack she had gone to the window to make sure the Sergeant's car had driven away, then she had dressed, combed her hair and gone to knock on the adjoining neighbor's apartment door 1:30 p.m. in the morning.

Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, associated defense counsel, in her hour long argument to the court charged that the actions of Mrs. Rom were not those of an outraged honest female.

The defense had established, she stated, that none of the adjoining apartment neighbors had heard the alleged screams of Mrs. Rom, although the neighboring apartments were separated by thin wall board partitions.

Sgt. Green, who was examined immediately after his arrest at 3:45 a.m. on the morning of September 28th, bore no scratches which Mrs. Rom stated she had caused during the struggle.

Dr. John Carriere's medical examination of Mrs. Rom at the Harford Memorial Hospital at 3:00 a.m. found no evidence of rape, it was testified.

The two pieces of cloth which Mrs. Rom said Sgt. Green had used to gag her, were examined by the Maryland State Police Department at the request of the Aberdeen Police Department.

The examination disclosed the cloth had been "cut" from a sheet, and the Aberdeen Police were instructed to search the alleged victim's apartment for the sheet from which they had been cut.

Officer Foote admitted that no such search was ever made of the Rom apartment.

* * *

CAPTAIN E. J. KOLCUM, company commander of Sgt. Green, testified that there had never been any complaints of the soldier's conduct during the seven years he had been in charge of the crafts department where 80 per cent of the patrons were servicemen's wives.

Sgt. A. Pasquino produced his service record which revealed that he had won a number of battle medals, awards, and citations for superior service and a rating of excellent conduct.

Judge Day pointing to the numerous contradictions in Mrs. Rom's testimony and the inconsistencies in the state's evidence, declared that there were a number of doubts in his mind.

He commended the counsel for the defense and the state for their able and helpful presentation of the case.

The 'Not guilty" verdict of the judge was met with spontaneous shouts of "Hallelujah" and "Praise God" from the county citizens and service personnel who had crowded the courtroom.

Judge Day gaveled for quiet, gently urging the farmers and country people, who had not contained their joy, to celebrate outside.

The Harford County radio system had whipped up consiterable interest in the trial by its announcemennt of the trial, the nature of the crime, and the defense of Sgt. Green by "two NAACP Attorneys".

Witnesses called for the defense were John M. Handy, Robert S. Six, Pfc John R. Rom, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson Capt. E. J. Kolcum, Pfc Onno DeRuyter, Sgt. Louis Hickman, Sgt. Samuel Lacy, Morris Quickley, Roger Lervig and Mrs. Pauline Tasis.

--Admits

(Continued from Page One)

cousin, Miss Joann Crum, 22, last April and Mrs. Barbara Ray, 18, last Jan. 26. They said he also admitted slaying a 12-year-old stepsister in Wichita, Kansas in 1960, but had been acquitted.

Lugrand admitted killing the two Detroit women when they resisted his advances, the officers said.

Police are also checking with authorities in Wichita on the 1960 slaying.

The latest slaying of Vernice Scott, occurred early Wednesday.

* * *

MISS SCOTT was stabbed to death in the apartment she shared with her twin sister, Mrs. Bernice Slegianes. Police said Lugrand also was staying in the apartment.

He made a formal statement to Detectives Robert Fulletton and James Haines and Assistant Prosecutor John Dodge.

Lugrand told police he and Mrs. Slegianes went to a bar after Miss Scott had retired for the night. He said he left Mrs. Slegianes at the bar and returned alone to the apartment about 12:30 a.m. Wednesday.

When Miss Scott resisted his advances, Lugrand stated, he got two knives from the kitchen and stabbed her. Thirty stab wounds were inflicted, an autopsy showed.

Mrs. Slegianes' two-year old daughter, Cathy, was sleeping in a bedroom at the time.

* * *

LUGRAND SAID he rejoined Mrs. Slegianes at Phelps Cocktail Lounge, and told her he'd been talking to friends in another part of the crowded bar.

They returned to the apartment about 2 a.m., the pair told police, and retired without entering the darkened living room.

Mrs. Slegianes discovered the body at 7:20 a.m. Lugrand telephoned police.

Lugrand and the sister were released after making statements to detectives.

Lugrand was brought back for additional questioning Wednesday night and shortly after midnight, police said, he admitted killing Miss Scott and also confessed the 1962 slaying of Miss Crum.

Lugrand is a kitchen helper at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Detroit.

3/30/63, Commercial Appeal

TI

124th YEAR—No. 89

Negroes Sent To County Jail At Greenwood

8 Field Leaders To Appeal Four-Month Terms For March

By JAMES KINGSLEY
Staff Writer

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 29.—Eight Negro field leaders for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Friday night were moved to the Leflore County jail to serve maximum sentences after their conviction on disorderly conduct charges.

City Judge O. L. Kimbrough earlier Friday sentenced each of them to four months in the county jail and fined each $200. Appeal bonds were set at $500. They have 40 days to appeal or forfeit their appeal rights.

Wiley Branton of Atlanta, Negro attorney for the group, said each told him they do not want to make bond. He indicated appeals will be filed.

Judge Kimbrough also found Lawrence Guyot of Chicago guilty of contempt of court and added one day and a $50 fine to his other sentence.

All were arrested during a mass march of praying and hymn singing to City Hall and the Courthouse Wednesday in protest of shooting into the home of Dewey Greene, whose son, Dewey Greene Jr., who attempted to register at the University of Mississippi earlier this year.

The sentences came after Chief of Police Curtis Lary, using a portable loudspeaker, ordered several white persons who had gathered near the Courthouse to leave the scene.

His orders came while Negroes in groups of four and six marched from a nearby Negro Baptist church to the Courthouse to make application to register to vote.

Chief Lary had broken up a group of 50 leaving the church about 10:30 a.m. to march through the streets. "I ordered them to go in small groups to keep from making a disturbance."

After the Negroes gathered at the Courthouse, they attempted to march from the Courthouse at noon in one group. Several of the group admitted to being under voting age.

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Chief Lary, again using his loudspeaker, ordered the Negroes to leave in small groups. They did, but four blocks away Donald Harris, 22, of Atlanta was arrested after officers said he refused to obey orders to quit trying to organize another march. He was released Friday night by city Pros. Atty. Gray Evans for lack of evidence.

On orders from Chief Lary, wooden barricades were set up in front of the Courthouse to provide Negroes access to the building.

"My 32-man police force and auxiliary officers are on 24-hour alert. They have all the equipment needed to quiet any uprising, but I don't intend for one to happen."

The Negro leaders who were sentenced gave their names as Guyot, Lafayett Surney of Ruleville, Miss., Robert Moses of New York City, Frank Smith of Atlanta, James Forman of Atlanta, James Wilson Jones of Jackson, Miss., Willie Peacock of Charleston, Miss., and Charles McLauren of Jackson.

(Additional Stories and Pictures on Page 21)

The Clarion-Ledger

Mississippi's Leading Newspaper For More Than A Century

AP and UPI Leased Wires | JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1933 | VOL. CXXV. NO. 49 | 18 PAGES * * P

FASHIONS

Teen-agers look to their new ideal, the Debutante, for today's summer fashions. See the inside story by Mary Alice Bookhart from the Texas Fashion Creators' showings in Dallas on page 2.

EN ROUTE TO REGISTRATION

Small groups of Negroes pass street barricades in Greenwood late Friday morning as they went to the Leflore County courthouse to register. No attempt was made to stop them and a small crowd of local citizens watched as they made their way into the courthouse.—AP Wirephoto.

Greenwood Area Tension Cools Off

Government Is Aiding Agitators, Mayor Says

By JAMES MCLEAN

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—The tense civil rights crisis cooled a bit here Friday as police kept pedestrians scattered and moving.

Wooden barricades and police squad cars blocked off the street in front of the Leflore County courthouse. Uniformed officers were backed by volunteers with riot clubs and wearing yellow Civil Defense helmets.

However, Police Chief Curtis Lary said Negroes trying to register as voters were free to enter the courthouse — so long as they walked in small groups instead of in a demonstration march.

In a City Court hearing, eight Negroes convicted of disorderly conduct drew the maximum penalty: $200 fines and four-month jail terms. Appeal bonds were set at $500 each.

AMONG 11

One of them, Lawrence Guyot of Chicago, also was convicted of contempt of court. Punishment on that charge was one day in jail and a $50 fine.

The eight were among 11 arrested in the first registration march Wednesday. Six were tried Thursday. Guyot and James Forman of Atlanta were tried Friday.

Mayor C. E. Sampson, at a news conference, bitterly accused the Justice Department of helping "professional agitators" foment racial trouble in an attempt to win Negro votes.

When a voter registration march formed across town, about a mile from the courthouse, Chief Lary sped to the scene with three patrol cars backing him.

"It's all right for you to go down there," he told about 40 Negroes through a portable bullhorn, "but go in small orderly groups."

NEGRO ARRESTED

One Negro was arrested during the dispersal. He was booked as Donald Harris, 22, of New York City. The charge: disturbing the peace. Officers said he ignored orders to move on.

White persons loitering on street corners near the courthouse also were dispersed and told to keep moving.

The three-day-old crisis flared a few hours after nightriders fired blasts of heavy buckshot slugs into the home of a Negro who has two sons active in civil rights work. No one was hit.

It was the third incident involving bursts of gunfire. Each one served to spur on the registration drive started by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee eight months ago.

Negroes were urged, in church rallies Thursday night, to keep trying to register.

SCATTERED GROUPS

They came in scattered groups to walk past the barricades at the courthouse and stand in line outside the circuit clerk's office, where voter registration is handled.

At one point, about 50 were waiting.

They were being admitted one by one to take the qualifying test. One requirement is that they interpret the state constitution. The verdict on the test comes in 30 days.

When the Negroes left during

Continued on Page 8

GREENWOOD

Continued from Page 1

the lunch hour, Chief Lary was on the steps with bullhorn in hand to keep them scattered.

"We are not going to have any of this grouping" he boomed. "To in small groups. Please disperse. . . ."

Like a traffic cop at an intersection, Lary waved some Negroes to the left and some to the right. He bullhorned instructions to police stationed at the corner:

"Some straight ahead, some to the right, some to the left. . ."

In his news conference, Mayor Sampson said:

"For months these agitators here from other states have secretly made collect telephone calls to the attorney general's office in Washington. These calls are accepted both day and night; and no matter what ridiculous lie these professional agitators think up they get prompt action from the attorney general.

"This city has been infested of late with assistant attorneys general of the United States counseling with these professional troublemakers who have come to Greenwood.

Mayor Sampson said investigation showed that the recent fire in SNCC headquarters here was deliberately set — but that the arsonists were Negroes.

"From our investigation, it is pretty clear no white people were involved," the mayor said.

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP) —A page one editorial in the Greenwood Commonwealth, a daily newspaper, said Friday although agitators are noisy at rallies, "they aren't drawing many Leflore County Negroes."

Referring to the Negro voter registration drive after police broke up demonstrations, the editorial said:

"It certainly has been no secret that the racial agitators in our midst have worked constantly for over 10 months to draw federal intervention in Leflore County. The efficiency with which local law enforcement has attacked the crisis . . . is one reason why we haven't seen direct intervention.

"When you can draw only 400 people out of a Negro population of 30,000, you aren't stirring many folks up.

"The agitators are making lots of noise. The ballyhoo is terrific. But the crowds aren't coming to the tent. The box office will feel the lack of pulling power eventually. Then the circus will move on."

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1963

The Commercial Appeal

WOULD-BE MARCHERS DISPERSED—Greenwood, Miss., Police Chief Curtis Lary used a loudspeaker in ordering Negroes to leave the Leflore County Courthouse in different directions yesterday when a group of them gathered en masse after registering to vote. The Negroes had planned to leave the Courthouse in a march.

(Story on Page One)

Staff Telephoto by Barney Sellers

Justice Agency Awaiting Word On Greenwood

WASHINGTON, March 29.—(AP)—Justice Department officials are awaiting word from investigators in Greenwood, Miss., before deciding what action, if any, to take in the tense racial situation there.

A detail of department lawyers and FBI agents at Greenwood presumably holds the key to any possible move by the department in the growing dispute over attempts by Negroes to register as voters.

The indication Friday was that, if investigators find evidence to justify it, the department would file a court suit charging Greenwood or Leflore County officials with impeding attempts by Negro leaders to encourage members of their race to register as voters.

Such action could come before the week end is out.

A department spokesman said earlier this week justice officials would take appropriate action as soon as possible.

In response to a question Friday, this official said the earlier statement was not intended to imply that any consideration has been given to the use of United States marshals to protect Negro protests marchers in Greenwood.

Such protection has been requested by James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The department spokesmen said marshals could be used to enforce court orders, but he noted there is no outstanding court order applying to the Greenwood situation.

Any department legal action might be similar to 35 voting cases filed in the South since passage of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Greenwood Mayor Charges Red Forces Using Kennedys

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 29. — Mayor Charles E. Sampson charged Friday that President Kennedy and his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, are being used by "communist-inspired and financed organizations to promote these organizations' projects."

Speaking during a press conference, the Mayor said: "It is a tragic situation when professional agitators, operating under the false face of non-violence, attempt to create violence.

"It is more tragic that the Justice Department of the United States plays nursemaid to these invaders and actively assists them in their efforts to disrupt this peaceful community."

Angered by what he has called the Justice Department's refusal to co-operate with the city and county governments of Greenwood and Leflore County while insisting upon co-operation, the Mayor said:

"For months these agitators here from other states have frequently made collect telephone calls to the attorney general's office in Washington. These calls are accepted, both night and day, and no matter what ridiculous lie these professional agitators make up they get prompt action from the attorney general.

"This city has been infested of late with assistant attorneys general of the United States, counseling with these professional trouble - makers who have come to Greenwood.

"What are these agitators and the Justice Department trying to accomplish with their present massing of colored mobs? It is certainly not to file voter registration applications for they have been peacefully filing these for years before the present trouble began and they have continued to do so without objection from anyone.

County and the majority of them live in Greenwood.

He said, however, that from 1955 through Jan. 1, 1962, fewer than 100 were qualified. "It has not been a case of the Negroes not registering, they just didn't make applications," he said.

"A large number of Negroes have taken voter registration tests since concentrated drives were started last August, sponsored by the Federal Government and their cohort organizations, but the percentage of those passing is very small."

"In fact, I would estimate that only 10 Negroes out of 336 taking the tests during March, 1963, passed the tests, and believe me, these Negro field representatives of the many Negro organizations have applied the pressure in this county.

"It's not a case of discrimination on the part of the county. It is the ignorance on the part of the applicants that these Negro organizations are finding scattered around to take tests."

Mr. Lott said Leflore County has about 6,400 qualified voters and Greenwood has 4,008. Those qualified in the city are also included in the county totals.

(Additional Story on Page One)

Greenwood Editor Lauds News Story

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 29.—A page one editorial in the Greenwood Commonwealth, Friday afternoon commended The Commercial Appeal for "fair to us treatment of news and editorial coverage of problems facing the city."

"The treatment of the Greenwood story, with editorial and editorial cartoon, as well as a page one news story in this morning's (Friday) Commercial Appeal, we think was fair to us," the newspaper said.

The editorial added that Mayor Charles E. Sampson, Commissioner B. A. Hammond and Chief Of Police Curtis Lary and others have wisely decided to co-operate with the visiting press.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

MEMPHIS
COMMERCIAL APPEAL
p. 13
Date MAR 30 1963

Staff Mess

Mid-South News In Brief—

Mayor Of Greenwood Attacks JFK

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 29.—Greenwood Mayor Charles E. Sampson Friday charged the Kennedy Administration is being used "by communist-inspired and financed organizations," to promote the organizations' programs.

Mayor Simpson

Speaking at a press conference, the mayor said, "It is a tragic situation when professional agitators, operating under the false face of nonviolence, attempt to create violence.

"It is more tragic that the Justice Department of the United States plays nursemaid to these invaders and actively assists them in their efforts to disrupt this peaceful community."

Mr. Sampson appeared angered with what he called the Justice Department's refusal to co-operate with the city and county governments of Greenwood and Leflore County while insisting upon co-operation.

"This city has been infested of late with assistant attorneys general of the United States, counseling with these professional troublemakers who have come to Greenwood," he said.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

WASHINGTON POST
p. 4A
Date: MAR 30 1963

8 Negroes Sentenced In Mississippi Protest

4A

By David Maddux

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 29 (UPI)—Police today broke up two more attempted Negro voter registration marches and eight "ringleaders" of an earlier demonstration were sentenced to four months in jail and fined $200.

A roadblock was set up on the street leading to the Leflore County Courthouse, where the registration office is located, and Negroes were barred from proceeding to the office enmasse.

About 40 of the would-be applicants marched up to the barricades in one group, but promptly split up into twos and threes when directed to do so. They were then permitted to proceed.

Today marked the third consecutive day police have broken up Negro marches in this Delta town, which had become the target in an intensive voter registration drive.

The eight handed the stiff sentences today were among a group of 11 arrested on the first day. They were convicted of disturbing the peace and handed maximum sentences.

Today's march started from the Providence Baptist Church, where the Negroes had received instructions on filling out registration forms.

Police Chief Curtis Lary was waiting at the barricade when the group started for the registration office. He told them he had no objection to their proceeding if they split up.

Once at the courthouse, the Negroes stood quietly in the corridors awaiting their turn to apply.

Meanwhile, Blair Clark, general manager and vice president of CBS News, sent telegrams to Greenwood authorities protesting interference with a CBS cameraman whose film was exposed after he photographed a demonstration of Negroes seeking to fill out applications to vote.

Weather Forecast

District and vicinity—Sunny and warm today, high near 80. Tonight, fair, low around 50. Continued warm tomorrow. High, 72, at 11 a.m. today; low, 44, at 6:30 a.m. today.

Full Report on Page A-2

15¢

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

15¢

Guide for Readers

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111th Year. No. 89. Phone LI. 3-5000 ★★ WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1963—36 PAGES

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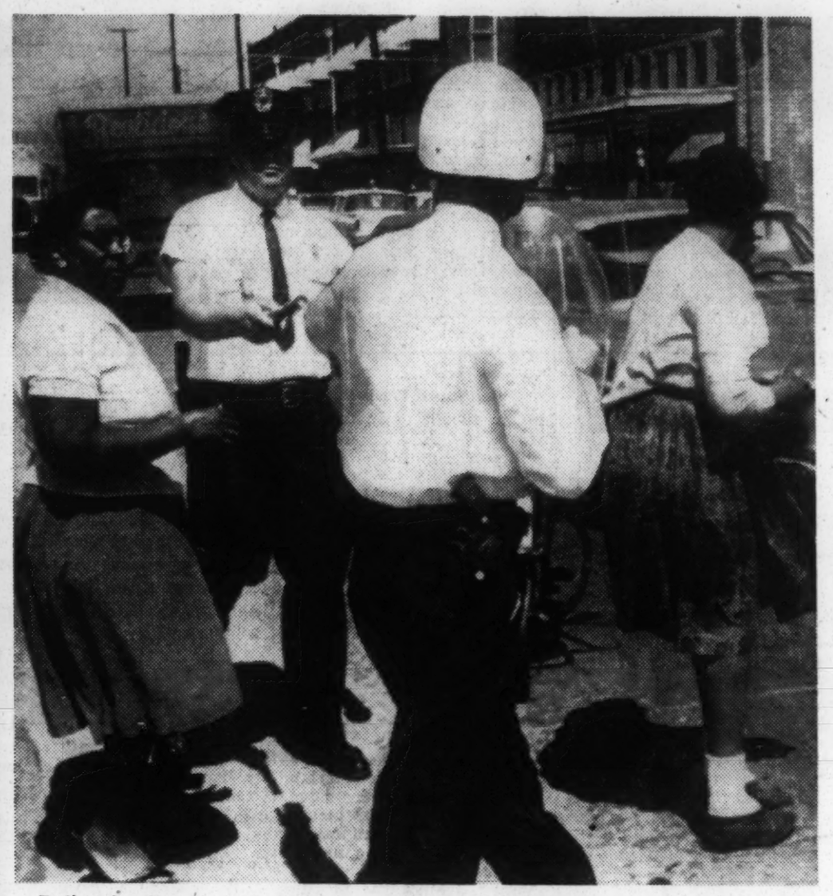
U. S. Acts in Negro Vote Case



Police in Greenwood, Miss., are shown directing Negroes to leave in small groups—two and threes—after attempting to register at the Leflore County courthouse.—AP Wirephoto.

Court Asked To End Curbs In Greenwood

Suit Also Seeks Release of Eight Sent to Prison

GREENWOOD, Miss., Mar. 30 (AP).—The Justice Department today asked for a Federal court injunction to halt interference with Negroes attempting to register to vote in this Mississippi delta town.

The department, in a suit filed in United States District Court in Oxford, Miss., also asked that Negroes jailed after demonstrations in Greenwood Thursday be freed on their own recognizance.

Eight of them sentenced to four months in jail and a $200 fine on disorderly conduct charges yesterday after a vote march vowed to stay behind bars until the Federal Government acts.

The suit seeks an order against Greenwood and Leflore County officials, forbidding them to interfere with the rights of Negroes to register to vote.

It asks that arrest, prosecution and intimidation of Negro vote workers be stopped. The suit would prohibit use of force, police dogs and other means to block the would-be voters.

Hearing Monday

A hearing for a temporary injunction was set for noon Monday at Aberdeen, Miss., before Federal District Judge Hugh Clayton.

Named as defendants in the suit were Greenwood Mayor Charles Sampson, Fire-Police Commissioner Buff A. Hammond, Police Chief Curtis Lary, City Prosecutor Gary Evans, Deputy Sheriff Wilbur Smith, County Attorney John J. Frazier and the City of Greenwood and Leflore County.

A Justice Department attorney said papers would be served on the defendants today.

Mayor Charles Sampson said "We were expecting it."

Mr. Sampson said "That has been their policy in other places in supporting these agitators who are in town."

"At the same time, Mr. Sampson said, "I don't see where they have any grounds for an injunction."

"I am not surprised that this is their policy, in supporting the agitators, which bears out in my release to the press yesterday."

Police in Greenwood, Miss., are shown directing Negroes to leave in small groups—two and threes—after attempting to register at the Leflore County courthouse.—AP Wirephoto.

To End Curbs In Greenwood

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"I am not surprised that this is their policy, in supporting the agitators, which bears out in my release to the press yesterday."

Agitators Blamed

Mr. Sampson had charged that the Justice Department was helping "professional agitators" foment trouble in Leflore County in an attempt to win Negro votes.

Officers of the Circuit Court in Greenwood, where registrations are held, were closed today. They are normally open until noon on Saturday.

A freshly printed card stapled to the courthouse's front door said, "All county offices closed on Saturday by order of the board of supervisors."

Some Negroes, who showed up this morning, turned around and left.

President Invited

Negro leaders of the vote drive earlier said they had asked President Kennedy to go to the Mississippi delta city and walk with Negroes going to the county courthouse in their bid to become registered voters.

"It's the greatest thing the President of the United States can do to let the world know we believe in democracy," Wiley Branton, a Negro attorney from Atlanta, told a voter registration rally last night.

The Greenwood Commonwealth, in a Page 1 editorial, said "the racial agitators in our midst have worked constantly for over 10 months to draw Federal intervention in Leflore County."

The daily newspaper com- mented on the nightly v registration rallies by s "When you can draw people out of a Negr tion of 30,000, you ring many folks u

Here's The Proof 3-30-63

Yesterday Mayor C. E. Sampson issued a statement deploring the part Justice Department Civil Rights officials are taking in helping racial agitators in Greenwood and Mississippi.

The following reports, taken from a sort of daily diary compiled by some of the agitators which they send to their parent groups, bears out what Mayor Sampson charged.

The reader will note that former Governor J. P. Coleman is mentioned in one of the reports. In the interest of readership, we didn't delete this passage. We feel it goes without saying, though, that Governor Coleman couldn't care less how these people discuss his candidacy.

Also, the alusion to Hodding Carter III as a newsman "who is ready to do anything we want him to" would seem to us as an outright lie Block is telling for somebody's benefit higher up.

Admittedly Carter is a liberal. But we doubt seriously that he could be referred to truthfully in such terms as "doing anything we (Block and company) want him to.

The reports follow:

Samuel Block Reports

Monday evening about 3:30 the United States Civil Rights Commissioners came in as I had asked. We talked about 1:30 concerning the denial of surplus food to Leflore County Negroes. We then went out to see — Father Nathaniel at the Catholic Center. He was glad that the Civil Rights Commissioners had made it in and that He was very eager to do something about the denial of surplus foods.

We went in to the discussion as to whether or not the denial of surplus was based on the voter registration activities in Leflore County. It was said by 2 local white citizens who are very liberal, that they think negroes were to be denied any kind of surplus food or clothing at any time for any reason whether it was voter registration or not.

We also talked to father Nathaniel's secretary for a long time and by talking to her we found out that she was born in the North and was only working in the South for a short while. She gave her view on what she thought about negroes being denied food and clothing, she did not see how some of the poor people was going to really make it because the cotton season here was very, very short and no one had any money to buy anything with. We stayed ther till about 6:30 or 7:00, we then left going to the public library here to find some copies of the old papers that carried the article on the denial of surplus food that was written by the Commonwealth Editor. I went as far up town with them and then I turned and went another way because I was not allowed in the Pubelic library here. (Pubelic).

At about 10 after 7 we left for Clarksdale to a COFO meeting. (Willie told made it in, they wanted to talk to Mr. McSwine about the police brutality what his son had suffered from, they went over a long and found that Mr. McSwine was Very afread to say or do any thing and during the mean time I picked up a few names of people in need for food and clothing.

Thursday was very beautiful day for any thing that your heart may have desired to do begaining Thursday morn- I got up and and cooked breakfast for Peacock and My-Self after eating I went out to make some phone calls to people who had left word for me to call them and aftercalling them I found that people was ready to go up and register if I had food and clothing for them in case the loose their job's, I did not promise them any thing but I told them if anything happen to I could get the Help right away, they said well good we will be willing to go and try even if we don't pass, I promised to carry them up Monday morning but I want be able to make it up there I will be out of town I hope.

(Willie Peacock's Report)

This morning Sam and I went to the barber shop on East McLaurin. Which is owned by Mr. Golden. He is one our aces. He cuts most of the professional peoples hair in town. He seems to be pretty well informed. I would say above average, according to Mississippi standards. He cuts our hair free of charge. And we talk a bout the issues of today, and kick around a few general ideas. This morning he seemed to be optimistiecabout the future guberanterial race in Mississippi. In his opinion, former governor J. P. Coleman will be the next governor of Mississippi .In his talking he emphasized the point that Coleman isn't likely to obligate himself to the White Citizens Council—of Mississippi. However, I differed with him on that point, but I remained mute. However, I think I shall discuss this point with him further — and bring out a few facts.

This evening I sent, rather, mailed a registered letter to Mr. John Doar of the Justice Department. The clerk at the post office was fairly decent (according to Miss Standards). Of course, he didn't let be get by with anything. He saw to it that everything was in proper mailing order, such as the letter being properly sealed, and outside Signature of sender in proper place. He was quite helpful. The only thing I disliked was the time factor involved. For each adjustment, I would have to return to a desk, make the adjustment and return to the end of the line. In the meantime Samuel Block was — in the car at a parking meter, and this wasn't helping his patience at all.

Sam and I went over to Greenville, Miss. to see Hodding Carter (of the Delta Democrat Times) to check on an open letter that we had released—to UPI. We were also in hope of contact-

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At about 10 after 7 we left for Clarksdale to a COFO meeting. (Willie told what happen at the meeting in his report).

Tuesday morning we left for Greenville to see Harden Carter the III (3) to talk about the aryical that the want to write conserning the surplus food, Mr. Carter was still ready to write anything that we want him to write in his paper his circulation runs from 15,000 to 20,000 papers a day plus the fact he is a very Liberal fellow about 25 years old. after getting about so slowly we decided that we better move back toward Greenwood, Mississippi. After arriveinghere about 4:30 we ate our snack for the day and went up around Dr. Reddicks drug store and talked to him about what happened during the day thank God it was nothing again. By the way Dr. Reddick is the man that we go and borrow money from when we really need it bad.

Wednesday morning we ate early we left for Cleveland, Miss we learned that Bevel was holding his first meeting in Mound Bayou Mississippi a small town not far from Cleveland which is an all negro town. We got back here about 11:30 the Justice Dept. boys had just

Greenwood Commonwealth

(Willie Peacock's Report)

This morning Sam and I went to the barber shop on East McLaurin. Which is owned by Mr. Golden. He is one our aces. He cuts most of the professional peoples hair in town. He seems to be pretty well informed. I would say above average, according to Mississippi standards. He cuts our hair free of charge. And we talk a bout the issues of today, and kick around a few general ideas. This morning he seemed to be optimistiecabout the future guberanterial race in Mississippi. In his opinion, former governor J. P. Coleman will be the next governor of Mississippi .In his talking he emphasized the point that Coleman isn't likely to obligate himself to the White Citizens Council—of Mississippi. However, I differed with him on that point, but I remained mute. However, I think I shall discuss this point with him further — and bring out a few facts.

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Sam and I went over to Greenville, Miss. to see Hodding Carter (of the Delta Democrat Times) to check on an open letter that we had released—to UPI. We were also in hope of contacting the gentlemen (two) of the Civil Rights Commission, to give them some information we had written up for them. We also stopped by the office to have a little chat with the office person — no12. We returned to Greenwood by 6:30 P.m.

I am spending the rest of the evening getting out a financial report — which I hope will be completed to perfection.

Jan. 15. 1963 — A Negro man was struck down a truck this evening in the down town area just as he was getting out of his car—breaking both arms and legs. He died in the ambulance enroute to the hospital.

Jan. 14,63—I spent most of the day trying to type couple of letters (I am learning). Sam was out until noon with the photographers stationed in the city of Greenville, Miss. (The other being Yves McCaires). They sell stories and photographs to Times, Life, and a french magazine. They have taken some pictures which I think will reflect the true condition of the people in Greenwood and Leflore county. We are very optimistic of the future bearing these photos will have on the Leflore County situation. We are to go over friday to view the pictures.

Sam and I attended a meeting in Clarksdale, Miss. which convened at 8:00p.m. The constituents of this meeting made up the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations. Charles McLaurin was choosen (as a substitute in the absence of Bob Moses) as project director. Of course, other things were discussed .And we drew up some duties for the project director, which gives him discretionary power in a few instances.

Well, I'll see you next time around. May the future beings be conceived in Freedom.

Negroes Ask JFK's Help

Urged to Come To Greenwood

Memphis Press-Scimitar 3-30-63

By Associated Press

GREENWOOD, Miss.—President Kennedy has been urged to come to this Mississippi Delta city and walk with negroes going to the county courthouse in their bid to become registered voters.

"It's the greatest thing the president of the United States can do to let the world know we believe in democracy," Wiley Branton, a negro attorney from Atlanta, told a voter registration rally last night.

The tension eased slightly yesterday. Police kept pedestrians—both white and negro—scattered and moving.

Some Barricades

The LeFlore County courthouse was blocked off by wooden barricades and police squad cars.

However, Police Chief Curtis Lary said negroes were free to enter the courthouse, provided they walked in small groups instead of a mass march.

Meanwhile, Mayor C. E. Sampson charged the Justice Department with helping "professional agitators" foment racial trouble in LeFlore County—where negroes outnumber white persons nearly 2-1—in an attempt to win negro votes.

(In Washington, the Justice Department said it was awaiting word from investigators in Greenwood before deciding what action, if any, to take in the situation.)

In a news conference Sampson said:

"It is tragic when professional agitators, operating under the false face of nonviolence, attempt to create violence. It is more tragic that the Justice Department of the United States plays nursemaid to these invaders and actively assists them in their efforts to disrupt this peaceful community."

Sampson said the Kennedy administration is being used "by Communist-inspired and financed organizations" to promote the organizations' programs.

The Greenwood Commonwealth, in a page one editorial, commented on the nightly voter registration rallies by saying "when you can draw only 400 people out of a negro population of 30,000, you aren't stirring many folks up."

'Ordered to Leave'

Medgar Evers of Jackson, state field secretary of the NAACP, presented $100 to a 67-year-old negro tenant farmer who said he and 14 other members of his family had been ordered to leave his plantation home at nearby Money because he refused to remove his name from a voter registration list.

The farmer, Jessie Crain, who is also pastor of a small negro church, identified the plantation manager as Joe O. Turner.

"The man said 'I can't use you. I want you out by Monday,'" Crain told a rally last night.

"It didn't worry me," Crain continued, "I know God still lives. (Turner) told me last Tuesday I had gotten in trouble. Wanted me to take my name off."

'Never Will'

"But I wouldn't take my name off. Never will."

James Farmer of Chicago, executive director of the Congress of Racial Equality, said his organization would match the NAACP gift to Crain.

"You'd better be prepared for the weapons used against Crain," said Farmer. "You're in for a long, hard struggle."

Eight negroes sentenced in city court yesterday on disorderly conduct charges stemming from Wednesday's vote march vowed to remain in jail until the federal government acts. They were led to their cells singing "Everybody Wants Freedom."

Each got 4-month jail terms and $200 fines.

Spotlighting Alabama And Mississippi's Denial Of Justice In Voting

While many of us have not heard of Camden, Alabama, a little whistle-stop, on a narrow gauge wooden-axle railroad, between Selma, Ala. and Pensacola, Fla., but like many another place sleeping in its remote tradition coming into the news now and then, Camden is making headlines as one of those "sit out" community centers where Negro voting is concerned.

What is of interest, and what accounts for its front page equity, is the startling disclosure that there are over 6,000 Negroes in the county eligible for registration, over against some 3,000 whites eligible for voting.

The wonder is how on earth that a condition with so many neglected voters should be representative defaulters under a system like ours. Voting is community and state power. Voting is one sure index of a community's pride, an industrial bellwether and an important factor to boast of. But here in Camden, is a situation which not only takes pride in keeping Negroes away from the registration list, but apparently feels proud in that as investigators cover the situation, they are unable to find anybody in the county courthouse who can give the slightest information as to where those would-be voters can qualify.

According to SNCC Field Secretary, there is not nor has been a single Negro registered to vote at Camden or Wilcox County, Ala. The report further states that there are more whites listed as voters than there are those eligible to qualify according to the white population.

Another community in the state of Mississippi shuttles into the news from its ruthless use of police authority, including the "sicking of dogs" on potential registrants.

Here are just two incidents which would highly be unbecoming to "Democracy Regulators" who preach world peace and order on one hand, while at home denying fellow citizens the right to vote.

The responsibility of the federal government to protect the constitutional rights of Negroes in Mississippi and Alabama is clear. A constitutional right is a guaranteed right and should not be denied any citizen.

The Republicans are advocating the permanancy of the Civil Rights Commission and what has been disclosed clearly justifies such action.

Atlanta Daily World 3-31-63

Voter Education Project Lists Miss. Violence Acts

The Voter Education Project released Saturday a chronological listing of 64 acts of violence and intimidation against Negroes in Mississippi since January 1961. Almost all of the incidents are directly related to efforts by Negroes to register to vote.

The last item on the list is the March 2 dispersal by Greenwood policemen and their dogs of Negro registration applicants, and the jailing of registration workers.

"We are sure this is not a complete list," said Wiley A. Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project. "It does demonstrate conclusively, however, the pattern of discrimination and violence which exists in Mississippi, and makes Constitutional rights virtually inoperative in that state."

The listing, he pointed out, does not include the riot at the University of Mississippi last fall, nor subsequent harassment of James Meredith. "All the world knows that story, as it does the earlier stories of Emmett Till and Mack Parker. This listing, nearly all of which has been compiled from the daily press, shows that what happened at the University should have been expected by anyone familiar with the Mississippi record."

Because of the near-fatal gun attack of February 28, 1963 against three voter registration workers, a concerted saturation registration campaign was announced on March 1, 1963 in LeFlore County, Miss., of which Greenwood is the county seat.

COMBINED EFFORTS

The LeFlore campaign represents

(Continued from Page One)

the combined efforts of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the local NAACP Youth Council.

The announced objective of the campaign is to get every qualified Negro in LeFlore County registered to vote, if he or she has any desire to do so.

This unprecedented concentration of resources in LeFlore County has led, said Branton, to unprecedented results. "For the first time in a Mississippi county, there has been a breakthrough of the fear which has held Negroes back. Since March 1, over 500 have waited determinedly at the Greenwood court house, trying to register. Because of the long dragout process in Mississippi, how many will be passed by the registrars is not yet known. Weekly mass meetings are thronged, and LeFlore Negroes are saying emphatically and courageously that they will not wait any longer to be treated as American citizens, and police suppression will not stop them."

AGRICULTURE DEPT. ACTION

Branton also noted that the U. S. Department of Agriculture had made a welcome contribution to Negro morale by successfully pressuring the county to resume, on April 1, distribution of federal surplus food, which had been cut off by the county last fall.

"This was intepreted by the local people," he said, "as an act of support and encouragement by the federal government."

"However," he continued, "the federal government has done little to protect the peace in LeFlore, or elsewhere in Mississippi. Sixty-eight years ago, in the case of In re Debs, the Supreme Court said that the 'entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care.' The peace of the United States is broken and shattered by the lawlessness in Mississippi. The federal government has an obligation, which it is not fulfilling, to restore it."

The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta.

Atlanta Daily World
3-31-63

J.M.

U. S. Files Greenwood Vote Suit

W-Post 3/31/63

Suff Miss-

Government Asks End of Tampering With Registration

By David Maddux

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 30 (UPI)—The Federal Government filed suit today asking that officials of this north Mississippi town halt alleged "intimidation" of Negro voter applicants.

The suit also requests the release of eight Negroes jailed last week when they and about 100 others marched on City Hall to protest acts of violence aimed at persons taking part in a Negro voter registration drive.

One registration worker was wounded recently by gunfire from a moving automobile, and two shotgun blasts were fired into the home of another worker last week.

During the past week police clashed repeatedly with groups of Negroes attempting to march to the Leflore County Courthouse to register.

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The Justice Department told Judge Clayton that unless he grants the temporary restraining order—usually the first legal step toward obtaining a permanent injunction—the "intimidation will continue."

In addition to Sampson and prosecutor Evans those named in the suit included Buff A. Hammond, fire and police commissioner of Greenwood; Curtis Lary, Greenwood police chief; Wilbur Smith, Leflore County deputy sheriff; John J. Fraiser, Leflore County attorney, and the City of Greenwood and Leflore County.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

ATLANTA JOURNAL

p.15

Date: MAR 31 1963

Report Lists Mississippi Negro Action

15

By PAUL VALENTINE

The Southern Regional Council in Atlanta has released a report listing 64 "acts of violence and intimidation" against Negroes in Mississippi in the last two years. The list ranges from homicide and physical mutilation to voter intimidation and excessive court penalties.

"We are sure this is not a complete list," says Wiley A. Branton, director of the voter education project which undertook the council report. "It does demonstrate conclusively, however, the pattern of discrimination and violence which exists in Mississippi, and makes constitutional rights virtually inoperative in that state."

He added that the list does not include any of the incidents of violence which occurred last September in Oxford during the riots stemming from Negro James Meredith's entry into the University of Mississippi.

THE 64 ACTS are listed in chronological order from January, 1961, through early 1963. More than 50 of the 64 incidents occurred in only six counties of the state, usually in areas where Negro voter registration campaigns have been concentrated.

Leading counties, according to the report, were Pike (12 incidents), Leflore (11), Sunflower (9), Hinds (8), and Amite and Coahoma (both 6).

The report lists three instances in which Negroes were shot to death by law officers or other employes of local government.

In Taylorsville, Smith County, Negro Army Cpl. Roman Ducksworth was shot and killed by police officer Bill Kelly when, according to an NAACP release, the Negro "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Officer Kelly claimed the Negro was drunk and started fighting.

In McComb, Pike County, officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed Negro motorist Eli Brumfield after stopping him at 4 a.m. for speeding. The officer claimed the Negro drew a knife and attacked him. A coroner's jury ruled the officer fired in self-defense.

And in Liberty, Amite County, Herbert Lee, a Negro active in voter registration, was shot down by "white state Rep. E. H. Hurst. . . . No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in self-defense."

DURING THE spring of 1961, several Jackson white youths in Hinds County riding in an open convertible "lassoed" a 9-year-old Negro girl with a wire and dragged her along the street. She suffered a deep gash in her head, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder and burn marks on her neck.

In September of that same year in Tylertown, Walthall County, John Hardy, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar said he "wasn't registering voters" that day. As the Negroes turned to leave, the registrar, John Q. Wood, drew a pistol and struck Mr. Hardy on the head from behind. Mr. Hardy was subsequently arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

In Jackson, another SNCC worker, Dion Diamond, was arrested for running a stop sign, described in court by the arresting officer as a "freedom rider" and fined $168.

IN ANOTHER Jackson incident, Negro Rafford Johnson was beaten by two law officers after he had been involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. The Negro underwent surgery for skull injuries.

A 19-year-old Clarksdale Negro woman in Coahoma County was arrested and accused by police of a theft. In jail, she said, she was stripped of her clothes and beaten with a belt.

Aaron Henry, state president of the NAACP, was charged with and convicted of making homosexual advances to a hitchhiker, despite the support of sworn witnesses to the contrary. Later, when he publicly stated the prosecutor and police chief in Shelby, Bolivar County, had framed him, he was successfully sued for defamation with an all-white jury awarding $25,000 to the prosecutor and $15,000 to the police chief.

These and other reported incidents fill the 17-page chronology by the council's voter education project.

PROJECT director Branton noted that the U.S. Department of Agriculture "made a welcome contribution to Negro morale by successfully pressuring (Leflore) County to resume, on April 1, distribution of federal surplus food, which had been cut off by the county last fall."

But, he added, "the federal government has done little to protect the peace in Leflore or elsewhere in Mississippi. . . . The peace of the United States is broken and shattered by the lawlessness in Mississippi. The federal government has an obligation, which it is not fulfilling, to restore it."

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

ATLANTA JOURNAL

16B

Date:
MAR 31 1963

file Jefferson

MENTAL MECHANISMS

6B

Why Is There Not More Moral Resistance to Mississippi Evil?

By PAT WATTERS

"The peace of the United States is broken and shattered by the lawlessness in Mississippi." — Voter Education Project news release.

WE HAVE read so much of mass and cosmic murder, insanity and suicide that we are numbed, and react helplessly and hopelessly to these entirely human horrors (and all the array of lesser acts of inhumanity) as we do to the impersonal destructions of nature.

It takes something like the quietly terrifying book by Hannah Arendt on the Eichman trial to penetrate numbness and make clear and understandable that the ultimate horror of the Nazi race murder thing was, indeed, entirely human, involving millions more of normal, decent people, passively and even actively, than abnormal monsters.

INDIVIDUALS

Mental mechanisms involved were many. Good conscience could come by respecting authority, not questioning what authority did or compelled one to do. One did not accept evil, only the power to do it, and one tended to shift the blame from the persecutors to those unlucky enough to be persecuted. Individuals were not the vehicles of decency and morality.

In only a very few countries occupied by Germany was there a show of resistance, of decent humanity's and civilization's contempt and horror at the "final solution" of murdering every Jew — man, woman, child. But, and Miss Arendt reiterates the point, wherever there was resistance, it succeeded.

The question, crying out from such a book, is why wasn't there more? Why not more people ready to die if necessary for life? Why?

Now, 250 miles away, in Mississippi there builds the climax to years of a pattern of violence and intimidation against Negroes. Racism has not of course reached the extremes and its ultimate in Mississippi that it did in Nazi Germany, but enough has happened to raise the same question of why is there not more moral resistance, why don't Americans protest and stop what is happening? Why?

Pat Watters' column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Journal.

One of a number of pointings up of the pattern is the news release by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, a respected source of race news information in the nation, which sets out 64 acts of "violence and intimidation" since January, 1961, against Negroes in Mississippi.

The release says the list is based on newspaper stories. Certainly over the years, the casual reader could piece out from these casual tellings of terror the pattern. The impact of this news release is the totality of reading such a list all at once.

This ranges from the charges of senseless, you might almost say playful, brutality—lassoing from a car, a 9-year-old girl with wire and dragging her along a street—to the purposeful bombings and shotgun blastings of homes and people. Always, the worst of it, are the stories and incidents showing police and courts and governments (power and authority) supporting the intimidation, the violence.

Fully half the incidents in this particular study are related to efforts of Negroes to register to vote. And that is what the current crisis, the police dog dispersal of marchers, is about.

COMPLICATED

America reacted to the sit-ins and freedom rides with much the mechanism of Europe to Nazism. It deplored what happened, but accepted use of power to put down Negroes, and somehow shifted blame to Negroes for being in a position to suffer from such use of power.

The rights in question then were legally complicated. But the right involved in Mississippi now is the basic one of voting. Can we shift blame again to the victim?

Federal help, long overdue, is being called for — the "entire strength" of the nation to protect constitutional rights. But where is the "entire strength," far more powerful than formal federal action, of America's moral opinion, civilization's horror and contempt and condemnation of what has been going on in Mississippi? Why is there not more individual indignation? Why?

J.M.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

WASHINGTON POST
p. 1 A
Date: MAR 31 1963

U. S. Files Greenwood Vote Suit

Government Asks End of Tampering With Registration

By David Maddux

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 30 (UPI)—The Federal Government filed suit today asking that officials of this north Mississippi town halt alleged "intimidation" of Negro voter applicants.

The suit also requests the release of eight Negroes jailed last week when they and about 100 others marched on City Hall to protest acts of violence aimed at persons taking part in a Negro voter registration drive.

One registration worker was wounded recently by gunfire from a moving automobile, and two shotgun blasts were fired into the home of another worker last week.

During the past week police clashed repeatedly with groups of Negroes attempting to march to the Leflore County Courthouse to register.

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The Justice Department told Judge Clayton that unless he grants the temporary restraining order—usually the first legal step toward obtaining a permanent injunction—the "intimidation will continue."

In addition to Sampson and prosecutor Evans those named in the suit included Buff A. Hammond, fire and police commissioner of Greenwood; Curtis Lary, Greenwood police chief; Wilbur Smith, Leflore County deputy sheriff; John J. Fraiser, Leflore County attorney, and the City of Greenwood and Leflore County.

SERS Library

WASHINGTON POST
6 A
Date APR 1 1963

Leflore

Greenwood Is Symbol Of Negro Vote Hopes

By Robert E. Baker

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 31—"Political dominions of the white race are threatened by the education of the Negro."

The speaker was James K. Vardaman when he was editor of the old Greenwood Enterprise from 1890 to 1896. He rolled into the governor's mansion with such white supremacy appeal, part of the movement common to the South in that era to disenfranchise the Negro and return him to inferior status.

In 1904, Governor Vardaman closed the state's Negro schools.

Today Greenwood is the focal point of the modern Negro's fight for a voting franchise. It is the symbol of all the social, economic and political ingredients that have chained the Negro in the Deep South.

There is no deeper Deep South than Greenwood. It is the cotton capital of the Mississippi delta. It is the national headquarters for the White Citizens' Councils. It is the seat of Lefore County with a population of 31,000 Negroes and 17,000 whites.

Less than 2 Per Cent

Less than two per cent of the voting-age Negroes are registered to vote. More than 90 per cent of the voting age whites are registered.

This is the delta country of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), a symbol to Negroes of Mississippi's white supremacy who has told white Mississippians that they have an obligation to disobey Federal court desegregation orders and has equated the quest for equality with the Communist line.

Greenwood, then, is the symbolic heart of Mississippi defiance.

In the summer of 1961, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) operating out of headquarters in Atlanta sent field workers into Southern Mississipi to schol Negroes in the voter registration process.

SNCC is an active group of college students and young graduates that grew out of the initial sit-in demonstrations against segregation in the South.

Their voter registration efforts met with resistance and violence. In Amit County, a SNCC worker was beaten in liberty by the cousin of the sheriff. The Walthall County registrar pistol-whipped another SNCC worker.

Last summer, the voter Education Project was established in Atlanta to coordinate and study voter registration in the South. The foundation-backed project coordinated and guided the registration efforts of the National Urban League, the NACCP, CORE, the Southern Chritsian Leadership Conference of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and SNCC.

The project is a program of the venerable Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. Hired as project director was Wiley Branton of Pine Bluff, Ariz., the Negro attorney who handled the Litle Rock school desegreation case.

Move Caused Dismay

Meanwhile, the Leflore County Board of Supervisors made a move that caused dismay among the delta's Negroes. The supervisors in July discontinued the Federal surplus food program which 22,000 persons, mostly Negro farm hands, depended on for food during the non-growing winter season.

Until that action, SNCC was having little success in encouraging Leflore Negroes to break free from their status as non-voters.

But SNCC got food donations sent in from the north, including a shipment accompanied by Negro comedian Dick Gregory. The SNCC workers then became heroes to Delta Negroes.

Last August, a SNCC worker in Greenwood was beaten by three white men. Three SNCC workers fled from the second-floor registration headquarters when a group of white men broke into the first floor.

SNCC workers complained of intimidation and harrassment. On Feb. 28, three registration workers in a car were shot at. One of them, James Travis of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder. Voter education project announced in Atlanta that, because of the shooting, it was launching a "saturation effort" to register every qualified Negro in Leflore County who wanted to register.

Supplementing the handful of SNCC workers in Leflore, the project pulled in 16 other workers from elsewhere in Mississippi. The NAACP hired five more. The SCLC sent in three workers to organize "citizenship schools." Core hired 20 part-time workers from the Leflore community.

Fire Ruins Office

Last Sunday, fire partially destroyed the voter registration office in Greenwood. Officials collected some correspondence strewn in the street. Some of it popped up later in the week in stories in the Jackson Daily News.

During the week, registration workers held morning sessions with prospective Negro voters in churches and

then would set off for the county registrar's office.

Greenwood police called them demonstration that invited racial violence. Police Chief Curtis Lary said nobody would stop individual Negroes from making their registration applications but groups or marches were forbidden.

On Wednesday, police dispersed a group of 100 Negroes with police dogs. Eleven Negroes were arrested on charges of "disturbing the peace." Charges against three were dropped.

On Thursday, a police dog bit a Negro minister as Negroes again headed for the courthouse. Maximum sentences of four months in jail and $400 fines were given those arrested the day before.

Outsiders Blamed

During the week, Mayor Charles E. Sampson of Greenwood blamed "outside agitators" for the racial unrest. On Thursday, voter project director Branton, who had flown from Atlanta in midweek, addressed a Negro rally.

The light-skinned Branton said he didn't consider himself an outsider.

"I was born in Arkansas but my father was born here in Greenwood and my father's mother was the daughter of Greenwood Leeflore who founded this place," he said.

"The only thing I'm interested in seeing is that my father's folks and his mother's folks go down and vote."

A city official later said that Branton should confine such talk outside of Greenwood because there are some powerful white descendants of Leflore still around.

On Friday, Mayor Sampson bitterly attacked the disruption of Greenwood's way of life. "It is tragic when the professional agitators, operating under the false face of non-violence, attempt to create violence," he said.

He criticized the Justice Department for sending observers to the scene.

"The only purpose of these agitators," he said, "is to follow the Communist line of fomenting racial violence and the obvious purpose of the attorney general is to get votes."

Ironically, the Negro leaders all week had been criticizing the Justice Department and the Kennedy Administration for looking but not acting.

Told to Leave Farm

Friday night, a 67-year-old Negro told a rally that he and his 14-member family had been told by a delta planter to get off the farm by Monday because he had made application to vote.

The names and addresses of voter applicants are published for two weeks under Mississippi law to permit any "moral objections" from the citizenry, a provision now under attack in Federal Court by the Justice Department.

On Saturday, the planter said voter registration had nothing to do with the dismissal. The Negroes just weren't working, he said.

The Negroes held their usual morning school for prospective registrants and a group went to the courthouse. But the registrar's office, usually open till noon on Saturdays, was closed. In Oxford, scene of the riots at the University of Mississippi last September, the Justice Department went into Federal Court. It asked for an injunction to prohibit Greenwood officials from interfering with Negro registration. It asked that the eight convicted leaders be released from jail without bond pending their appeal.

Federal Judge Claude Clayton set a hearing for Monday in Aberdeen.

Today, the registration workers lined up more Negroes to go to the courthouse to attempt to register on Monday. They worked on a new headquarters to replace the one burned out a week ago and furnished it with tables and chairs and equipment donated by Negroes from the delta.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

NEW YORK TIMES
p. 15
Date APR 1 1963

U.S. COURT HEARS RACE PLEA TODAY

15

Government to Ask Action in Greenwood, Miss.

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 31—A Federal court will receive a request tomorrow that could lead to the most serious challenge yet faced by this city in its racial crisis.

Justice Department attorneys will ask District Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. to issue a temporary restraining order against city officials directing them to take the following actions:

¶Release eight Negro voter registration workers from prison.

¶Refrain from further interference with a regisration campaign and those taking part in it.

¶Permit Negroes to exercise their constitutional right to assemble for peaceful protest demonstrations and protect them from whites who might object.

A Justice Department official termed the suit "highly significant." He pointed out that it was the first time the department had interceded to protect the right of Negroes to demonstrate.

Racial tension aroused here by the registration drive in Laflore County and an attempt by Negroes to protest against an attack on a voter worker's home has eased considerably.

But authorities have expressed doubt over their ability to control the situation that might arise in this Mississippi Delta cotton and manufacturng center of 23,000 persons if further demonstrations take place.

A reliable source reported that some whites had placed firearms in downtown business establishments where they would be easily accessible.

Department attorneys will submit the request for a restraining order to Judge Clayton at noon in Aberdeen, Miss. He could grant the request or withhold action pending a hearing of their arguments and those of lawyers for the city.

Court circles believe Judge Clayton will deny the department's request. This would open the way for immediate action before a judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The appellate court has granted relief similar to that sought here in a previous Mississippi case involving a vote registration worker.

The attitude of city officials was summed up in a statement by Gray Evans, the city prosecutor.

"If the police power of the city, the county and the state is suspended, then we cannot be responsible for anything that happens," said Mr. Evans.

Mayor Charles E. Sampson commented that the court action was part of the "government's usual policy in supporting the agitators."

Denounced by Eastland

In a statement issued in Washington, Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi denounced the move. He accused the Justime Department of seeking "to strip the power and destroy the ability of local peace officers to maintain law and order in the community and arbitrarily have registered to vote any person that these outside agitators parade to the circuit clerk for the purpose of registration."

The department's suit made no request for action against county officials who administer the stiff registration requirements imposed by the state in an attempt to restrict Negro participation in elections. These regulations are under challenge in another suit before the Federal courts.

The request for a restraining order and a supporting complaint, signed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, were filed yesterday in Oxford, Miss., by John Doar. Mr. Doar is first assistant in the department's Civil Rights Division and has been in charge of an investigation into events here.

The complaint noted that although there are 13,567 Negroes and 10,274 whites of voting age in Leflore County, about 9,800 whites and 250 Negroes are registered to vote.

The department asserted that a registration campaign opened here last August by members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee had been met with violence.

The first outbreak of violence occurred Feb. 28, when a car carrying Negro voter registration workers was fired on. This incident has been followed by other acts of violence.

"During the last month rifles and shotguns have been fired at some of the registration workers, and on March 24, 1963, the interior of the office of the registration workers was burned," it said.

VOLUME 47—NUMBER 179 Greenwood Commonwealth GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISS., MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 1, 1963

Barnett Pledges City Support

Governor Ross Barnett today pledged the full support of the state to officials here in "the exercise of their lawful duties."

The governor compared recent Negro marches to the courthouse here to "a loaded bomb lying in the city's streets," and maintained that local law enforcement has the right and duty under state and federal consitutions to 'remove the bomb from the streets."

The Justice Department is seeking to enjoin city and county law officers from interferring with the marches. The suit also seeks to have eight march leaders freed from county jail under their own recognizance pending appeal of their disturbing the peace conviction. A date for a hearing was expected to be set today.

The eight were among 11 arrested Wednesday.

Before Wednesday's march on city hall and the courthouse, which was broken up by police, Negroes had been going to the circuit clerk's office in varying numbers for some 10 months applying to register to vote. They have continued to go in smaller groups.

Gov. Barnett's statement follows in full:

"It is quite disturbing to note from the press the presence of hired outside agitators in the peaceful and law abiding city of Greenwood, seeking for their own gratification and the gratification of powerful political minorities in pivotal states to stir up strife and hatred among our people ,and worst of all they are falsely doing it under the banner of freedom.

"Justice Benjamin Cardozo, a great jurist, and man of great principle, must have had such as these agitators in mind when in 1931 he said:

'Many an appeal to freedom is the masquerade of privilege and inequity seeking to entrench itself behind the catchword of principle.'

"It is said that these people accumulate into crowds and then by their speeches are exhorted into frenzy and then seek to march in a body to the circuit clerk's office to register. Neither white nor colored people have registered in this manner before. Neither is the circuit clerk's office sufficiently staffed to accomodate such crowds. if a white or colored person is qualified to vote, he needs no crowd to accompany him. It is quite evident that the crowd serves no good purpose in the registration. What then is its purpose?

"The City of Greenwood, Leflore County and their officers are charged with the responsibility and duty under the law to keep the peace. if mobs are undertaking to march freely up and down its streets disturbing the peace and tranquility of the county and city and destroying the friendly relations presently existing between the races, then they become a source of infection that cannot be tolerated in the community.

"When stripped down to its real purpose, denuded of its false claim of its right to march under the banner of freedom, divested of its false claim of right under the constitution, and bared down to its real core, these marches stand forth as a badly infected and misguided body of people and as dangerous to the community as a loaded bomb, resting in a street in the heart of the city.

"The power to remove a bomb from a street of the city is well extablished by the law and in the state and federal constitutions, which remains and shall ever remain with the states and their municipalities.

"The election and selection of liberals does not amend the constitution and I shall stand by the officials of Greenwood and Leflore County to assist them in the exercise of their lawful duties.

"My information is that these same agitators have been to Jackson, McComb, Montgomery, Ala., and other places, and all they have left is strife, bitterness and heartaches.

"I am reliably informed that no Negro has evern been denied the right to apply for registration in Leflore County, and all have been received with every courtesy.

"I congratulate the mayor, all police officers the sheriff, his deputies, auxiliary police who helped out in this crisis, and all others who assisted in law enforcement, I applaud the attitude of the citizens of Greenwood and Leflore County and I urge the local Negroes in Leflore County to stand by the officials and ignore the agitators.

"I am a strong advocate of local self government, and I have expressed to the mayor of Greenwood the officials of Leflore County my sincere appreciation for the splendid job they are doing on the local level.

"I assure them of the full cooperation of every phase and everyfacility of the state executive department."

✣ ✣ ✣

Negro Comic Says He'll Be Here Tonight

Negro comedian Dick Gregory will speak at a Negro registration rally here tonight

Gregory, of Chicago, will talk at another rally Tuesday night in Clarksdale.

Gregory, in a telegram to the Commonwealth, said "the purpose of the rallies is to see that Negroes get their full rights as American citizens."

✣ ✣ ✣

Agents Join Photographers At Courthouse

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents joined a large group of news photographers in front of the county courthouse today.

Two agents took pictures of small groups of Negroes as they approached the county building and then reported back by radio after each group had entered the building.

This was the first time the federal agents had been observed at the courthouse.

The Negroes approached the courthouse in groups of threes and fours as requested by the police and there was no unusual activity, except that of the news photographers taking pictures.

The street in front of the county building remained open to traffic and city police cars were in the area.

Meanwhile at the old Greenwood Grocery warehouse near the Illinois Central Railroad commodities were being handed out. This is the first day of the commodity program being paid for by the federal government.

A large group of Negroes were seen at the commodity house waiting for the free food. The program was started again today only after the federal government told the county Board of Supervisors that if they didn't do it the federal government would.

City police continued on their 12 hour shifts and no day off schedule. City authorities said this schedule would be maintained until the situation here becomes normal.

At 11:30 a.m. the group of Negroes started forming up in two columns in front of the courthouse steps. As they proceeded out toward the street Chief of Police Curtis Lary told them they would have to break up into smaller groups.

The Negroes started leaving by threes and fours as they approached the building earlier in the morning.

A number of them got into automobiles parked in front of the building and drove off.

The area in front of the courthouse was clear by noon.

✣ ✣ ✣

BULLETIN

ABERDEEN — U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton today denied the Justice Department's plea for a temporary injunction against the city and county interferring with marching Negroes.

Judge Clayton set a hearing for 10 a.m. Thursday in federal court in Greenville on the government's motion for a permanent injunction.

"I feel that the proper way to handle this," Clayton told justice attorneys, "is for a show cause order to issue to the defendants giving them proper notice."

The government's injunction motions had asked the city police be ordered not to interfere with Negro marches to the courthouse and that eight Negroes now in jail on charges of disturbing the peace be released on their own recognizance pending an appeal.

City Judge O. L. Kimbrough has set $500 appeal bonds for the eight.

Greenwood Commonwealth 4-1-63

Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir:

The paid attercops that have invaded our peaceful Leflore County and screamed Riot didn't count on our county and its citizens to display a complete reversal of their word Riot. We the loyal citizens made a slight addition to their word Riot. We added three letters P, A, AND T--thus we have the word Patriot.

That we are and that we shall remain. Loyal we shall be to our families, community, our town, our county and our country.

Patriotism and loyalty is born and nurtured within the family circle, from the home it is taken and reflected by chain reaction. The men what now perorate to our Negro citizens are among the unblessed -- for they know not the meaning of true loaylty, patriotism love of home and family, nor country.

Respectively submitted Patriotic Instruction Ladies
Ladies Auxiliary,
VFW Alfreda Risher

Dear Sir:

The Supreme Court of the United States and the attorney general and the president now and before, are the ones responsible for the fighting and evil doings being done in Greenwood now. The negro is a free and independent citizen of the U. S. A. but now the federal government has become trannical and has lost much of the meaning of the constitution. The Negro today does not want equal rights or representation. They (the devil) want the white race to bow down to them. This will (by the idea) lead to destruction of both of the races. Churches, negro and white find all kind of things in the Holy Bible to justify their words and actions. The Supreme Court finds all kinds of things not in the constitution of the United States. Years ago President Thomas Jefferson foresaw what an all powerful federal government, whose nose is in everything and whose money can buy anything backed a court whose judgement is their will can do. Let the federal government answer this How can the Supreme Court made up of 9 men who are not representatives of the people appointed for life by the spoils system decide a law made by over 400 representatives of the people unconstitutional. How can 9 men not representatives of the people make the country's law as in 1954.

Today the answer is love and understanding between the races, in sight of God negro and whites are equal and brothers. Wouldn't God's heaven mean more then a sinful human world. Here men are tempted of the devil and today many are hypocites. Let the black and white races in this put away this listening to northern foreign agents. Peace to him who has the dull ear.

Yours Truly,
R. L. M.

Dear Sir:

This seems to be about the most opportune time to bring out something that has been bothering me for quite some time. At this writing we are faced with a tense racial situation and by the time you receive this feeling may have worsened. What ever the case may be, I would like to ask this question: Why do the radio stations continue to play Negro music all day long and in some cases all night long? We are being brain washed with hollering and yelling no-talent negroes. The music--and I use the word loosely--put out by these city bred coton pickers is not even fit for a morons ears. The young people of this generation think that this is the way music is supposed to sound --can you blame them: Mr. radio stations, who are you catering to--the Negro or the White? Why do you continue to help pay their NAACP dues by plugging their jungle music?

One station in town eliminated all this junk music in their programming, but not too long ago started playing the trash from four to five P. M.

When are the white people of this city going to get wise? We yell about marches, sit ins, NAACP, CORE, SNVCC, etc., --- and yet right on the heels of a news broadcast concerning a race incident, here comes a record of a big fat black boy yelling his empty head off. Just whom are you trying to convince. Mr. Radio station?

Music Lover

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U.S. COURT HEARS RACE PLEA TODAY

file editorially

Government to Ask Action in Greenwood, Miss.

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 31—A Federal court will receive a request tomorrow that could lead to the most serious challenge yet faced by this city in its racial crisis.

Justice Department attorneys will ask District Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. to issue a temporary restraining order against city officials directing them to take the following actions:

¶Release eight Negro voter registration workers from prison.

¶Refrain from further interference with a regisration campaign and those taking part in it.

¶Permit Negroes to exercise their constitutional right to assemble for peaceful protest demonstrations and protect them from whites who might object.

A Justice Department official termed the suit "highly significant." He pointed out that it was the first time the department had interceded to protect the right of Negroes to demonstrate.

Racial tension aroused here by the registration drive in Laflore County and an attempt by Negroes to protest against an attack on a voter worker's home has eased considerably.

But authorities have expressed doubt over their ability to control the situation that might arise in this Mississippi Delta cotton and manufacturng center of 23,000 persons if further demonstrations take place.

A reliable source reported that some whites had placed firearms in downtown business establishments where they would be easily accessible.

Department attorneys will submit the request for a restraining order to Judge Clayton at noon in Aberdeen, Miss. He could grant the request or withhold action pending a hearing of their arguments and those of lawyers for the city.

Court circles believe Judge Clayton will deny the department's request. This would open the way for immediate action before a judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The appellate court has granted relief similar to that sought here in a previous Mississippi case involving a vote registration worker.

The attitude of city officials was summed up in a statement by Gray Evans, the city prosecutor.

"If the police power of the city, the county and the state is suspended, then we cannot be responsible for anything that happens," said Mr. Evans.

Mayor Charles E. Sampson commented that the court action was part of the "government's usual policy in supporting the agitators."

Denounced by Eastland

In a statement issued in Washington, Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi denounced the move. He accused the Justime Department of seeking "to strip the power and destroy the ability of local peace officers to maintain law and order in the community and arbitrarily have registered to vote any person that these outside agitators parade to the circuit clerk for the purpose of registration."

The department's suit made no request for action against county officials who administer the stiff registration requirements imposed by the state in an attempt to restrict Negro participation in elections. These regulations are under challenge in another suit before the Federal courts.

The request for a restraining order and a supporting complaint, signed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, were filed yesterday in Oxford, Miss., by John Doar. Mr. Doar is first assistant in the department's Civil Rights Division and has been in charge of an investigation into events here.

The complaint noted that although there are 13,567 Negroes and 10,274 whites of voting age in Leflore County, about 9,800 whites and 250 Negroes are registered to vote.

The department asserted that a registration campaign opened here last August by members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee had been met with violence.

The first outbreak of violence occurred Feb. 28, when a car carrying Negro voter registration workers was fired on. This incident has been followed by other acts of violence.

"During the last month rifles and shotguns have been fired at some of the registration workers, and on March 24, 1963, the interior of the office of the registration workers was burned," it said.

VEP

U. S. Treading on City Rights, Mississippi Official Charges

Greenwood, Miss., March 31 (AP).—Greenwood's city prosecutor says a Justice Department request for a restraining order is "unwarranted" and "irresponsible." He said officials of this delta town had not interfered with Negroes registering to vote.

Prosecutor Gary Evans said he thought Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy "was trying to substitute his judgment for that of local authorities who are on the scene and have all the facts."

While Evans made the charges, the government prepared to go before a federal judge in Aberdeen tomorrow and ask for an order banning interference of any persons trying to register.

The government, in its suit filed yesterday, also asked that eight Negroes jailed after a demonstration march last week be released. The Negroes were asking better police protection.

Federal District Judge Claud Clayton is scheduled to hear the government request for a temporary restraining order—and eventually a permanent injunction—against officials of Greenwood and Leflore County.

Negroes have begun a voter registration drive in this County where the Negro population outnumbers whites 2-to-1. There are some 400 registered Negro voters to 6,400 white voters.

The Justice Department charged city and county officials with arrest and prosecution of Negro registration workers to discourage their campaign.

Evans, named in the government suit along with Mayor Charles Sampson and four other city and county officials, said the city had not interfered with the rights of anyone trying to vote.

"I think the application for an injunction is an unwarranted interference with the police power of the city and an irresponsible action by the Justice Department," Evans said.

"The city has not interfered with any person's right to vote," he said. "And doesn't intend to do so. If the police power of the city is suspended, then we cannot responsible for anything that appens."

City officials said they would continue their normal routine of turning back mass marches but accepting small groups of voter applicants.

Intentionally Struck, Cameraman Charges

Greenwood, Miss., March 31 (UPI).—Bruce Palmer, a cameraman for the National Broadcasting Company, charged today that he was intentionally struck by a Greenwood Police car yesterday.

Palmer said he was brushed by the patrol car and srtuck in the face by the vehicle's antenna when he attempted to take a picture of the policemen during Negro voter registration activities.

Palmer said he was not hurt. He said the patrol car veered at least three feet off the road to strike him.

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lution introduced for this purpose. My distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] and other Senators joined me as coauthors. That joint resolution was reintroduced on the opening day for receiving resolutions and bills in the present Congress.

Mr. President, the facts are that on July 23, 1962, only a short time before the joint resolution was introduced in this Chamber by me and cosponsored by my colleague [Mr. LAUSCHE] and other Senators, the Plain Dealer, a great newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio, and in our Nation, published an excellent article on Winston Churchill. The article was entitled, "Hero of Two Nations." Its author was Kay Halle.

Miss Halle is one of the outstanding women in the United States. She is a personable television and radio commentator, a journalist, an author, and a world traveler of note. Not only is she at the present time one of the world's outstanding women, but also during World War II she served her country in an executive capacity in the Office of Strategic Services. In recent years she has been serving the administration as a member of President Kennedy's Advisory Committee on the Arts.

Miss Halle, of Cleveland, Ohio, first met Winston Churchill in 1931. At that time she was writing a column from London for the Cleveland News. During her stay in England in the following years, she spent many weekends at Chartwell with the Churchill family. She recalled those years, 30 years later, in her article published in the Plain Dealer.

In that article she wrote of the contribution and the service which Winston Churchill had rendered to his nation, to the United States and, in fact, to all the nations of the free world. She suggested that it would be fitting if the President of the United States, under an act of Congress, should bestow upon Winston Churchill honorary citizenship of this country.

When the word goes out from Washington that the President of the United States has issued such a proclamation—and it will be issued very shortly, due to the authorization by both bodies of the Congress—it will be a fitting honor, and, I fear, one of the final honors which will come to this great citizen of the world.

I invite attention, Mr. President, to the fact that although many resolutions have been introduced in both bodies to confer honorary citizenship upon Winston Churchill, we should recall at this time that Kay Halle of Ohio was the person who first suggested that this be done.

We can all take some satisfaction that this action, without precedent in the history of our country, has taken place; and that, in his final days on this earth, Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of England, former leader of the free world, is an honorary citizen of the United States.

Mr. LAUSCHE and Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Chair.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I yield first to my distinguished senior colleague.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I merely wish to commend my colleague for the beautiful remarks he has made with respect to Sir Winston Churchill. I was glad to join him in sponsorship of the measure. I am prouder now, knowing that the objective is reaching its achievement, to be a sponsor along with him of this very fine measure. I commend him for the remarks he has made.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should afford full credit to the distinguished Senators from Ohio and West Virginia for having introduced the measures in the Senate.

I was directed by the Committee on the Judiciary this morning to report the House bill and ask for its passage, because the Senate bill carried a preamble. Since there was a variance as between texts, the Senate bill would have had to go to conference. Time was of the essence. Therefore, we submitted the House version, and the bill was passed today.

I am deeply grateful to my friend from Ohio for having taken cognizance of this matter quite some time ago.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The distinguished minority leader has, from the beginning, been enthusiastic in his support of this measure, and all Americans can be grateful to him for the fact that, largely due to his leadership, this action was taken today.

The bill will go immediately to the White House, and very shortly Winston Churchill will be made an honorary citizen of the United States.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Yes, indeed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Since the Constitution of the United States allows for no titles of nobility, I think the record ought to show that, here, he will be Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I agree. Like the distinguished Senator from Illinois, I have no truck with titles of nobility.

THE SITUATION IN GREENWOOD, MISS.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly concerning the situation at Greenwood, Miss., largely a factual statement, and I prefer not to yield until I have finished my brief statement, at which time I shall be glad to yield.

The public statements about the situation at Greenwood made by outside agitators and picked up and circulated by the newspapers, radio, and television, have painted a very unfair and wholly misleading picture.

I am not saying the newspapers gave slanted accounts—certainly not all of them—but the statements themselves were slanted, and as reflected through this medium, gave a very unfair and wholly misleading picture. Also, these statements are an unjust vilification of the fine people and public officials of Greenwood and Leflore County.

The facts are simple. The people of Greenwood are the innocent victims of organized pressure groups imported into Greenwood from outside Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of miles away. Under the guise of assisting the local Negro people in registering to vote, these professional troublemakers have organized one of the most bitter hate campaigns ever devised in this country. In conducting these meetings, they have gone out of their way to flaunt their organized mobs and publicize their intentions to secure the widest possible public notice and to create all possible resentment. In short, they have purposely inflamed the public mind, through their meetings, their organized mob marches on the courthouse, and their wild charges and speeches. They have misled not only the local Negroes they profess to be assisting, but they have misled the people of the Nation into believing there is a wholesale effort on the part of local city and county officials to prevent the local Negroes from registering to vote.

The fact, however, is that the circuit clerk, Mrs. Martha Turner Lamb, a fine public official, has received the applications for registration offered by those who presented themselves.

If I may add a statement at this point, it should not be in order for mobs of people to congregate and push themselves as a group into the office of any public official, much less the office of a lady public official; and it should not be in order to do so anywhere, and make immediate demands on the lady official, or any other official, so far as that is concerned, for immediate mass attention and immediate favorable response to their requests, whatever they may be. If we have reached the point where that is the rule to be followed, we have reached the point where we no longer have law and government.

Those found by Mrs. Lamb to be qualified for registration, according to the laws of the State of Mississippi, have been registered. The office of the circuit clerk, the registrar, is open each day. Each day, a number of qualified applicants have been registered. Last week, during 1 day alone, I am advised that 50 Negro applicants were actually registered to vote.

I do not know that all 50 had applied that day—there has to be an examination—but I am told that at least that many were put on the rolls that day. Others registered as late as yesterday.

Of course, the law does not permit any organized group, white or Negro, to form in the middle of a public street in the business district of the city of Greenwood, blocking, traffic and disturbing the peace and good order of the community, and march shouting to the courthouse, creating further violence every step of the way.

And of course, this is what the officials of the city of Greenwood have stopped. They have the legal duty and responsibility to maintain law and order, to quell disturbances, to keep traffic moving and to arrest those disturbing the peace. They have not interfered with an attempt of any person to enter the courthouse or the county registrar's office, individually or in small groups, to make an application to register to vote.

But, in the face of these facts, the Justice Department has filed a suit,

with many requests for the court to enter orders against the local officials.

The Justice Department should stop its well-known practice of filing suits right and left whenever a member of some minority group makes an allegation unsupported by proof, and contrary to the facts. The Federal Government does not have a monopoly on protecting constitutional rights. Under the facts, it has no authority whatever in this matter in the city of Greenwood. Our State and local governments have the responsibility for maintaining law and order; and Greenwood, Miss., and Leflore County are doing this very thing under the most difficult circumstances.

The law-abiding citizens of a peaceful community like Greenwood rightfully look to their local public officials to maintain law and order and to protect them from unlawful invasions and breaches of the peace.

In connection with this very suit, I should like to turn briefly, not merely to what I might say about the situation, but to what Judge Claude F. Clayton said yesterday at the regular term of court in Mississippi, in passing on the application of the Justice Department for a temporary restraining order against these very officers I have been talking about.

Judge Clayton is one of the outstanding Federal judges in the entire Nation. I assure my colleagues that I know Judge Clayton personally, and have known him for a long time. He is an experienced, able judge. He had served on the bench before he was appointed a Federal judge. He is a man of firm convictions. He is resolute by nature. He has the greatest professional pride and also the highest judicial pride. He represents integrity on and off the bench.

As I have said, in hearing this matter yesterday, on a temporary basis, Judge Clayton very properly ruled that the request of the Justice Department was not sufficient to "warrant trampling on the rights" of these officials, and he refused to take any action pending a full hearing on the merits on Thursday of this week.

In announcing his action, Judge Clayton said:

> I detest any action on the part of anyone which interferes in any way with any right of any person which is given and protected by law.
>
> This includes the right to register and the right to vote, provided the standards now rightfully established by the laws of the State of Mississippi are met.
>
> These are the rights which belong to all of us. These are the rights which belong to the city of Greenwood, its officials and its police officers and to the officers of Leflore County.

Mayor Charles E. Sampson, of Greenwood, has rightfully announced his intention to keep law and order in Greenwood, Mayor Sampson and City Commissioners B. A. Hammond and W. G. Mize, Jr., have done an outstanding job in dealing with this most difficult situation.

The chief of police, Curtis Lary, has taken precautions to prevent breaches of the peace, and has repeatedly made a public announcement to these groups, as follows:

> Because of present public excitement resulting from recent events here, it is considered necessary to peace and order that no large organized groups be allowed on the streets of Greenwood. Therefore, you must disperse. If it is your purpose to go to the courthouse to apply for voter registration, you will not be prevented from doing so but in order to insure that there will be no breach of the peace you must proceed in smaller groups.

This is a step which is absolutely necessary in order to maintain law and order under the most difficult circumstances and tremendous provocation.

The real issue is whether unwanted and unwelcome outside organizers, vote peddlers and pressure groups will be permitted to invade a peaceful community for the sole purpose of creating turmoil and disturbing the peace.

These professional troublemakers are not interested in Greenwood, in Leflore County, or in Mississippi. Nor are they truly interested in the welfare of the Negro citizens of that community. Nor are they welcome or wanted by either race. Their sole purpose is to create strife and discord and to overturn the peaceful and harmonious cooperation among the people of the two races built up over generations.

These people, representing the so-called Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, CORE, and other notorious busybodies, had hardly parked their cars in Greenwood before they were sending telegrams to Washington calling for Federal troops.

As is usual in such cases, once the trouble starts these paid professional agitators will be satisfied and will move on elsewhere to start new battles and new tensions, leaving behind them the turmoil and unrest they were paid to create. Unfortunately, they also will leave to the local people of both races the hopeless task of repairing the damage and attempting to restore the peaceful and harmonious cooperation between the races built up over the years.

The people of Greenwood are not responsible for the situation in which they find themselves. They have acted in good faith, with remarkable patience and admirable restraint, under the most extreme provocation.

I am confident the duly constituted law enforcement officers of the city of Greenwood and Leflore County will continue to maintain law and order.

To the degree that I have kept in touch with these gentlemen during this ordeal, I can say that they are carrying this added responsibility, and have uniformly obtained certain assurances which were supported by action from day to day.

I think the public will soon realize what is happening and will no longer follow these schemes of publicity and building up of false issues and the carrying out of such planned provocation.

Instead of the Federal Government filing suits against local authorities, if they are going to be there at all, they ought to be standing side by side or at least encouraging them to follow a pattern of their own law as made by the legislature and as written in the regular constitutional way and in the processes of self-government, and to maintain law and order and orderly processes of government in that way.

Heretofore all the complaint has been directed to the charge that local forces do not maintain law and order. In this case the entire pattern has been within the processes of the law, according to the statutes, and action through duly constituted authority.

If that is not protection through local government and self-government and representative government and free government, I do not know where we can turn for an example of it.

I warn the people of this Nation against taking a superficial and surface impression, artificially created. They should look to the facts and determine the real issues and to get down to the heart of the problem.

Instead of condemning, we should command. I believe that the filing of suits of injunction against all the officers is an invitation to violence and an invitation for some group outside the law to act for themselves.

I hope that this matter will be reconsidered. In the meantime I urge the people of the city of Greenwood and the county of Leflore, through their officials, to stand their ground and continue, of course, to follow their course as in the past.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. As my colleague realizes, there has been no allegation that an attempt has been made to prevent people from registering.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. I have not had an opportunity to read the bill of particulars in the suit that has been filed. Perhaps the Senator has.

Mr. EASTLAND. There has been no allegation of that kind; in fact, 300 persons have applied to register in the past few days. Those who are qualified will be registered. There is no such contention as has been suggested. Outside agitators from New York and other areas talk to Negroes and say, "If you want to get relief, if you want to get social security, if you want to get commodities, come with us." Then they take them in a body and parade them down the street, demonstrating and stopping all traffic, walking through red lights, and being taken to the courthouse. The only obstacle has been that they cannot demonstrate, they cannot stop traffic, they cannot violate the the ordinances of that city. When they reach the courthouse they can go to the clerk's office at any time and make their application, as provided by the laws of our State.

Judge Clayton is a great lawyer. I agree with my colleague that he is one of the great judges of this country. Charley Sampson, the mayor, has rendered distinguished service. The chief of police has done a good job. The city attorney has done a good job. There is no allegation anywhere that an attempt

has been made to prevent these people from applying for registration. In fact, they have come forward by the hundreds to do so. They have been there at the instance of outside agitators who say, "You cannot get relief, you cannot get social security, you cannot get commodities unless you follow us, and follow us down the main street, against red lights, and deprive the citizens of the city of the right to govern their own affairs."

The suit which the Department of Justice has filed is not a voting rights suit. The question is, Can the people maintain order on the streets of their own city?

Mr. STENNIS. Through their own officials.

Mr. EASTLAND. Of course; through their own officials. That is the test. Judge Clayton was eminently correct in his decision.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank my colleague.

This situation can come close to home in the case of each of us in Washington in our official offices. It can come much closer home than anyone might think. Only last week some of this same group that is in Greenwood, Miss.—perhaps not the same individuals, but individuals with the same connections—showed up in our offices in the Senate Office Building, to parade and picket and make a show. The way we learned about the probable presence of these people in our offices was through the members of the Senate Press Gallery, who called and said, "Have they gotten there?"

The response was, "Whom are you talking about?"

We were told, "We have been called by this group and they said they were going to picket your offices."

The purpose is to make a show of publicity, to create a disturbance, and to create a false issue, merely to carry a point or to create a disturbance and mislead the American people.

It is pitiful to me—and I say this with the greatest respect to our news media—that items like this can be instantly picked up and publicized in every living room or drawing room, and on every newsstand all over the Nation, causing the public to fall victims to such misleading tactics and to planning of this kind.

It is a severe strain upon free government.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. I live close to the city of Greenwood. I was in Greenwood several days last week. I speak with firsthand knowledge. This demonstration had not caught on. There is not the tension in Greenwood that has been pictured in the eastern press. The movement is not supported by a majority of the Negro race or by a majority of the white race; in fact, it is condemned by a majority of the Negro race. The Justice Department action was merely an attempt to rescue a drowning baby. It is not possible to get citizens of the Negro race from the city of Greenwood to participate. So the instigators have gone into the rural areas and have contacted Negroes who want commodities and have said, "Join with us, and we will lead you to the promised land, provided you march down the street, obstruct traffic, walk a red light, and go to the court house."

Those acts of walking down the street and obstructing traffic are the heart of the suit that has been filed.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

The officers, the board of aldermen, the mayor, the police, the city attorney, and others, are due the commendations and the appreciation of the whole body of people of the Nation, especially those who appreciate the difficulty that is always present when any kind of agitation starts which would try to pit the races one against the other.

I feel certain that every Senator, if he understood the situation, would join with me in heartily commending the action taken by those officials. I hope they will continue their pattern of conduct; I believe they will.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 94)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EDMONDSON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For message from the President, see House proceedings of today).

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. TOWER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield for that purpose?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield for that purpose, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be the understanding. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I have agreed to yield to the Senator from Alaska, with the understanding that I will not lose my place on the floor.

WHY STAND IN THE WAY OF CUBA'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS?

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, yesterday, while the able senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] was criticizing the Cuban refugees for their raids on Castro's Cuba, I engaged in a colloquy with him in which I expressed my sympathy for, and understanding of, these courageous freedom fighters who feel impelled at the risk of their lives to strike whatever blows they can at Castro's totalitarian tyranny and its ruthless and bloody suppression of the liberties of the Cuban people.

While I did not engage in a lengthy discussion with the Senator, who was making his customarily effective presentation of the legal and other aspects of these raids, condemning them unqualifiedly, I sought to indicate my view that there was another side to this issue, and that I was not convinced of the correctness of his view and of the position which the administration appears to be taking that these raids should at all costs be prevented by the United States.

I was therefore interested to note in this morning's Washington Post a column entitled "The Cuban Raids," with the subtitle "Why Stand in the Way?" written by Roscoe Drummond. The article expresses a view with which I find myself in general accord. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CUBAN RAIDS—WHY STAND IN THE WAY?

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Many Americans must feel both confused and frustrated by the difference between what the administration says about Castro's Cuba and what it does.

Unquestionably President Kennedy seeks the goal of a "free Cuba." He told the released Cuban invasion prisoners on their return to Florida that he was confident their battalion flag would fly victoriously in Havana.

But when those Cubans hit at the Castro and Soviet forces, the President wants them to stop it.

Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON tells the graduating class of the Inter-American Defense College that we "cannot be content until communism is gone from Cuba."

But when the Cuban refugees, who are intent upon wresting their freedom from those who have taken it from them, take action to do something about it, the highest officials of the administration express only disapproval.

Thus far President Kennedy has given no adequate explanation as to why he does not want the anti-Castro Cubans to fight the Castro-Soviet forces at any point they can make contact.

Until the administration makes a more persuasive case against the Cuban refugee's harassing their oppressors every chance they get, my instinct is on the side of the refugees.

I think a good case can be made that the refugee raids are useful and that we ought not to discourage them or stand in the way.

We say we want the Castro regime overthrown. We say that only the Cuban people can bring it about. With those two conditions, who is to begin the process unless it is the Cuban refugees?

You may believe that the hit-and-run raids are only insignificant, hectoring pinpricks. So were Castro's first hit-and-run attacks on Batista. The only way to begin is to begin.

Remember Hungary? Surely any prudent man could have told the latent and fer-

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menting Hungarian freedom fighters that it would be fantastically foolhardy for them to consider attacking the occupying Soviet tanks with their bare fists and handmade grenades. But they did. You couldn't have prevented them. And despite the ultimate repression, it was a revolt for freedom which was worth all the bravery that went into it. Hungary is better off today for it.

Admittedly there are risks for the United States in the Cuban hit-and-run raids. Castro might sink an American boat in a spasm of anger. But might it not be better to deal with such an incident than to say that the Cuban freedom fighters must not decide how they shall fight for their freedom?

The administration has said it "will not be content until the last of Soviet forces are withdrawn from Cuban soil." It can be honestly argued that the refugee raids may provide an excuse for Moscow to keep Soviet troops in Cuba. The opposite may be nearer the truth. Is it likely that finding things calm in Cuba will provide any incentive for Khrushchev to call his troops home?

In 1960 Mr. Kennedy proposed that we would do more to help the Cuban resisters both inside and outside Cuba. Now that the refugees are regaining their morale after the Bay of Pigs, it seems ironic, at the very least, that the United States should send the FBI and the Coast Guard after them.

Telling the Cuban resisters what not to do isn't going to further the cause of a free Cuba. If the administration is convinced that the Cuban refugees are doing it wrong, then at the very least it should be making suggestions and helping them to do it right.

THE SITUATION IN GREENWOOD, MISS.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield, provided he does not lose the floor?

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New York, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have been informed that while I was at lunch, the distinguished junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] made a statement on the Senate floor which at least brings into question the propriety of the action taken by the Attorney General of the United States in connection with the situation in Greenwood, Leflore County, Miss., where the United States is seeking to enjoin local authorities from interfering with a petition by the local citizenry—Negroes, to be precise—for the redress of grievances.

I express my approval of the action of the Attorney General in instituting the suit. I think it was his manifest duty to do so, in view of the fact that constitutional rights are brought into question, including the right of petition for the redress of grievances by constituted authorities. I approve very much of the Attorney General's taking this action.

As a matter of general principle, I have very deep faith in the processes of the law and the courts. I have argued this point before, and I do so again. In the face of situations which have such incendiary possibilities as in this particular area about which the press has written so much, the chances will be very much better for the processes of order and tranquillity if an individual citizen feels that tongue may be given for his grievances through the courts, and that there is a possibility of redress.

The Attorney General is in this civil injunction suit proceeding under section 1971 of title 42 of the United States Code, which was part of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The important thing, which I wish to emphasize, is that here is an outlet, here is a substitute for either the effort which the marchers are making or the efforts to stop them which are being made by the police and other municipal authorities. In an area where there are the raw materials of violence, the capability of the courts to act in situations of this kind is designed to head them off and to give, as I say, an outlet, a tongue, to every man's grievance.

Therefore, I have always favored strongly the so-called part III in regard to civil rights, so that the Attorney General might sue in representative cases; and I feel very deeply that this is the way to save ourselves from the dangers involved in such situations—dangers which we have already seen erupt into violence, not only like that which occurred at Oxford, Miss., where marshals and troops are employed, but also the danger involved when people are fired on while they are in their homes and the danger involved when buildings are burned. This is no tea party. This situation is very, very dangerous, in terms of the future of the Nation. So anything we can do to give it a peaceful outlet—and I think recourse to the courts is the most logical and most desirable procedure—we should encourage.

Although I respect, and indeed would fight for, the right of the Senator from Mississippi to say whatever he believes he should say, I also feel it my duty to juxtapose to the general thrust of the statement of the Senator from Mississippi—as I understand it from what I have been told by my assistants who heard him make it—this statement of my own position.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from New York that, if I correctly understood him, I am glad he did not substantially contradict the facts I related in regard to the registration—in other words, that the applications were being received and were being passed on, without denying any person the right to file his application in an orderly way and to have it passed on. The Senator from New York does not know of any exception to that general statement, does he?

Mr. JAVITS. I was addressing myself to what we have read in the press about the action of the police and other authorities in blocking and breaking up any march by a number of persons—for example, on one day last week by a group of some 100, and on another by a group of some 42. It is claimed—and the courts will try it out—that in the community there is a climate of intimidation which runs counter to the fundamental provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act which prohibit interference with any effort to register and to vote. I say to the Senator from Mississippi that the courts will decide as to that.

For myself, I believe that the path of constitutional propriety is to permit people to march peaceably in order to petition for redress of their grievances.

But the fundamental point I make now is even more limited than that. I only say that if we do not want violence—and I know of no Senator who does want it—in my opinion, people must have an outlet. So I think litigation of this character is a proper and sensible outlet; and I hope very much the Attorney General will prosecute this suit with speed and with diligence.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, let me say that it would be one thing to bring a suit if someone had been denied an opportunity to file an application or to take the examination or to register, or even had protested and had been arrested on that account, or if someone wanted to test the legality of an arrest. But this is a broadside lawsuit, in the absence of an application by anyone to have the law-enforcement machinery used to enjoin such action. It has not been charged that there has been a violation of anyone's right. It is to that point that I addressed my remarks.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I only say that when it appears that in a particular community it would be unhealthy for some persons to register and to vote, the U.S. Government has a right to take action. In my opinion, those who at least seemingly make the situation look unhealthy have the burden to withdraw such barriers.

So I think the Attorney General is taking action in that situation; and I am glad he is doing so by means of action of that kind.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—PLAN WITH SOVIET UNION FOR RECIPROCAL BURNING OF OBSOLETE BOMBERS

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, at this time I see on the floor the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK]. Therefore, I wish to refer now, briefly, to a statement he made yesterday.

Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], had a number of remarks to make about my efforts to get a straight story from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on its plan with the Soviet Union for the reciprocal burning of obsolete bombers. He charged me with doing a "disservice to the cause of peace" by implying that officials of the Disarmament Agency are either guilty of crass dishonesty or are being misunderstood by newspaper reporters. He then went on to make out a case for the fact that the Disarmament Agency officials were misunderstood by newspaper reporters.

Mr. President, the whole episode goes back to March 9, when, in a speech I made in Aurora, Ill., I asked whether it was true that plans were in the making for the reciprocal burning of 30 American B-47's and 30 Russian Badgers, in a giant disarmament demonstration. On March 11, wire service stories which appeared in the newspapers reported:

U.S. Disarmament officials deny that any plan has been shaped for reciprocal burning of bombers by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Now let me quote the reference by the Senator from Pennslyvania to the denial story, in his remarks on the floor yesterday. He said:

This story which appeared in the papers on Monday, March 11, was based on telephone conversations between reporters and the Agency spokesman. These conversations took place on Sunday, March 10. On Monday morning, March 11, the Agency representative who spoke to the press the day before felt after reading the morning papers that his earlier comments to the newspaper correspondents evidently had not been clearly understood. To clarify any misunderstanding the agency at noon that day released the following statement through the State Department.

The statement referred to by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] was that the Disarmament Agency had been engaged in several internal studies, and that among them was the possibility of a simultaneous reduction of B-47's and Russian Badgers.

Before I proceed, Mr. President, let me quote from a press release which the Senator from Pennsylvania issued yesterday in support of his remarks on the floor. Here is what it said, in part:

It is a disservice to the cause of peace to imply that honorable men patriotically and intelligently serving their country are either guilty of crass dishonesty or are being misunderstood by reporters. Neither charge is true. The first suggestion is inaccurate; the second, just plain wrong.

Mr. President, if my suggestion that Disarmament officials are being misunderstood by reporters is "just plain wrong," as the Senator from Pennsylvania claimed, why is it necessary for him to defend the denial story which was based on the conversations with the Disarmament official? Why is it necessary for the Senator from Pennsylvania to point out that, after reading the newspapers, the Disarmament official decided that he had not been clearly understood?

Another point I should like to raise right here is that if—as the Senator from Pennsylvania contended—the Disarmament official hastened to issue a statement clarifying the situation at noon on March 11, why did the press release referred to carry the date of March 12? Could it be that the testimony of Secretary of State Dean Rusk before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 11 prodded the Disarmament official to issue a clarification on March 12? In that testimony, Secretary Rusk told the committee that the bomber-destruction plan had been under study and consideration, and that the stories about a denial from the Disarmament Agency must have stemmed from a misunderstanding.

Another point made in the press release by the Senator from Pennsylvania was that the Disarmament Agency told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the bomber-destruction plan. This raises several questions.

First. If the Disarmament Agency had told the whole truth—including the fact that the bomber-destruction plan about which I inquired had been under discussion—is it likely that competent newspapermen would have been so lacking in understanding that they would have taken that statement to be a flat denial of the plan?

Second. Why did it take the Disarmament Agency 3 days to tell the whole truth?

I submit that the fact remains that I asked a perfectly legitimate question, based on solid information; and the Disarmament Agency answered it in a fashion that caused most newspapers in the United States to publish headlines to the effect that the Government had denied the existence of a bomber-destruction plan. The fact also remains that the Disarmament Agency apparently did not get around to trying to correct this impression until after Secretary of State Rusk had testified that the denial story was erroneous. With the flow of news being what it is today, of course, the Agency's clarification never saw the light of day in any newspaper I read. So the public was left with the impression that the question I had put to the administration had no basis in fact. I say this was as neat an operation in news management—whether wittingly or unwittingly—as any I have witnessed since the New Frontier came into office.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at this time to place in the RECORD two newspaper stories, one from the Washington Post of March 11, 1963, entitled "Plan To Burn 30 Bombers Hotly Denied," and the other from the Washington Star of the same date, entitled "Administration Denies Bomber-Burning Plan."

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 11, 1963]

PLAN TO BURN 30 BOMBERS HOTLY DENIED

U.S. disarmament officials denied yesterday that any plan has been shaped for reciprocal burning of bombers by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The disavowal of such plans came as a result of a speech given in Illinois Saturday by Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona, a spokesman for Republican conservatism and a frequent critic of U.S. disarmament negotiations.

GOLDWATER asked, "Is it true that there are plans in the making to give up 30 of our B-47 bombers along with 30 Russian Badgers—that there then would be a gigantic bonfire in which all these weapons would be destroyed for the benefit of mankind?"

GOLDWATER said, "I have heard that the administration is seriously considering a pool with Russia to destroy weapons, item for item." He added this would be "stupid (and) ridiculous."

A spokesman for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said he is puzzled by GOLDWATER's reference to 30 bombers and hazarded a guess that the Senator might have been confusing it with the figures in a proposed general disarmament treaty suggested by the United States at Geneva last summer.

That draft called for mutual destruction of 30 percent of all basic weapons in the first phase of a move toward general and complete disarmament.

The proposals never got anywhere and one of the chief obstacles was, the spokesman said, that while the Russians agreed that there should be mutual inspection of the destruction of weapons, they rejected further inspection to determine what arms remained. The U.S. position was that there could be no destruction without the right of followup inspection.

The spokesman said that in view of the failure of this broad proposal, there has been some internal discussion within the Government of less ambitious programs as first steps toward a general program which seems many years away.

But, he said, none of these proposals have even been agreed upon internally, let alone offered to the Russians. He noted that destruction of 30 B-47's and 30 Badgers would be no more than a token gesture, in any event, since there are many hundreds of each type in service.

[From the Washington Star, Mar. 11, 1963]

ADMINISTRATION DENIES BOMBER-BURNING PLAN

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INTERNAL DISCUSSION

The spokesman said that in view of the failure of this broad proposal, there has been some internal discussion within the Government of less ambitious programs as first steps toward a general program which seems many years away.

But, he said, none of these proposals have even been agreed upon internally, let alone offered to the Russians. He noted that destruction of 30 B-47s and 30 Badgers—both obsolescent bombers—would be no more than a token gesture in any event since there are many hundreds of each type in service.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am happy to yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. I listened with interest to the comments made by my good friend from Arizona. As a result of what he has said, I should like to ask him whether

U.S. COURT REJECTS NEGRO-VOTER SUIT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

register and the right to vote, provided the standards now rightfully established by the laws of the state of Missisippi are met.

"These are the rights which belong to all of us. These are the rights which belong to the city of Greenwood, its officials and its police officers and to the officers of Leflore County."

Defendants in the justice department suit are Greenwood Mayor Charles Sampson, Fire-Police Commissioner Buff A. Hammond, Police Chief Curtis Lary, City Prosecutor Vary Evans, Deputy Sheriff Wilburn Smith, County Attorney John J. Frazier, and the City of Greenwood and the County of Leflore.

When the justice department filed suit Saturday for a temporary restraining order, Greenwood officials said they would continue their normal procedure —breaking up mass marches but permitting registration in small groups.

Barnett Backs City

JACKSON, Miss., April 1 (AP)—Gov. Ross Barnett said today he was behind Greenwood officials.

"The election of the Kennedys does not amend the Constitution," Mr. Barnett said in a statement, "and I shall stand by the officials of Greenwood to assist them in the exercis of their lawful rights."

The Governor, who has been cited for civil contempt for trying to block James Meredith' admission to the University of Mississippi, said the marchers were led by "hired outside agitators."

"These marchers stand forth as a badly infected and mis-

Associated Press

TO HOLD HEARING: Federal Judge Claud Clayton, who refused to issue order against interference with Negroes' attempts to register in Greenwood, Miss.

guided body of people," Governor Barnett said, "and as dangerous to the community as a loaded bomb resting in a street in the heart of the city."

Greenwood had the power to remove a bomb from its streets, the Governor said, and he added, it holds the same power to preserve law and order.

Greenwood Is Quiet

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 1 (AP)—Negroes went to the Court House in small groups today to apply for voter registration. Wooden barricades used last week to thwart mass marchers were down. Traffic flowed normally.

County officials resumed a full-scale program of giving out surplus food to needy families. The program is financed by the Federal Government, and the operation resumed under the Government's threat to take over if county officials did not get it under way.

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

U.S. COURT DENIES NEGRO-VOTER SUIT

NYT 4-2-63

Federal Bid for Action in Greenwood, Miss., Put Off

file Leflore Clips

By The Associated Press

ABERDEEN, Miss., April 1 —A Federal judge turned down today the Justice Department's request for an immediate court order prohibiting interference with Negro voter registration efforts in Greenwood, Miss.

Sitting in a regular session of Federal Court, Judge Claud Clayton said the Justice Department request was not "sufficient to warrant trampling on the rights" of Greenwood and Leflore County officials.

His refusal, in effect, puts off a decision on the Justice Department's suit until after a formal hearing. He set the hearing for 10 A.M. Thursday in Federal court at Greenville, Miss.

Judge Clayton issued his ruling between sessions of a car-theft trial. He said he had studied the suit during a noon recess.

"I consider that the proper way to deal with this matter and give reasonable consideration to the rights of all parties is for a show cause order to be entered," he said.

He said the Government's request for a restraining order came without giving the defendants "either notice or an opportunity to be heard."

The judge added:

"I detest any action on the part of anyone which interferes in any way with any right of any person which is given and protected by law.

"This includes the right to

He Can't Buy It

Greenwood Commonwealth 4/8/63

Heard Dick Gregory's speech last night. The Negro comedian from Chicago wasn't very funny. And he didn't make much sense, either, which isn't surprising because most entertainers don't when they try to get into public affairs seriously.

Gregory is at his best spoofing both sides on racial matters and his wit flashed briefly last night.

He brought down the house with a series of well timed jokes about the white-Negro conflict

But when he criticized Mississippi's political leadership ,spoke of manufacturing "incidents" in Greenwood as if they actually happened, the comic became just one more rabble rouser, and not a very good one.

Gregory took a couple of roundhouse swings at the Commonwealth, which we suppose should be an indication of the good job the newspaper is doing for the community but probably isn't. Gregory had just come to criticize and he was scattering his shots everywhere.

If the comedian's announced plans to lead a march to the courthouse have materialized this afternoon, Gregory will undoubtedly have accumulated more notoriety around the country than he could get if he airlifted enough food to Africa to feed all of Katanga. Of course that won't do the entertainer's show business stock any harm at all.

Meanwhile, perhaps the federal employees whom Gregory blasted last night for inefficiency in nursemaiding Negro agitators (while FBI agents and justice department attorneys prowled the streets outside Wesley Memorial Church on orders from Washington to look after the comedian) might want to ponder just how far they must go to appease those who manipulate the block votes in Chicago and Harlem. (T. W.)

Greenwood Commonwealth 6-3-54

Council Says 'No Crowds'

The Greenwood city council yesterday issued a statement saying that no large crowds will be allowed on city streets in "view of recent events."

The statement:

"Because of present public excitement resulting from recent events, no large organized groups, white or colored, will be allowed on the public streets or sidewalks of the City of Greenwood for the time being."

J. M.

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WASHINGTON POST
p. 6A
Date: APR 2 1963

Greenwood Move Lost by Justice Dept.

6A

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 1 (AP)—A Federal judge today turned down the Justice Department's request for a court order banning interference with Negro voter registration efforts here.

Sitting in a regular session of Federal court at Aberdeen, Miss., Judge Claud Clayton said the Justice Department reqeust was not "sufficient to warrant trampling on the rights" of Grenwood and Leflore County officials.

His refusal, in eect, puts off a decision on the Justice Department's suit until after a formal hearing. He set the hearing for 10 a. m. Thursday in Federal court at Greenville, Miss.

Meanwhile, developments in the simmering civil rights controversy unfolded quietly in this Delta cotton country town in northwest Mississippi. Negroes went to the courthouse in small groups to apply for voter registration. Wooden barricades used last week to thwart mass marches were down. Traffic flowed normally.

County officials resumed a full-scale program of giving out surplus food to needy families. The program is financed by the Federal government, and the operation resumed under the government's threat to take over if county officials didn't get it under way.

Clayton issued his ruling between sessions of a car theft trial. He said he had studied the suit during a noon recess.

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When the Justice Department filed suit Saturday for a temporary restraining order, Greenwood officials had said they would continue their normal procedure — breaking up mass marches but permitting registration in small groups.

In Jackson, Gov. Ross Barnett said he was behind Greenwood officials.

"The election of the Kennedys does not amend the constitution," Barnett said in a statement, "and I shall stand by the officials of Greenwood to assist them in the exercise of their lawful rights."

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, 1963 Greenwood Commonwealth FIVE CENTS

Police Jail Negro, Gregory Moved On

'March' Disperses On Orders From Chief After Church Rally

City police arrested a 19-year-old Negro at the courthouse this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct when he refused to obey an officer and move on.

Placed under arrest and now in the city jail is Landy McNair of Jackson.

Later officials said McNair was picked up during the demonstration this morning and taken to the city jail where he was questioned by the deputy state fire marshall.

The questioning, officials added, was in regard to a fire that happened here. After the questioning McNair was released.

At the same time Negro Dick Gregory was escorted across the street by police when he refused to move, claiming he didn't know the way. Officers told the Chicago Negro they would be glad to show him the way.

Gregory left the courthouse at the head of the line of about 30 to 40 Negroes. When the group crossed Fulton Street they were met by three policemen who told them to break up into smaller groups with some going straight ahead and others to the right.

The group refused to move and stood face to face with the officers for about four minutes. Gregory told the officers: "I am waiting for the peoplee I came with. I don't know the way."

One of the officers then took the comedian by the arm and headed across Market Street with him. When they arrived on the other side of the street Gregory waited for several Negro women and then started down Fulton Street toward the C & G Railway.

The arrest of McNair today is the first this week on a charge of breach of the peace. Last week 11 Negroes were arrested and eight were convicted on this charge and sentenced to a $200 fine and a four month jail sentence.

Gregory arrived in Greenwood last night and spoke at a rally at the Wesley Methodist Church. More than a 1,000 people turned out at the rally.

During the rally Gregory said, "If what has been happening here had happened anywhere else in the world, America would be at war".

This morning Gregory met with the Negroes at the SNCC headquarters where they started out walking for the courthouse. The group of about 40 was stopped three blocks away by Police Chief Curtis Lary who told them they would have to break up into smaller groups.

Charles McDew, SNCC committee worker, told Lary: "you are interferring with our right of assembly and association."

The group then dispersed and proceeded to the courthouse by car.

Gregory told newsmen at the courthouse he was in Greenwood to apply for a license plate and would leave for Clarksdale for a rally tonight.

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Judge Sets Hearing On

Butts Gave Away Plays, Says Prober

ATLANTA AP) — Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook reported to Gov. Carl E. Sanders today that Wallace Butts gave advance information to Paul Bryant on last Septembers Georgia-Alabama football game which was "unethical, improper and unsportsmanlike."

"The furnishing of such information might well have vitally affected the outcome of the game in points and the margin of victory,' Cook said in a summation of his findings after a two week investigation.

Sanders ordered the investigation after the Saturday Evening Post charged in its March 23 issue that there was collusion to affect the outcome of the game between Butts, recenly resigned as Georgia athletic director, and Bryant, the University of Alabama coach.

Alabama won the game 35-0.

Cook said it had been established that George Burnett, Atlanta insurance salesman, had been accidentally cut in on a telephone conversation between Butts and Bryant and heard the Georgian giving information on his universitys plays.

'The undisputed evidence produced in my investigation,' Cook said, "conclusively shows that a telephone conversation was made from Coach Wally Butts in Atlanta to Coach Bryant on Sept. 13, 1962.

"The telephone company records establish the fact of this phone call and that the conversation between the two lsted approximately 16 minutes, in which there was an exchange of conversation regarding football plays formations and techniques which might be employed by Coach John Griffith in the game between Georgia and Alabama on Sept. 22.

"It is established that this telephone conversation was intercepted by George Burnett, who made notation of the same."

Cook said the evidence clearly indicates that the conversation was not "casual and general football conversation."

"This fact is established and coroborated by Dr. Frank Rose, president of the University of Alabama, in a letter to Dr. O.C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia, dated March 6, 1963.

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Judge Sets Hearing On U. S. Motion

A federal judge has rejected a Justice Department request for an immediate court order barring interference with Negro marches to the courthouse here.

But U.S. Dist. Judge Claude F. Clayton of Tupelo plans a hearing on the matter Thursday at Greenvile, Miss.

Clayton, who took timeout during a car theft trial in federal court at Aberdeen Monday to hear the Justice Department request, said it was "not sufficient to warrant trampling on the rights" of Greenwood and Leflore County officials. He said he wanted to hear both sides of the case.

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Says Prober

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Cook said the evidence clearly indicates that the conversation was not "casual and general football conversation."

"This fact is established and coroborated by Dr. Frank Rose, president of the University of Alabama, in a letter to Dr. O.C. Aderhold, president of the University of Georgia, dated March 6, 1963.

"The conversation, as recorded by Burnett in his notes dealt with specific offensive and defensive formations, patterns, plays, and information with respect to players of the University of Georgia football team."

Cook said he had questioned all members of the Georgia athletic staff, with the exception of Charlie Trippi, and members of the football team to determine the value and importance of information alleged to have been conveyed from Butts to Bryant with respect to the plays and the formations.

Cook said the letter from Rose to Aderhold "confirms the fact that the telephone conversations between Butts and Bryant took place and that offensive and defensive plays of the Georgia team were discussed."

Moses Hedges On Draft Status, Conscientious Objections Nixed

One of eight Negroes convicted last week on a breach of the peace charge said today he wasn't sure about his status as a conscientious objector.

Robert Moses, field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee said from his Leflore County jail cell that it was a personal matter and he didn't care to talk about it.

Moses, a resident of New York City, was classified by his New York draft board as a 1-A on June 14, 1961. Upon notification of his classification he appealed, claiming he was a conscientious objector.

January 8, of ths year T. Oscar Smith, chief of the Department of Justice's Conscientious Objector section denied Moses' request for that status and informed him that he had 30 days to appeal the ruling.

Moses said from his cell: "I don't believe in war. This is something that came about back in 1957, It's a personal matter and I don't care to talk about it."

He appeared to be uncertain about his status in the draft and refused to answer whether or not he planned to appeal the ruling or had already appealed it.

He did say, however, that his belief isn't based upon religious conviction.

Moses was one of eight out of state Negroes convicted last week in city court on a charge of breach of peace. He was fined $200 and sentenced to four months in the county jail.

During the past year he has been working in Mississippi with the SNCC voter registration campaign.

In the summer of 1962 he toured the state with Carl Braden of Louisville, Kentucky who has served time in a federal prison on a contempt of Congress charge involving investigations by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee.

Braden has also been convicted in his hometown of dynamiting his house in order to cause a racial incident. Braden and Moses spent about three weeks together in the state, part of that time was spent in Greenwood and Bolivar County.

file Leflore

D.C. Post 4/2/63 Lindsay Pearson

The Right to Vote

No part of the United States Constitution is more simple, straighforward, readily understandable or unequivocal than the 15th Amendment, ratified in 1870. It says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." No legal learning is needed to comprehend this plain statement. No doubt exists about its purpose. As everyone knew when it was adopted, it was meant to confer specifically upon the recently emancipated black men the basic right of American citizenship, the right to vote.

That right has never been fully realized for Negroes. In some states, Mississippi conspicuous among them, the right to vote has been denied precisely on account of race and directly by state action. There is really no room for doubt that this is exactly what has been happening in Leflore County, Miss., in the past few days. An effort by Negro leaders to register qualified Negro voters so that they can exercise their right of franchise has been resisted, in some instances with violence, by state officials acting under the color of law. The United States Department of Justice could not, in good conscience, have ignored the situation a moment longer. It had a clear obligation to intervene, as it now has done.

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi says that the Department of Justice suit "is bottomed not on law, but on politics," and Mayor Charles Sampson of Greenwood, Miss., says that the suit does not surprise him because it is the Government's "policy to support the agitators." No doubt there is an element of truth in what they say, although it is very doubtful that either of them quite realizes what he has said. When one considers what the agitators are agitating for in Greenwood, one must ask how the Federal Government could do other than support them. And when one thinks of the political implications of what is happening in Greenwood, one can readily understand Senator Eastland's dismay.

Negroes outnumber whites by about two to one in Leflore County; yet the county vote rolls contain the names of only 400 registered Negro voters as compared with 6400 white voters. If Negroes were registered throughout Mississippi in proportion to population, it probably would not be good news for Senator Eastland. Perhaps his opposition to what is going on down there is "bottomed on politics."

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lution introduced for this purpose. My distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] and other Senators joined me as coauthors. That joint resolution was reintroduced on the opening day for receiving resolutions and bills in the present Congress.

Mr. President, the facts are that on July 23, 1962, only a short time before the joint resolution was introduced in this Chamber by me and cosponsored by my colleague [Mr. LAUSCHE] and other Senators, the Plain Dealer, a great newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio, and in our Nation, published an excellent article on Winston Churchill. The article was entitled, "Hero of Two Nations." Its author was Kay Halle.

Miss Halle is one of the outstanding women in the United States. She is a personable television and radio commentator, a journalist, an author, and a world traveler of note. Not only is she at the present time one of the world's outstanding women, but also during World War II she served her country in an executive capacity in the Office of Strategic Services. In recent years she has been serving the administration as a member of President Kennedy's Advisory Committee on the Arts.

Miss Halle, of Cleveland, Ohio, first met Winston Churchill in 1931. At that time she was writing a column from London for the Cleveland News. During her stay in England in the following years, she spent many weekends at Chartwell with the Churchill family. She recalled those years, 30 years later, in her article published in the Plain Dealer.

In that article she wrote of the contribution and the service which Winston Churchill had rendered to his nation, to the United States and, in fact, to all the nations of the free world. She suggested that it would be fitting if the President of the United States, under an act of Congress, should bestow upon Winston Churchill honorary citizenship of this country.

When the word goes out from Washington that the President of the United States has issued such a proclamation—and it will be issued very shortly, due to the authorization by both bodies of the Congress—it will be a fitting honor, and, I fear, one of the final honors which will come to this great citizen of the world.

I invite attention, Mr. President, to the fact that although many resolutions have been introduced in both bodies to confer honorary citizenship upon Winston Churchill, we should recall at this time that Kay Halle of Ohio was the person who first suggested that this be done.

We can all take some satisfaction that this action, without precedent in the history of our country, has taken place; and that, in his final days on this earth, Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of England, former leader of the free world, is an honorary citizen of the United States.

Mr. LAUSCHE and Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Chair.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I yield first to my distinguished senior colleague.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I merely wish to commend my colleague for the beautiful remarks he has made with respect to Sir Winston Churchill. I was glad to join him in sponsorship of the measure. I am prouder now, knowing that the objective is reaching its achievement, to be a sponsor along with him of this very fine measure. I commend him for the remarks he has made.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should afford full credit to the distinguished Senators from Ohio and West Virginia for having introduced the measures in the Senate.

I was directed by the Committee on the Judiciary this morning to report the House bill and ask for its passage, because the Senate bill carried a preamble. Since there was a variance as between texts, the Senate bill would have had to go to conference. Time was of the essence. Therefore, we submitted the House version, and the bill was passed today.

I am deeply grateful to my friend from Ohio for having taken cognizance of this matter quite some time ago.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The distinguished minority leader has, from the beginning, been enthusiastic in his support of this measure, and all Americans can be grateful to him for the fact that, largely due to his leadership, this action was taken today.

The bill will go immediately to the White House, and very shortly Winston Churchill will be made an honorary citizen of the United States.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Yes, indeed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Since the Constitution of the United States allows for no titles of nobility, I think the record ought to show that, here, he will be Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I agree. Like the distinguished Senator from Illinois, I have no truck with titles of nobility.

THE SITUATION IN GREENWOOD, MISS.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly concerning the situation at Greenwood, Miss., largely a factual statement, and I prefer not to yield until I have finished my brief statement, at which time I shall be glad to yield.

The public statements about the situation at Greenwood made by outside agitators and picked up and circulated by the newspapers, radio, and television, have painted a very unfair and wholly misleading picture.

I am not saying the newspapers gave slanted accounts—certainly not all of them—but the statements themselves were slanted, and as reflected through this medium, gave a very unfair and wholly misleading picture. Also, these statements are an unjust vilification of the fine people and public officials of Greenwood and Leflore County.

The facts are simple. The people of Greenwood are the innocent victims of organized pressure groups imported into Greenwood from outside Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of miles away. Under the guise of assisting the local Negro people in registering to vote, these professional troublemakers have organized one of the most bitter hate campaigns ever devised in this country. In conducting these meetings, they have gone out of their way to flaunt their organized mobs and publicize their intentions to secure the widest possible public notice and to create all possible resentment. In short, they have purposely inflamed the public mind, through their meetings, their organized mob marches on the courthouse, and their wild charges and speeches. They have misled not only the local Negroes they profess to be assisting, but they have misled the people of the Nation into believing there is a wholesale effort on the part of local city and county officials to prevent the local Negroes from registering to vote.

The fact, however, is that the circuit clerk, Mrs. Martha Turner Lamb, a fine public official, has received the applications for registration offered by those who presented themselves.

If I may add a statement at this point, it should not be in order for mobs of people to congregate and push themselves as a group into the office of any public official, much less the office of a lady public official; and it should not be in order to do so anywhere, and make immediate demands on the lady official, or any other official, so far as that is concerned, for immediate mass attention and immediate favorable response to their requests, whatever they may be. If we have reached the point where that is the rule to be followed, we have reached the point where we no longer have law and government.

Those found by Mrs. Lamb to be qualified for registration, according to the laws of the State of Mississippi, have been registered. The office of the circuit clerk, the registrar, is open each day. Each day, a number of qualified applicants have been registered. Last week, during 1 day alone, I am advised that 50 Negro applicants were actually registered to vote.

I do not know that all 50 had applied that day—there has to be an examination—but I am told that at least that many were put on the rolls that day. Others registered as late as yesterday.

Of course, the law does not permit any organized group, white or Negro, to form in the middle of a public street in the business district of the city of Greenwood, blocking, traffic and disturbing the peace and good order of the community, and march shouting to the courthouse, creating further violence every step of the way.

And of course, this is what the officials of the city of Greenwood have stopped. They have the legal duty and responsibility to maintain law and order, to quell disturbances, to keep traffic moving and to arrest those disturbing the peace. They have not interfered with an attempt of any person to enter the courthouse or the county registrar's office, individually or in small groups, to make an application to register to vote.

But, in the face of these facts, the Justice Department has filed a suit,

with many requests for the court to enter orders against the local officials.

The Justice Department should stop its well-known practice of filing suits right and left whenever a member of some minority group makes an allegation unsupported by proof, and contrary to the facts. The Federal Government does not have a monopoly on protecting constitutional rights. Under the facts, it has no authority whatever in this matter in the city of Greenwood. Our State and local governments have the responsibility for maintaining law and order; and Greenwood, Miss., and Leflore County are doing this very thing under the most difficult circumstances.

The law-abiding citizens of a peaceful community like Greenwood rightfully look to their local public officials to maintain law and order and to protect them from unlawful invasions and breaches of the peace.

In connection with this very suit, I should like to turn briefly, not merely to what I might say about the situation, but to what Judge Claude F. Clayton said yesterday at the regular term of court in Mississippi, in passing on the application of the Justice Department for a temporary restraining order against these very officers I have been talking about.

Judge Clayton is one of the outstanding Federal judges in the entire Nation. I assure my colleagues that I know Judge Clayton personally, and have known him for a long time. He is an experienced, able judge. He had served on the bench before he was appointed a Federal judge. He is a man of firm convictions. He is resolute by nature. He has the greatest professional pride and also the highest judicial pride. He represents integrity on and off the bench.

As I have said, in hearing this matter yesterday, on a temporary basis, Judge Clayton very properly ruled that the request of the Justice Department was not sufficient to "warrant trampling on the rights" of these officials, and he refused to take any action pending a full hearing on the merits on Thursday of this week.

In announcing his action, Judge Clayton said:

> I detest any action on the part of anyone which interferes in any way with any right of any person which is given and protected by law.
>
> This includes the right to register and the right to vote, provided the standards now rightfully established by the laws of the State of Mississippi are met.
>
> These are the rights which belong to all of us. These are the rights which belong to the city of Greenwood, its officials and its police officers and to the officers of Leflore County.

Mayor Charles E. Sampson, of Greenwood, has rightfully announced his intention to keep law and order in Greenwood, Mayor Sampson and City Commissioners B. A. Hammond and W. G. Mize, Jr., have done an outstanding job in dealing with this most difficult situation.

The chief of police, Curtis Lary, has taken precautions to prevent breaches of the peace, and has repeatedly made a public announcement to these groups, as follows:

> Because of present public excitement resulting from recent events here, it is considered necessary to peace and order that no large organized groups be allowed on the streets of Greenwood. Therefore, you must disperse. If it is your purpose to go to the courthouse to apply for voter registration, you will not be prevented from doing so but in order to insure that there will be no breach of the peace you must proceed in smaller groups.

This is a step which is absolutely necessary in order to maintain law and order under the most difficult circumstances and tremendous provocation.

The real issue is whether unwanted and unwelcome outside organizers, vote peddlers and pressure groups will be permitted to invade a peaceful community for the sole purpose of creating turmoil and disturbing the peace.

These professional troublemakers are not interested in Greenwood, in Leflore County, or in Mississippi. Nor are they truly interested in the welfare of the Negro citizens of that community. Nor are they welcome or wanted by either race. Their sole purpose is to create strife and discord and to overturn the peaceful and harmonious cooperation among the people of the two races built up over generations.

These people, representing the so-called Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, CORE, and other notorious busybodies, had hardly parked their cars in Greenwood before they were sending telegrams to Washington calling for Federal troops.

As is usual in such cases, once the trouble starts these paid professional agitators will be satisfied and will move on elsewhere to start new battles and new tensions, leaving behind them the turmoil and unrest they were paid to create. Unfortunately, they also will leave to the local people of both races the hopeless task of repairing the damage and attempting to restore the peaceful and harmonious cooperation between the races built up over the years.

The people of Greenwood are not responsible for the situation in which they find themselves. They have acted in good faith, with remarkable patience and admirable restraint, under the most extreme provocation.

I am confident the duly constituted law enforcement officers of the city of Greenwood and Leflore County will continue to maintain law and order.

To the degree that I have kept in touch with these gentlemen during this ordeal, I can say that they are carrying this added responsibility, and have uniformly obtained certain assurances which were supported by action from day to day.

I think the public will soon realize what is happening and will no longer follow these schemes of publicity and building up of false issues and the carrying out of such planned provocation.

Instead of the Federal Government filing suits against local authorities, if they are going to be there at all, they ought to be standing side by side or at least encouraging them to follow a pattern of their own law as made by the legislature and as written in the regular constitutional way and in the processes of self-government, and to maintain law and order and orderly processes of government in that way.

Heretofore all the complaint has been directed to the charge that local forces do not maintain law and order. In this case the entire pattern has been within the processes of the law, according to the statutes, and action through duly constituted authority.

If that is not protection through local government and self-government and representative government and free government, I do not know where we can turn for an example of it.

I warn the people of this Nation against taking a superficial and surface impression, artificially created. They should look to the facts and determine the real issues and to get down to the heart of the problem.

Instead of condemning, we should command. I believe that the filing of suits of injunction against all the officers is an invitation to violence and an invitation for some group outside the law to act for themselves.

I hope that this matter will be reconsidered. In the meantime I urge the people of the city of Greenwood and the county of Leflore, through their officials, to stand their ground and continue, of course, to follow their course as in the past.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. EASTLAND. As my colleague realizes, there has been no allegation that an attempt has been made to prevent people from registering.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. I have not had an opportunity to read the bill of particulars in the suit that has been filed. Perhaps the Senator has.

Mr. EASTLAND. There has been no allegation of that kind; in fact, 300 persons have applied to register in the past few days. Those who are qualified will be registered. There is no such contention as has been suggested. Outside agitators from New York and other areas talk to Negroes and say, "If you want to get relief, if you want to get social security, if you want to get commodities, come with us." Then they take them in a body and parade them down the street, demonstrating and stopping all traffic, walking through red lights, and being taken to the courthouse. The only obstacle has been that they cannot demonstrate, they cannot stop traffic, they cannot violate the the ordinances of that city. When they reach the courthouse they can go to the clerk's office at any time and make their application, as provided by the laws of our State.

Judge Clayton is a great lawyer. I agree with my colleague that he is one of the great judges of this country. Charley Sampson, the mayor, has rendered distinguished service. The chief of police has done a good job. The city attorney has done a good job. There is no allegation anywhere that an attempt

has been made to prevent these people from applying for registration. In fact, they have come forward by the hundreds to do so. They have been there at the instance of outside agitators who say, "You cannot get relief, you cannot get social security, you cannot get commodities unless you follow us, and follow us down the main street, against red lights, and deprive the citizens of the city of the right to govern their own affairs."

The suit which the Department of Justice has filed is not a voting rights suit. The question is, Can the people maintain order on the streets of their own city?

Mr. STENNIS. Through their own officials.

Mr. EASTLAND. Of course; through their own officials. That is the test. Judge Clayton was eminently correct in his decision.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank my colleague.

This situation can come close to home in the case of each of us in Washington in our official offices. It can come much closer home than anyone might think. Only last week some of this same group that is in Greenwood, Miss.—perhaps not the same individuals, but individuals with the same connections—showed up in our offices in the Senate Office Building, to parade and picket and make a show. The way we learned about the probable presence of these people in our offices was through the members of the Senate Press Gallery, who called and said, "Have they gotten there?"

The response was, "Whom are you talking about?"

We were told, "We have been called by this group and they said they were going to picket your offices."

The purpose is to make a show of publicity, to create a disturbance, and to create a false issue, merely to carry a point or to create a disturbance and mislead the American people.

It is pitiful to me—and I say this with the greatest respect to our news media—that items like this can be instantly picked up and publicized in every living room or drawing room, and on every newsstand all over the Nation, causing the public to fall victims to such misleading tactics and to planning of this kind.

It is a severe strain upon free government.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. I live close to the city of Greenwood. I was in Greenwood several days last week. I speak with firsthand knowledge. This demonstration had not caught on. There is not the tension in Greenwood that has been pictured in the eastern press. The movement is not supported by a majority of the Negro race or by a majority of the white race; in fact, it is condemned by a majority of the Negro race. The Justice Department action was merely an attempt to rescue a drowning baby. It is not possible to get citizens of the Negro race from the city of Greenwood to participate. So the instigators have gone into the rural areas and have contacted Negroes who want commodities and have said, "Join with us, and we will lead you to the promised land, provided you march down the street, obstruct traffic, walk a red light, and go to the court house."

Those acts of walking down the street and obstructing traffic are the heart of the suit that has been filed.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

The officers, the board of aldermen, the mayor, the police, the city attorney, and others, are due the commendations and the appreciation of the whole body of people of the Nation, especially those who appreciate the difficulty that is always present when any kind of agitation starts which would try to pit the races one against the other.

I feel certain that every Senator, if he understood the situation, would join with me in heartily commending the action taken by those officials. I hope they will continue their pattern of conduct; I believe they will.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 94)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EDMONDSON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For message from the President, see House proceedings of today).

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. TOWER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield for that purpose?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield for that purpose, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be the understanding. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I have agreed to yield to the Senator from Alaska, with the understanding that I will not lose my place on the floor.

WHY STAND IN THE WAY OF CUBA'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS?

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, yesterday, while the able senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] was criticizing the Cuban refugees for their raids on Castro's Cuba, I engaged in a colloquy with him in which I expressed my sympathy for, and understanding of, these courageous freedom fighters who feel impelled at the risk of their lives to strike whatever blows they can at Castro's totalitarian tyranny and its ruthless and bloody suppression of the liberties of the Cuban people.

While I did not engage in a lengthy discussion with the Senator, who was making his customarily effective presentation of the legal and other aspects of these raids, condemning them unqualifiedly, I sought to indicate my view that there was another side to this issue, and that I was not convinced of the correctness of his view and of the position which the administration appears to be taking that these raids should at all costs be prevented by the United States.

I was therefore interested to note in this morning's Washington Post a column entitled "The Cuban Raids," with the subtitle "Why Stand in the Way?" written by Roscoe Drummond. The article expresses a view with which I find myself in general accord. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CUBAN RAIDS—WHY STAND IN THE WAY?

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Many Americans must feel both confused and frustrated by the difference between what the administration says about Castro's Cuba and what it does.

Unquestionably President Kennedy seeks the goal of a "free Cuba." He told the released Cuban invasion prisoners on their return to Florida that he was confident their battalion flag would fly victoriously in Havana.

But when those Cubans hit at the Castro and Soviet forces, the President wants them to stop it.

Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON tells the graduating class of the Inter-American Defense College that we "cannot be content until communism is gone from Cuba."

But when the Cuban refugees, who are intent upon wresting their freedom from those who have taken it from them, take action to do something about it, the highest officials of the administration express only disapproval.

Thus far President Kennedy has given no adequate explanation as to why he does not want the anti-Castro Cubans to fight the Castro-Soviet forces at any point they can make contact.

Until the administration makes a more persuasive case against the Cuban refugees harassing their oppressors every chance they get, my instinct is on the side of the refugees.

I think a good case can be made that the refugee raids are useful and that we ought not to discourage them or stand in the way.

We say we want the Castro regime overthrown. We say that only the Cuban people can bring it about. With those two conditions, who is to begin the process unless it is the Cuban refugees?

You may believe that the hit-and-run raids are only insignificant, bedeviling pinpricks. So were Castro's first hit-and-run attacks on Batista. The only way to begin is to begin.

Remember Hungary? Surely any prudent man could have told the latent and fer-

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menting Hungarian freedom fighters that it would be fantastically foolhardy for them o consider attacking the occupying Soviet anks with their bare fists and handmade grenades. But they did. You couldn't have prevented them. And despite the ultimate epression, it was a revolt for freedom which as worth all the bravery that went into t. Hungary is better off today for it.

Admittedly there are risks for the United tates in the Cuban hit-and-run raids. astro might sink an American boat in a asm of anger. But might it not be better to deal with such an incident than to say hat the Cuban freedom fighters must not lecide how they shall fight for their freedom?

The administration has said it "will not be content until the last of Soviet forces are withdrawn from Cuban soil." It can be honestly argued that the refugee raids may provide an excuse for Moscow to keep Soviet troops in Cuba. The opposite may be nearer the truth. Is it likely that finding things calm in Cuba will provide any incentive for Khrushchev to call his troops home?

In 1960 Mr. Kennedy proposed that we would do more to help the Cuban resisters both inside and outside Cuba. Now that the refugees are regaining their morale after the Bay of Pigs, it seems ironic, at the very least, that the United States should send the FBI and the Coast Guard after them.

Telling the Cuban resisters what not to do isn't going to further the cause of a free Cuba. If the administration is convinced that the Cuban refugees are doing it wrong, then at the very least it should be making suggestions and helping them to do it right.

THE SITUATION IN GREENWOOD, MISS.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield, provided he does not lose the floor?

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New York, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have been informed that while I was at lunch, the distinguished junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] made a statement on the Senate floor which at least brings into question the propriety of the action taken by the Attorney General of the United States in connection with the situation in Greenwood, Leflore County, Miss., where the United States is seeking to enjoin local authorities from interfering with a petition by the local citizenry—Negroes, to be precise—for the redress of grievances.

I express my approval of the action of the Attorney General in instituting the suit. I think it was his manifest duty to do so, in view of the fact that constitutional rights are brought into question, including the right of petition for the redress of grievances by constituted authorities. I approve very much of the Attorney General's taking this action.

As a matter of general principle, I have very deep faith in the processes of the law and the courts. I have argued this point before, and I do so again. In the face of situations which have such incendiary possibilities as in this particular area about which the press has written so much, the chances will be very much better for the processes of order and tranquillity if an individual citizen feels that tongue may be given for his grievances through the courts, and that there is a possibility of redress.

The Attorney General is in this civil injunction suit proceeding under section 1971 of title 42 of the United States Code, which was part of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The important thing, which I wish to emphasize, is that here is an outlet, here is a substitute for either the effort which the marchers are making or the efforts to stop them which are being made by the police and other municipal authorities. In an area where there are the raw materials of violence, the capability of the courts to act in situations of this kind is designed to head them off and to give, as I say, an outlet, a tongue, to every man's grievance.

Therefore, I have always favored strongly the so-called part III in regard to civil rights, so that the Attorney General might sue in representative cases; and I feel very deeply that this is the way to save ourselves from the dangers involved in such situations—dangers which we have already seen erupt into violence, not only like that which occurred at Oxford, Miss., where marshals and troops are employed, but also the danger involved when people are fired on while they are in their homes and the danger involved when buildings are burned. This is no tea party. This situation is very, very dangerous, in terms of the future of the Nation. So anything we can do to give it a peaceful outlet—and I think recourse to the courts is the most logical and most desirable procedure—we should encourage.

Although I respect, and indeed would fight for, the right of the Senator from Mississippi to say whatever he believes he should say, I also feel it my duty to juxtapose to the general thrust of the statement of the Senator from Mississippi—as I understand it from what I have been told by my assistants who heard him make it—this statement of my own position.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from New York that, if I correctly understood him, I am glad he did not substantially contradict the facts I related in regard to the registration—in other words, that the applications were being received and were being passed on, without denying any person the right to file his application in an orderly way and to have it passed on. The Senator from New York does not know of any exception to that general statement, does he?

Mr. JAVITS. I was addressing myself to what we have read in the press about the action of the police and other authorities in blocking and breaking up any march by a number of persons—for example, on one day last week by a group of some 100, and on another by a group of some 42. It is claimed—and the courts will try it out—that in the community there is a climate of intimidation which runs counter to the fundamental provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act which prohibit interference with any effort to register and to vote. I say to the Senator from Mississippi that the courts will decide as to that.

For myself, I believe that the path of constitutional propriety is to permit people to march peaceably in order to petition for redress of their grievances.

But the fundamental point I make now is even more limited than that. I only say that if we do not want violence—and I know of no Senator who does want it—in my opinion, people must have an outlet. So I think litigation of this character is a proper and sensible outlet; and I hope very much the Attorney General will prosecute this suit with speed and with diligence.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, let me say that it would be one thing to bring a suit if someone had been denied an opportunity to file an application or to take the examination or to register, or even had protested and had been arrested on that account, or if someone wanted to test the legality of an arrest. But this is a broadside lawsuit, in the absence of an application by anyone to have the law-enforcement machinery used to enjoin such action. It has not been charged that there has been a violation of anyone's right. It is to that point that I addressed my remarks.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I only say that when it appears that in a particular community it would be unhealthy for some persons to register and to vote, the U.S. Government has a right to take action. In my opinion, those who at least seemingly make the situation look unhealthy have the burden to withdraw such barriers.

So I think the Attorney General is taking action in that situation; and I am glad he is doing so by means of action of that kind.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—PLAN WITH SOVIET UNION FOR RECIPROCAL BURNING OF OBSOLETE BOMBERS

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, at this time I see on the floor the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK]. Therefore, I wish to refer now, briefly, to a statement he made yesterday.

Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], had a number of remarks to make about my efforts to get a straight story from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on its plan with the Soviet Union for the reciprocal burning of obsolete bombers. He charged me with doing a "disservice to the cause of peace" by implying that officials of the Disarmament Agency are either guilty of crass dishonesty or are being misunderstood by newspaper reporters. He then went on to make out a case for the fact that the Disarmament Agency officials were misunderstood by newspaper reporters.

Mr. President, the whole episode goes back to March 9, when, in a speech I made in Aurora, Ill., I asked whether it was true that plans were in the making for the reciprocal burning of 30 American B-47's and 30 Russian Badgers, in a giant disarmament demonstration. On March 11, wire service stories which appeared in the newspapers reported:

Atla. Const. 4-2-63 p.10

Mississippi Is Upheld In Voter Bias Case

Leflore Co.

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—A federal judge turned down the Justice Department's request Monday for a court order banning interference with Negro voter registration efforts here.

Sitting in regular session of U.S. District Court at Aberdeen, Miss., Judge Claud Clayton said the Justice department request was not "sufficient to warrant trampling on the rights" of Greenwood and Leflore County officials.

His refusal, in effect, puts off a decision on the Justice department's suit until after a formal hearing. He set the hearing for 10 a.m. Thursday at Greenville, Miss.

In Jackson Gov. Ross Barnett sharply criticized Negro voter demonstrations in racially-tense Greenwood Monday and vowed to stand behind authorities who have dispersed the demonstrators with police dogs and barricades.

Barnett broke his silence on the week-long series of marches in Greenwood in which eight Negroes were arrested with a statement describing the demonstrations as a "loaded bomb resting in a street in the heart of the city."

Meanwhile, developments in the simmering civil rights controversy unfolded quietly in Greenwood, a delta cotton country town in northwest Mississippi. Negroes went to the courthouse in small groups to apply for voter registration. Wooden barricades used last week to thwart mass marches were down. Traffic flowed normally.

County officials resumed a full-scale program of giving out surplus food to needy families.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, 1963 Greenwood Commonwealth FIVE CENTS

Police Arrest 19, Ignore Gregory

* * *

19 Arrested Identified

The 19 arrested this morning are:

Ida Hallan, Greenwood; Eric Rainey, Chicago; Lucius Ledbetter, Greenwood; Willie Wilson, Greenwood; Levi Hamilton Greenwood; L. H. Hancock, Greenwood; Robert Stuart, Greenwood; James Sanders, Chicago; Mary Booth, Greenwood; Lucius DeBerry, Greenwood; Louis Cooper, Greenwood; Henry Smith, Greenwood; Alberta Brown. Greenwood; Rev. Robert Kinleth of Brooklyn New York; John Turner, Greenwood Oscar Broom, Chicago; Mathew Hughes, Greenwood; Henry Gilmore, Greenwoood and Willie McGee of Greenwood.

This is the second time Smith has been arrested being one of the original 11 picked up last week by the police and later released.

"I will stay here in Greenwood until the federal government moves in and guarantees all the Negroes the right to go to the courthouse ad register," he said.

Prior to the start of the march this morning from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating office, Donald Stewart Harris, 19, Negro SNCC worker from Jackson, was served a subpoena by a U.S. Marshall to appear in court tomorrow in Greenville at 10 a. m. for the federal hearing against Greenwood.

The subpoena listed John Doar, assistant U. S. Attorney general for civil rights as attorney for the plaintiff.

Doar arrived here last night. This morning he spent about an hour and half in the county jail talking with the eight Negroes convicted last week in city court. After he left, another attorney with the department of justice resumed conferring with the eight.

The march by the Negroes started from the SNCC headquarters late in the morning. When they were arrested by the police it was 10:30 a.m. about one hour from closing time at the Circuit Clerk's office for lunch.

Gregory told newsmen at the police station when he started to leave that he was going to call Martin Luther King, James Farmer and Roy Wilkins to come to Greenwood. All of these men are Negroes working in integration movements.

Gregory added: "I am going now to call the president." asked by newsmen what president he replied, "President Kennedy."

This afternoon bond was set for the 19 arrested at $500 each.

* * *

School Bus Load Taken To County Jail

The police stopped a group of marching Negroes who refused to obey police orders to disperse this morning and arrested 19 of them, taking them to the county jail in a school bus.

"We will not disperse," a Negro girl at the head of the marchers told the police. The group had walked two-by-two on the sidewalk heading for the courthouse.

Police commissioner B. A. Hammond said the Negroes started out from their headquarters on Avenue N. When they were about 10 blocks from the courthouse police chief Curtis Lary, assisted by auxiliary police stoppped the group. Lary told the Negroes they could ride to the courthouse in the school bus, disperse or go home. They refused to do any of these.

At this point officers started putting the Negroes into the bus. One big Negro refused to get in and a police officer spun the Negro around and with the assist of another officer placed him in the bus.

After officers had put the Negroes into the bus one lone figure, Dick Gregory, Negro comedian from Chicago, was left standing there.

The officers then took the bus load to the Leflore County jail where the 19 were booked. They were arrested, city prosecuting attorney Gray Evans said on a charge of disorderly conduct and refusing to obey a police officer in the performance of his duty.

Evans said they were being lodged in the county jail because of the lack of space in the city jail located in the city hall.

Gregory continued on his walk alone accompanied, by newsmen, to the City Hall and police station. He said he came to see about posting bond for the 19 and what the charges were.

He told newsmen there that he had cancelled all his engage-

Congress Has Voting Measure

Sherman Connecticut 4-3-63

WASHINGTON (AP) —Congress has received the Kennedy administration's package of civil rights legislation which Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy says is aimed at speeding up registration of Negro voters.

President Kennedy had outlined the program to Congress in a February message to Congress.

The proposed legislation, which Atty. Gen. Kennedy called a four-point "do-it-now" bill to accelerate Negro vote registration, would:

1. Provide for temporary referees to pass on the qualifications of Negro applicants in any county in which court action has been brought charging discrimination against them and in which fewer than 15 per cent of those old enough to vote are actually registered.

2. Require that judges be appointed to handle voting right law suits immediately and that these judges process the cases "in the most expeditious way possible.

3. Require election officials to use the same tests and standards for all applicants seeking to vote in a federal election.

4. Establish a presumption that anyone with a sixth grade education is literate enough to vote in a federal election.

I do, but
budget, a large deficit,
I think that we've done about
as much as we now can do.
In other years we could,
to do more because this year
we held our nondefense ex-
penditures at the same figure
as last year.

24 Q.—Mr. President, yesterday, according to reports, comedian Dick Gregory was manhandled by police in Greenwood, Miss. Do you have any comment on the voter registration drive in Greenwood and particularly do you think the Justice Department can do more in terms of speed and effectiveness to enhance the effort down there?

A. No. Well, we've had a suit there since last August against the registrar on the ground of discrimination in voting. We have now a suit which we launched the other day against the denial of the rights of the voters themselves, and that's due for a hearing very shortly — perhaps this week. Then I would hope that the court would find that there has been a denial of rights which seems to me evident, but which the court must decide.

Now, if we had been—if we secure the passage of the voting bill, which we sent up to the Congress this week, in the case of the voter registrar case a registrar would be permitted to sit during the period that the case was being considered.

But what we now have is a registrar who is charged with discrimination in denying certain citizens the right to vote, and he's been sitting since last August when our suit was filed, and the suit, because of the law's delay, has not yet been settled.

So that is a area where there is a vacuum in the law, and I would hope we could fill it. But on the subject itself, we have two Federal suits and both of them are very important, and both of them, I hope, will result in actions which will bring justice in Greenwood, Miss.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

SERS Library

file Leflore

JM

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
P.8
Date: APR 3 1963

Restraint In Leflore County

Regarding that oddball invasion under way up in Leflore County, the good citizens up that way are to be commended for their extraordinary coolness and self restraint in the face of provocation.

The people of Jackson, all veterans of a summer-long parade of queers, crackpots, dope heads, prostitutes and the like during our famous "rider" ordeal, extend sympathy and understanding to the residents of Greenwood.

As for that publicity stunt being conducted by Dick Gregory, alleged comedian, the guy might be half funny and worth a few quarters tossed to him in the gutter if he wore a bone in his nose, feathers glued to his head and Mau Mau markings on his cheeks.

Otherwise, if he's trying to mimic a hot show from the Congo he's out of costume.

We urge continued restraint in the Mississippi Delta.

Egypt survived the locusts, and that was before DDT was discovered. Leflore's plague will pass eventually.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

ST. LOUIS
POST DISPATCH
P2D
Date: APR 3 1963

Greenwood's Challenge

Ninety per cent of the whites of voting age but less than 2 per cent of the Negroes are registered in Leflore county, Miss. Negro voting demonstrations have been met with arrests; a minister was bitten by a police dog. Fire damaged the registration headquarters. Against this background the Justice Department seeks a federal injunction against interference with voter registration, and a court will hear the matter Thursday. The suit charges that intimidation of the right to vote means "irreparable damage to the United States." In effect, Leflore county has challenged the Constitution. Though Greenwood's Mayor blames "outside agitators," the delta county itself has invited federal intervention. The outcome is, we think, inevitable.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir:

Doesn't it seem strange that the distinguished comedian, so Bobby Kennedy says, Dick Gregory can find no other engagements except the courthouse lawn in Greenwod.

Comedians are usually booked well in advance for tidy sums of money. Just three years ago this 'emancipator' was first seen on Jack Paar show, where it was reported he was "starving to death' in Chicago when discovered.

We hear he is coming back to Grenwood today. Is he being paid his regular nite club fee by the Justice Department, or is this a show of charity? Maybe he isn't so funny after all and can't get work? In that case stick around Dick. You may be able to join the commodity line. Here in Leflore County we never let anybody starve to death. Even non-funny, agitating commedians.

An eyewitness

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-3-63

Atlanta Const
4-3-63
p. 6

RALPH McGILL

End Brutality By the Ballot

Greenwood, Mississippi, has fired shots heard around the world. There will be no noble poems or statues in bronze to commemorate them.

Gunfire aimed at the small, perhaps symbolic, home of the father of a young man who had sought to enter the state university became paragraphs in the earth-girdling news. This night-riding violence by the witless toughs of Greenwood was followed on the next day by the breaking up by police of a demonstration of protest against the brutalities which have marked attempts at registering as voters. That the protests were peaceful is not denied. That there was no disorder by those exercising a constitutional right peaceably to seek a redress of grievances is also a part of the record. Yet, police broke up the marchers and made arrests charging disorderly conduct.

Here again we have the familiar elements of a great tragedy Southern style. The final act is known before it is played. The qualified voters will be registered in Greenwood, Mississippi. Qualified students will be admitted to the schools and the university. (This is legally true in Alabama and all other regions where the power structure seeks to halt the irresistible momentum.) So we already know what the answer will be. It seems incredible that the sheriff in Greenwood, the mayor, the businessmen, the lawyers, the clergy, are not equally familiar with the inevitable conclusion of the tragedy in which they are all playing roles, visible or invisible. But that men should insist on bringing violence, grief, shame and bitterness to their communities rather than doing what is moral and lawful and what finally must be done is a memorable commentary on the leadership involved.

Human Events

These men should have learned by now that neither gunfire nor jails will halt the momentum of human events and historical changes, and yet we have shotgun blasts by night and street violence aimed at peaceful demonstrations by day. The momentum of change which is in motion all around the world will be hastened in our country by those newly coming to the ballot. The thoughtful Southerner will welcome the qualified Negro to the voting booth. His coming will mean an end to those brutal sheriffs, deputies, mayors and police chiefs whose deeds and methods have for so long a time been a shameful part of the Southern scene. When one citizen has one vote, government will improve in health and character.

One can understand the fury and fear of a mayor or sheriff who sees the line of potential, new citizens at the registration booths. Certainly none of these will vote for retention of brutality or a denial of their constiutional rights. There has not been, and on the face of things, there is not now equal protection of the law.

Negro Population

From Greenwood comes the argument that the Negro population is in a majority. This is true. But the bugaboo image thereby created is false. There would not, for a long time at least, be a majority of Negro voters. The families of the latter are larger. Children do not vote. The educational inadequacies across a span of generations have been such that a high percentage of adults, especially older persons, are not literate enough to qualify. There is not a majority of Negro voters.

What we have in plain view in Mississippi and in other agrarian communities is a massive display of guilt-fear. Why, except for this fearful guilt, would there by any fear of the vote of a qualified citizen? Actually the new Negro voter has more reason to want and seek good government than anyone else. He would not, and does not, vote as a bloc unless his interests are threatened or denied.

If the South could, by a surge of new voters interested in decent, honest government, rid itself of those sheriffs and police chiefs who practice brutal discrimination, would not that be a good thing? Would not the South be a cleaner, better region without them?

Defense Of Greenwood – 4-3-63
Greenwood Commonwealth

Sen. Stennis Blasts Outside Troublemakers In Floor Speech

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mississippi's senator's Tuesday blamed "outside agitators and professional troublemakers" for stirring up federal injunction proceedings against Greenwood and Leflore County, Miss.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., took issue with Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's request last week for an injunction to halt interference with Negroes attempting to register to vote in Greenwood.

Stennis told the Senate the injunction request was "a blanket law suit" without basis of fact.

Both he and Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., denied any attempt had been made to prevent Negroes from going individually or in small groups to file applications for registration.

Instead of proceeding to seek registration in this way, they said, agitators formed marching parties of Negroes to parade through the main street, blocking traffic, creating disorders and purposely trying to inflame the public and mislead local Negroes.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., said, however, he approved of the attorney general's action.

"When it looks unhealthy in a community on the right to register to vote," Javits said, "the United States has the right to go in there and see that it is healthy to register."

Eastland said there has not been a single allegation of any attempt to keep people from applying to vote. More than 300 applications have been received in the past few days, he said.

"What you've got are outside agitators going around picking up Negroes" with promises of social security, commodities and relief and getting them to march through the city, Eastland said.

He said officials of the city and county have been unjustly condemned for maintaining order.

"That is at the heart of this lawsuit," Eastland added. "It's not a voting rights suit — its a questioning of people maintaining order."

Stennis touched off the denunciations with a prepared speech saying reports stemming from pressure groups have "painted a very unfair and wholly unjust picture" of the people and officials at Greenwood.

Under the guise of assisting Negroes to register, he added, these groups have "organized one of the most bitter hate campaigns ever devised."

Stennis said the Justice Department "should stop its well-known practice of filing suits right and left" whenever a minority group makes an allegation "unsupported by the proof and contrary to the facts."

He charged that people representing "the so-called Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, CORE and other notorious busybodies had hardly parked their cars in Greenwood before they were sending telegrams to Washington calling for federal troops."

Stennis called the injunction suits "an invitation to violence" by some groups outside the law to act for themselves.

4-3-63

I do, ...
budget, a large ...,
I think that we've done about as m[illegible] we now can do. In other years [illegible] to [illegible] because this year we held our nondefense expenditures at the same figure as last year.

24 Q.—Mr. President, yesterday, according to reports, comedian Dick Gregory was manhandled by police in Greenwood, Miss. Do you have any comment on the voter registration drive in Greenwood and particularly do you think the Justice Department can do more in terms of speed and effectiveness to enhance the effort down there?

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Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

Dick Gregory Defies Police in South

Associated Press Wirephoto

Dick Gregory being hurried from the front of the Leflore County Courthouse yesterday morning in Greenwood, Miss.

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 2—A policeman twisted the left arm of Dick Gregory, the comedian, today and hustled him across the street when he and 15 other Negroes ignored a command to disperse. He was released at once by police officials. They apparently wanted to avoid the controversy his arrest would have aroused. Landy McNair, a 19-year-old voter registration worker from

Continued on Page 39, Column 1

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WBC

COMEDIAN DEFIES SOUTHERN POLICE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

Jackson, Miss., was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. As Mr. Gregory was pushed away, Mr. McNair shouted to the others, "Don't move, don't anyone move."

The incident took place as 40 or more Negroes marched away by twos from the Leflore County Courthouse shortly before noon after a handful had applied for voter registration. Chief of Police Curtis Lary repeatedly ordered them and white bystanders to break up into smaller groups.

A crowd of whites gathered quickly at the intersection on the southeast corner of the courthouse grounds as a dozen or more policemen and auxiliary policemen halted Mr. Gregory's group. But the whites only looked on curiously and made no move toward the Negroes.

Earlier, Mr. Gregory openly taunted 10 policemen headed by Chief Lary after they had stopped 48 persons marching through a Negro residential section toward the courthouse.

Dispersal Ordered

The chief told the marchers they must disperse into small groups. The Negroes refused and returned to the headquarters of the voter registration drive and took cars to the courthouse.

As a voter registration worker argued with the chief, the Chicago comedian nodded toward the police around him and said, "There's your story, guns and sticks for old women who want to register."

"Look at them," he urged again, "a bunch of illiterate whites who couldn't even pass the test themselves. That's what you see, guns and sticks in America."

The policemen and auxiliary policemen gave no indication that they had heard this challenge to their ability to pass the literacy tests required of prospective voters in Mississippi.

"A disgrace, unbelievable," asserted the entertainer as he turned to follow the line back to headquarters. "There's no law that prevents you from going downtown in a group."

"I think that there are many people all over the world who would not have believed this could have happened," he said.

A radio newsman asked Mr. Gregory if the comedian would be called an "outside agitator" because of his participation in the march.

"No more so than Hitler called Southern white boys outside agitators," Mr. Gregory replied.

Back at the headquarters of the registration drive, Charles McDew explained why the Negroes refused to break up into smaller groups.

"We've taken a position that as citizens of this country we have the right to walk the public streets of Greenwood," he said. "The very act of breaking up the people is an act of intimidation to keep people from registering and voting because many of these people have expressed a fear of going down alone."

Mr. McDew is chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which began the voter registration drive in this delta agricultural and industrial center of 23,000 persons last August.

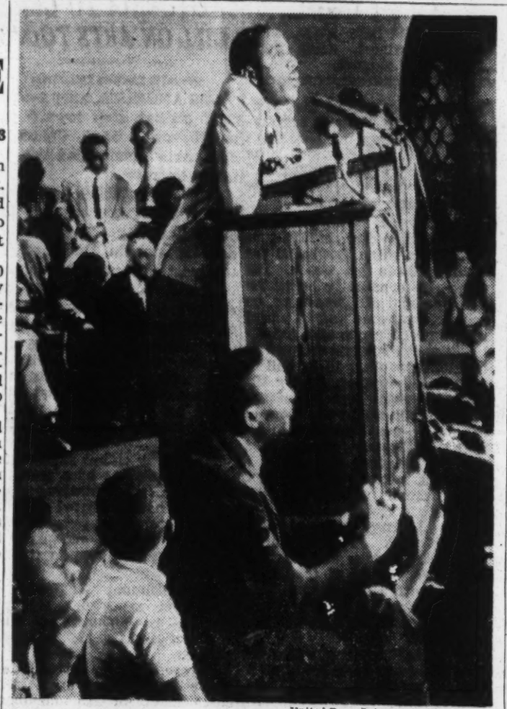
The committee is now cooperating with other major civil rights organizations in a saturation drive, which resulted from attempts by whites to discourage the original campaign through violence.

A Justice Department lawyer and six or more agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the turning back of the marchers and their dispersal at the courthouse.

The department will seek a preliminary injunction against the City officials Thursday in Greenville, Miss., before Federal District Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. It would prohibit harassment of the voter registration campaign workers and protect the right of Negroes to assembly peaceably for protest demonstrations.

Another section of the department suit seeks the release of eight voter registration workers. They were arrested last week during a demonstration and given the maximum sentence for disorderly conduct—four months' imprisonment and a $200 fine.

The prisoners include Robert P. Moses of New York, director of the Council of Federated Organizations, the coalition group conducting the registration campaign throughout the Mississippi delta. James Forman of Atlanta, secretary of the Student Coordinating Committee, is also among them.



United Press International Telephoto

URGES NEGROES TO REGISTER: Dick Gregory, the Chicago Negro comedian, at speaker's stand Monday night in a church at Greenwood, Miss. Mr. Gregory has been assisting Negroes seeking to register as voters in the area.

Police Surprise Negro Marchers With Ride Back To Headquarters

Police, under the direction of Fire and Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond, arrested 15 Negroes, including Negro comedian Dick Gregory yesterday, and hauled them back to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee offices about 10 blocks away.

The 15 Negroes, all thinking they were being taken to the Greenwood city jail, cheered and hollered as they rode off in the police cars, only to be surprised when the officers released them at the SNCC headquarters on Avenuue N.

The demonstration yesterday afternoon was the first such afternoon march staged since 11 Negroes were arrested last Wednesday.

During the morning police broke up a march of about 40 Negroes as they left the courthouse at 11:30. Leading the group was Gregory. When he reached the intersection of Fulton and Market streets officers started breaking the group up, sending two or three in different directions. It was at this point that Gregory was assisted across the street by a policeman after he had complained he didn't know the way.

The demonstration in the afternoon started the same way as the morning march. The Negroes started appearing at the courthouse about 90 minutes before closing time Two went on into the courthouse to take the voter registration test and the remainder waited outside with the Negro comedian.

As the court house clock struck 4:30 p. m. police chief Curtis Lary announced to the Negroes: "We willl not interfere with genuine applications to register. If you plan to return to the courthouse, you may do so in an orderly fashion We will not allow any large groups to march through the streets."

At this point the 40 Negroes led by Gregory and a Negro woman started away from the courthouse, turning right toward Cotton Sreet. At the intersection of Cotton and Market they turned south onto Cotton and started walking.

This was a new route for the marchers and police allowed them to continue. At the intersection of Cotton and Church the large group was split into two groups of 20 and 22. Commissioner Hammond said "we will let them go on like this just as long as they don't try to turn and go into the main business district.'

When they reached the corner of Cotton and W. Henry Streets officers started to break the group up again. They stopped the group and directed some to go straight ahead and some to the left. at this point a young SNCC worker started creating a ruckus, telling the Negroes to all go the same direction. He was picked up by police officers bodily and placed in a police car. Several minutes later a second SNCC worker was picked up by the police. Both were whisked away thinking they were headed to jail, but were let out at the Avenue N. Headquarters of SNCC.

The remainder of the group continued to intersection of W. Henry and Fulton where they stood on the corner for about 10 minutes.

Chief Lary, using his new famous bullhorn, said, "you will move and disperse or you will be placed under arrest." Lary repeated his order and then called for his car.

The two Negroes at the head of the line were put in the car and Gregory volunteered to go to jail with them. Instead of jail the officers took the Negroes to their voter registration headquarters. This same process continued with officers taking them away four at a time until they had taken about 15.

Commissioner Hammond said the Negroes were technically under arrest while in the police car, but no one was taken to the city jail and no charges were ever placed against any of the 15.

Meanwhile it became apparent that Gregory had come to Greenwood with the intention of being placed under arrest.

Shortly after 1:30 P. M. Yesterday Commissioner W. G. Mize answered the telephone in the police department and the long distance operator asked for Gregory.

Mize informed the operator the comedian was not there and that she had called the police department. The party at the other end of the line said he had been given that number by Gregory as the number at which he could be reached that afternoon.

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-3-63

p. 22

19 NEGROES HELD; GREGORY SPARED

Comedian Leads March in Greenwood, Miss.

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 3—The police arrested 19 Negroes today as they marched toward the Leflore County Court House behind Dick Gregory, the comedian.

But the police refused for the second day to take Mr. Gregory into custody despite a stream of abuse he directed toward B. A. Hammond, the Police Commissioner, and other officials.

The entertainer was left standing in the street as policemen and auxiliary policemen jerked the others out of line of 24 persons marching by two's to the court house to apply for voter registration. A waiting school bus carried them to the county jail, where city officials charged them with disorderly conduct.

The police seized 11 voter registration workers last Wednesday during and after a similar demonstration to protest an attack by night riders on a Negro home.

Attorneys for the Justice Department have obtained a court order directing the city to release the eight persons still in prison as a result of the Wednesday arrests. They would be handed over to a Federal marshal for appearance tomorrow before a Federal District Court in Greenville, Miss.

Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. will conduct a hearing then on a Justice Department request for an injunction against Greenwood city officials. If granted, it would force authorities here to release the prisoners, to refrain from further harassment of registration workers and to honor the Negroes' right to assemble for peaceable protests.

There was little tension in this Mississippi delta city of 23,000 as the march began this morning at the headquarters of a voter registration campaign.

United Press International

ARRESTED: Rev. Robert Kinloch of New York is taken to jail after he and other Negroes in Greenwood, Miss., refused to disband march to courthouse in voter registration drive.

The police appeared to be on their best behavior because of the presence of a swarm of news reporters and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, one of whom filmed the incident.

Nevertheless, a man who had sought to squirm away from a patrolman was bounced repeatedly on the pavement while being carried to the bus. A second was thrown into the bus and the thump of his falling body could be heard 20 feet away.

The Rev. Robert M. Kinloch, associate pastor of the Baptist Chapel of the Free Spirit, New York, was snatched away with such force that his clerical collar flew open.

One policeman spotted a local Negro voter registration worker photographing the action. He sought to grab the camera but the youth fled. The policeman threw his nightstick at the fugitive but it glanced harmlessly off his shoulder.

The arrests took place in the heart of the business district after Chief of Police Curtis Lary had told the marchers again and again that they must break up into small groups if they wanted to continue on their way to the court house.

"We will stand here together," one of the marchers said.

"Tell those policemen to move out of the way," said another, who was quickly grabbed by the patrolman.

"All right," several policemen repeated, "do you want to go to register, do you want to go home or do you want to go to jail?"

"I want to go home," replied an old woman, shuffling away.

As the last of the marchers were shoved into the bus, one of the auxiliary policemen (all of whom were wearing yellow helmets and civilian clothes) grabbed Mr. Gregory by the coat sleeve.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute," Commissioner Hammond called out. He hurried forward and led the policeman away. The other officers grinned at this threatened departure from the policy of avoiding the arrest of the comedian at almost any cost.

"You dirty dogs," said the entertainer to the police as the school bus pulled away. "You're nothing but a bunch of dirty dogs."

He and four other Negroes then walked to the City Hall, where he approached Mr. Hammond and W. G. Mize, also a Commissioner, to inquire about posting bond for those arrested.

Mr. Gregory seemed concerned about James H. Sanders, 27 years old, his personal manager and writer, who was one of the 19 arrested.

"They got my No. 1 writer," he said. "I told him, 'Boy, you haven't ever been to jail.' I said, 'Go ahead and go. Maybe it'll make you a better writer.'"

Mr. Gregory also accused Commissioner Hammond of "lying." The official turned him away with a soft answer.

The 30-year-old entertainer, wearing a mustache and goatee, was dressed in a gray suit of Italian cut with no lapels or cuffs. He wore a white shirt and black tie and chain-smoked cigarettes.

He came here Monday and spoke to a mass meeting that night. Yesterday he led an attempt to march on the court house but was turned back by the police.

Mr. Gregory started away from the court house shortly before noon yesterday with another group. He was seized by a policeman and hustled across the street after the group had refused to disperse.

During a similar demonstration yesterday afternoon, the police told him and more than 40 others that they were under arrest. However, squad cars took them back to the voter registration headquarters instead of to jail and no charges were brought.

Mr. Gregory spoke to a Negro mass meeting last night at the Centennial Missionary Baptist Church at Clarksdale, 50 miles to the north. A tear gas cannister was thrown into the church during the meeting and some persons in the audience got up to run.

Mr. Gregory chided them.

"If you're not ready to die, get on out of here," he told them. "If you're frightened, go on home."

"I don't know what you're running for," he went on. "I don't know why you're afraid to die because you haven't got a damn thing to live for."

President Voices a Hope

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 3—President Kennedy said today he hoped a Federal court would find that there had been a denial of voter registration rights in Greenwood, Miss. [Question 24, Page 10]

Commenting on Justice Department action seeking to open voting rolls to Negroes in Greenwood, Mr. Kennedy told his news conference:

"We have had a suit down there since August against the Registrar on the grounds of discrimination in the voting. We have now a suit which we launched the other day against the denial of the rights of the voters themselves, and that is due for a hearing very shortly, perhaps this week.

"Then I would hope that the court would find that there has been a denial of rights, which seems to me evident, but which the court must decide."

The preliminary hearing on the Justice Department suit for a preliminary injunction seeking to prohibit harassment of voter registration campaign workers is scheduled tomorrow in Greenville, Miss., before Federal District Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr.

file Leflore

U.S. PROTECTION DEMANDED; JUSTICE DEPT. SEEKS COURT ORDER

V+I South Nat. Guardian 4/4/63

Mississippi Negroes defy terror, push vote drive

By Joanne Grant

UNDER THE PRESSURE of mounting demands for federal action to stem the tide of violence against voter registration workers in the Mississippi Delta, the U.S. Department of Justice has asked for a retraining order against Greenwood and Leflore County officials.

Federal Judge Claud Clayton refused to grant an immediate order and a Federal court hearing on the government's request was scheduled for April 4 in Greenville.

In defiance of the white terrorism, Negroes in the area are determinedly flocking to the courthouse to apply for registration in what one leader described as "a breakthrough of the fear which has held Negroes back."

Eight incidents of violence since Feb. 28 were recorded in a report released March 31 by the Voter Education Project, which is helping to finance a voter registration drive in Mississippi and other Southern states. The project, a program of the Southern Regional Council, is directed by Wiley A. Branton, civil rights attorney who was lawyer for Little Rock, Ark., Negro students.

The 17-page report cites 64 acts of violence since Jan., 1961.

Branton said: "The federal government has done little to protect the peace in Leflore, or elsewhere in Mississippi... The peace of the U.S. is broken and shattered by the lawlessness in Mississippi. The federal government has an obligation, which it is not fulfilling, to restore it."

WARNING GIVEN: The lawlessness has brought demands by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the NAACP and other civil rights organizations that federal marshals or troops be sent to Greenwood. James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, charged that the federal

(Continued on Page 9)

Mississippi terror

(Continued from Page 1)

government has "failed to live up to its responsibility." Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said: "I will continue to urge our people in Leflore to remain nonviolent but it is difficult to predict how much longer the Negro in Mississippi can endure this repeated mayhem and attempted murder."

The Justice Department asked the Federal Court to order Greenwood and Leflore officials to:

- Release eight Negro voter registration workers from prison.
- Refrain from further interference with the registration campaign and those taking part in it.
- Permit Negroes to exercise their constitutional right to assemble for peaceful protest demonstrations and protect them from whites who might object.

Greenwood's Mayor Charles E. Sampson, one of those named in the suit, commented: "This is the government's usual policy in supporting the outside agitators."

OFFICE BURNED: Events in Greenwood leading up to the injunction action the week of March 24 were the following:

On March 24 the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee office was burned and records, typewriters and a mimeograph machine were destroyed.

On March 26 two shotgun blasts shattered the front door and bedroom window of the home of Dewey Greene Sr., father of Dewey R. Greene, who had applied for admission to the University of Mississippi, and George Greene, a voter registration worker.

More than 400 Negroes marched to the county courthouse to file registration applications the next day to protest the shooting. Police with shotguns and a German shepherd dog broke up the demonstration. Mayor Sampson said no further demonstrations would be permitted. "I guess we are going to have to load up the jails like they did in Jackson," he said, referring to mass arrests of Freedom Riders in 1961.

NEWSMEN THREATENED: Claude Sitton of the New York Times reported that a group of roughly dressed, sullen

white men on the courthouse sidewalk told Karl Fleming, Newsweek reporter "that a camera strap would make a damned good noose to hang you with." Sitton said he and Fleming were threatened and told to leave town. One of the whites said: "We killed two-month-old Indian babies to take this country, and now they want us to give it away to the niggers."

Eleven SNCC field secretaries were arrested, including Robert Moses, head of the coordinated registration drive of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, and James Forman, SNCC executive secretary. Two were found not guilty, one was dismissed and eight were sentenced to four months and fined $200 for "breach of the peace."

On March 28 police set a police dog at the heels of 42 Negroes marching homeward after applying to register. Police drove other Negroes along the sidewalk with nightsticks until they dispersed. Asked why Negroes walking along the sidewalk two by two were dispersed, Sampson replied: "They had a report up there that them niggers was going to the Alice Cafe for a sit-in." The only person arrested that day was Dick Perez, identified by police as a CBS television cameraman. He was released after his film was confiscated. CBS protested the incident.

Rev. B. L. Tucker, who led one group of prospective voters, said he was bitten by a police dog. The police chief said he was faking; a doctor said she had treated him for severe bites on the leg.

COURTHOUSE MOB: More than 150 whites gathered at the courthouse and muttered threats during the trials of SNCC leaders.

On March 29 police broke up two marches to the courthouse. Marchers were stopped at a police barricade near the courthouse and permitted to proceed to the registration office in groups of two or three.

Racial tension is always present in Mississippi, but it has been gathering strength with a series of incidents of violent retaliation by segregrationists against the voter registration campaign which started in August, 1961. Among incidents in the summer and fall of 1961 was the killing of Herbert Lee by State Rep. E. H. Hurst. In September, 1962, two young women in Ruleville were wounded when night riders shot into the home of a couple active in voter registration.

Last Feb. 28 three voter registration workers narrowly escaped death when shots were fired into their car. James Travis, 20, was wounded in the neck and shoulder (see picture, page 3). The next day a concerted registration drive in Leflore county was announced. As Branton described it: "For the first time in a Mississippi county, there has been a breakthrough of the fear which has held Negroes back. Since March 1, over 500 have waited determinedly at the Greenwood courthouse, trying to register. Because of the long drawn-out process in Mississippi, how many will be passed by the registrars is not yet known. Weekly mass meetings are thronged, and Leflore Negroes are saying emphatically and courageously that they will not wait any longer to be treated as American citizens. And police suppression will not stop them."

Leflore County

APRIL 4, 1963

Today the Department of Justice and Attorney for the City of Greenwood and Leflore County reached an agreement under which the Department withdrew its application for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against police officials of the City of Greenwood and Leflore County, and the City of Greenwood and Leflore County agreed that the sentences of the 8 persons who were found guilty of disorderly conduct in the City Court of Greenwood would be stayed pending a full hearing and final decision on the merits of the government's case. The hearing is expected to take place at the regular term of the U. S. District Court at Greenville, Mississippi, in October, 1963.

4-4-63

Proceedings

NYT.

THE SENATE

Approved 52 to 41 and sent to the House a $750,000,000 Federal aid program for urban mass transportation; confirmed nomination of W. Averell Harriman as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

Adjourned at 4:33 P.M. until 9 A.M. Monday.

Government Operations Subcommittee heard Air Force Chief of Staff General Lemay testify on the TFX military plane contract.

Foreign Relations Committee heard top State Department officials testify on bill for a National Academy of Foreign Affairs.

Joint Atomic Committee heard industry witnesses testify on the status of the growth and development of atomic energy.

Armed Services Committee made public testimony by Defense Secretary McNamara on the military position of the United States.

THE HOUSE

Held routine session.

Banking Committee heard Joseph Barr, Mayor of Oil City, Pa., testify on Area Redevelopment Act amendments.

Merchant Marine Committee heard top Association of American Railroads officials testify on labor-management disputes in the maritime industry.

Space Subcommittee heard a top space official say the United States was preparing for a possible three-day manned orbital flight if one was necessary.

Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved a two-year building program for new United States diplomatic buildings abroad.

Departments and Agencies

State Department spokesman announced Secretary Rusk and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin would hold their second talk on the Berlin situation Saturday.

Justice Department spokesman announced that Attorney General Kennedy had received assurances that law and order would be maintained in Greenwood, Miss.

Labor Department official reported the United States employment situation in March improved greatly as unemployment rate dropped from 6.1 per cent to 5.6 per cent in March.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

[April 5, 1963]

President Kennedy sees Gov. William Barron of West Virginia, 9:30 A.M.; sees Ridgway B. Wright, United States Ambassador to Syria, 10 A.M.; receives American League baseball pass for the 1963 season, noon.

Welfare Clips

Sefore Clips

Behan Cancels Visit Here Due to Gregory Incident

Irish playwright Brendan Behan has canceled a scheduled visit here Friday for a performance of one of his plays because of a news item he said he read in New York about police mistreatment of Negro comedian Dick Gregory in Mississippi.

Frank Wittow, director of the Academy Theater here, said the fiery and unpredictable Iishman called Wednesday, "enraged" about the Gregory incident, and said he refused to come south.

Mr. Behan's play, "The Hostago," opened recently at the theater on Roswell Road and will show Friday. Mr. Wittow said no amount of persuasion could make the playwright change his mind about coming to Atlanta.

"We were looking forward to seeing and working with Behan," Mr. Wittow said. "Unfortunately, we are all identified with the crude actions in Mississippi. This is a case of everybody suffering."

Comedian Gregory was in Greenwood, Miss., during a voter registration drive. Wire reports said local police grabbed him during a voter demonstration and twisted his arm and marched him across the street when he refused to obey a command to move on. He claimed he later was struck in the back by police but was not injured.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 4, 1963 Greenwood Commonwealth FIVE CENTS

Justice Officials, City Reach Pact

City Board Says Rules Still Same

In connection with today's court agreement, the mayor and commissioners of Greenwood issued the following statement:

"The City of Greenwood and Leflore County are, of course, happy that the Justice Department has withdrawn its application for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against police officers of the city and county.

"This means that law enforcement in the City of Greenwood will remain in the hands of local law enforcement officials.

"Our Police Department has magnificiently demonstrated its ability to preserve peace and order, and we again urge all citizens of our community to continue to extend to them the same confidence and cooperation that has been so overwhelmingly extended during the past several days.

"The city's policy in reference to maintaining peace and order is unchanged.

"Because of present public excitement resulting from recent events, no large organized groups will be allowed on the public streets of the city for the time being.

'Groups violating this policy will be dispersed and anyone refusing to disperse when ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer will be arrested.

"This directive is not issued for the purpose of impeding or interfering with the right of any one to proceed to the courthouse to apply to register to vote. It is issued for the sole purpose of assuring that peace and order will be maintained in Greenwood."

Reasonable Accord

(AN EDITORIAL)

The city of Greenwood today worked out a partial solution to the present crisis which is perfectly fair to both sides.

The agreement between the Justice Department and the city attorneys is both reasonable and timely. It represents a meeting of minds and objectives which some of us have felt would be next to impossible to achieve, and certainly does credit to everyone connected with it.

Briefly, here is what today's move in federal court means.

The city police will continue to keep order as they have. No marches or other demonstrations will be permitted. At the same time anybody, white or Negro, who wishes to apply for voter registration at the circuit clerk's office will do so — in the normal manner.

Eight Negroes convicted of disorderly conduct and breach of the peace — still under the original sentence — will be permitted to go free until a full dress hearing in federal court in October. But, if they break the law from now till then ,they will be arrested and tried for the new offenses.

The 19 people arrested yesterday will be tried on the charges against them and aren't affected by the agreement.

Certainly the agreement today was worked out by both sides with a view toward returning Greenwood to its normal peacefulness. We congratulate the Justice Department officials for their attitude.

That attitude was nurtured, of course, by the splendid work of Greenwood's police and auxiliary forces and the restraint with which our citizens have reacted to the activities of recent days, together, probably, with the lack of restraint shown by certain other groups and individuals.

It goes without saying, then, that further good citizenship on the part of all of us is even more important in the days ahead.

So many officials and private citizens have had an active part in shaping Greenwood's good record so far, that we aren't going to get in trouble calling names.

It has been a community project, and must continue to be. (T. W.)

Injunction Petition Is Withdrawn

The government today withdrew its request for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against police officals of the City of Greenwood and Leflore County.

Greenwood officials agreed to stay the sentences of the eight Negroes arrested and convicted last week.

U. S. Dist. Judge Claude Clayton, who heard both sides briefly in a federal court in Greenville, may hold a full hearing later on the government's request for a permanent injunction. The hearing is expected during the court's regular term in October.

The agreement worked out by the city's attorneys and those from the Department of Justice was reached last night and was subject to the approval of Judge Clayton this morning.

The full text of the statement made by the Department of Justice and the City is:

"Today the Department of Justice and Attorney for the City of Greenwood and Leflore County reached an agreement under which the Department withdrew its application for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against police officials of the City of Greenwood and Leflore County, and the City of Greenwood and Leflore County agreed that the sentences of the 8 persons who were found guilty of disorderly conduct in the City Court of Greenwood would be stayed pending a full hearing and final decision on the merits of the government's case. The hearing is expected to take place at the regular term of the U. S. District Court at Greenville, Mississippi, in October, 1963.'

It means, in effect, that the eight Negroes being held in jail will be released from jail without bond until Judge Clayton's final decision.

It also means that the city will maintain control of its police duties. Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond said after the court ruling, "we will continue as we have in the past. There will be no interference with persons wishing to go to the courthouse to register, but they will not be allowed to go in a large group."

The days already served in jail by the 8 Negroes will be counted against their sentence, it was disclosed.

The 8 were taken yesterday from the Leflore County jail by three U. S. Marshalls, to the Washington County jail to await the hearing today.

The agreement does not cover the 19 Negroes arrested yesterday by the city police when they refused to disperse. The trials for these people is expected to be held Friday in the city court.

Hammond said, "should the 8 Negroes released come back to Greenwood and break our laws again we will place them under arrest."

It was learned through a highly placed source that the justice department was highly pleased with the way the city has handled the matter in the past few days.

Police dismissed the charges and released from jail this afternoon seven of 19 Negroes arrested yesterday during a march toward the courthouse.

The remaining 12 were due to go on trial on disturbing the peace and refusing to obey a police officer charge in city court at 3 p.m. today.

Those released were: Lucius Ledbetter, Greenwood; Willie Wilson, Greenwood; Robert Stuart, Greenwood; Lucius DeBerry, Greenwood; Alberta Brown, Greenwood; Louis Cooper, Greenwood and Mary Booth of Greenwood.

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SERS Library

WASHINGTON POST
12 A
Date APR 4 1963

Police Seize 19 Negroes, Skip Greg

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 3 (UPI)—Police broke up a voter registration march led by Dick Gregory today and arrested 19 Negro participants —all but the nationally known comic.

Gregory immediately announced that he was canceling all of his nightclub engagements and would remain in this delto community to "fight this thing until the Government sends in troops.

"If it takes 20 years, I'll be here in an effort to put down the police brutality," Gregory said.

The Negroes, including teen-age boys and girls and elderly men and women, were stopped just a few blocks from their voter registration headquarters by a cordon of police headed by City Commissioner B. A. (Buff) Hammond. Hammond ordered them to disperse.

He told the Negroes they could go to the Leflore County courthouse and take the voter registration tests, but only individually or in small groups.

The leaders—Gregory, Ida Holland, 18, of Greenwood, and the Rev. Robert Kinloch, 40, a Baptist pastor from Brooklyn, N. Y., refused to break up the group. While they were talking a Negro in the rear rank urged his companions to stand fast. Police moved in on the young Negro, lifted him bodily, and placed him in a waiting school bus driven by an auxiliary patrolman.

The officers then surrounded the marchers and asked each individually whether he preferred to "go home, go to jail, or go to register to vote alone."

Most of the Negroes refused to move and were arrested and herded aboard the school bus.

However, Hammond instructed the officers not to arrest Gregory.

One Negro youth tried to snap a picture of an officer as the arrests were being made. The officer objected and tried to grab the youth's camera. When the Negro youth fled, the officer hurled his nightstick at his back, but the Negro escaped.

The Negroes were taken to the Leflore County jail because the city dentention cell would not hold the large number arrested today. They were charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to obey an officer.

Gregory and the Rev. Donald L. Tucker, who was bitten by a police dog during a march last week, later conferred with Commissioner Hammond and Police Chief Curtis Lary about the arrests.

A twentieth Negro, Rosie Johnson, 58, of Pugh City near here, was arrested at the jail after police said she came there and began yelling upstairs at the other Negroes.

Microfilm Code No.

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NEW YORK TIMES
p.22C
Date APR 4 1963

19 NEGROES HELD; GREGORY SPARED

Comedian Leads March in Greenwood, Miss.

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 3—The police arrested 19 Negroes today as they marched toward the Leflore County Court House behind Dick Gregory, the comedian.

But the police refused for the second day to take Mr. Gregory into custody despite a stream of abuse he directed toward B. A. Hammond, the Police Commissioner, and other officials.

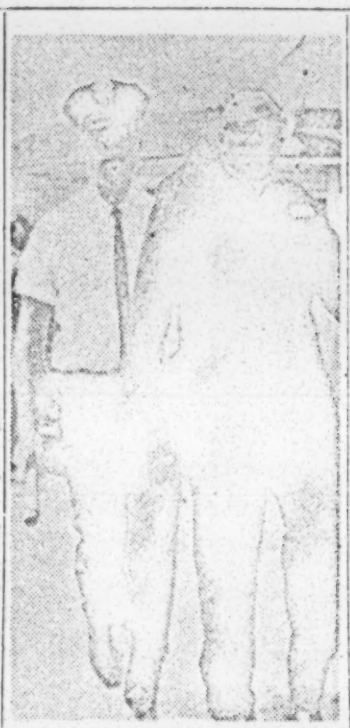
The entertainer was left standing in the street as policemen and auxiliary policemen jerked the others out of line of 24 persons marching by two's to the court house to apply for voter registration. A waiting school bus carried them to the county jail, where city officials charged them with disorderly conduct.

The police seized 11 voter registration workers last Wednesday during and after a similar demonstration to protest an attack by night riders on a Negro home.

Attorneys for the Justice Department have obtained a court order directing the city to release the eight persons still in prison as a result of the Wednesday arrests. They would be handed over to a Federal marshal for appearance tomorrow before a Federal District Court in Greenville, Miss.

Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. will conduct a hearing then on a Justice Department request for an injunction against Greenwood city officials. If granted, it would force authorities here to release the prisoners, to refrain from further harassment of registration workers and to honor the Negroes' right to assemble for peaceable protests.

There was little tension in this Mississippi delta city of 23,000 as the march began this morning at the headquarters of a voter registration campaign.



United Press International

ARRESTED: Rev. Robert Kinloch of New York is taken to jail after he and other Negroes in Greenwood, Miss., refused to disband march to courthouse in voter registration drive.

The police appeared to be on their best behavior because of the presence of a swarm of news reporters and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, one of whom filmed the incident.

Nevertheless, a man who had sought to squirm away from a patrolman was bounced repeatedly on the pavement while being carried to the bus. A second was thrown into the bus and the thump of his falling body could be heard 20 feet away.

The Rev. Robert M. Kinloch, associate pastor of the Baptist Chapel of the Free Spirit, New York, was snatched away with such force that his clerical collar flew open.

One policeman spotted a local Negro voter registration worker photographing the action. He sought to grab the camera but the youth fled. The policeman threw his nightstick at the fugitive but it glanced harmlessly off his shoulder.

The arrests took place in the heart of the business district after Chief of Police Curtis Lary had told the marchers again and again that they must break up into small groups if they wanted to continue on their way to the court house.

"We will stand here together," one of the marchers said.

"Tell those policemen to move out of the way," said another, who was quickly grabbed by the patrolman.

"All right," several policemen repeated, "do you want to go to register, do you want to go home or do you want to go to jail?"

"I want to go home," replied an old woman, shuffling away.

As the last of the marchers were shoved into the bus, one of the auxiliary policemen (all of whom were wearing yellow helmets and civilian clothes) grabbed Mr. Gregory by the coat sleeve.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute," Commissioner Hammond called out. He hurried forward and led the policeman away. The other officers grinned at this threatened departure from the policy of avoiding the arrest of the comedian at almost any cost.

"You dirty dogs," said the entertainer to the police as the school bus pulled away. "You're nothing but a bunch of dirty dogs."

He and four other Negroes then walked to the City Hall, where he approached Mr. Hammond and W. G. Mize, also a Commissioner, to inquire about posting bond for those arrested.

Mr. Gregory seemed concerned about James H. Sanders, 27 years old, his personal manager and writer, who was one of the 19 arrested.

"They got my No. 1 writer," he said. "I told him, 'Boy, you haven't ever been to jail.' I said, 'Go ahead and go. Maybe it'll make you a better writer.'"

Mr. Gregory also accused Commissioner Hammond of "lying." The official turned him away with a soft answer.

The 30-year-old entertainer, wearing a mustache and goatee, was dressed in a gray suit of Italian cut with no lapels or cuffs. He wore a white shirt and black tie and chain-smoked cigarettes.

He came here Monday and spoke to a mass meeting that night. Yesterday he led an attempt to march on the court house but was turned back by the police.

Mr. Gregory started away from the court house shortly before noon yesterday with another group. He was seized by a policeman and hustled across the street after the group had refused to disperse.

During a similar demonstration yesterday afternoon, the police told him and more than 40 others that they were under arrest. However, squad cars took them back to the voter registration headquarters instead of to jail and no charges were brought.

Mr. Gregory spoke to a Negro mass meeting last night at the Centennial Missionary Baptist Church at Clarksdale, 50 miles to the north. A tear gas cannister was thrown into the church during the meeting and some persons in the audience got up to run.

Mr. Gregory chided them.

"If you're not ready to die, get on out of here," he told them. "If you're frightened, go on home."

"I don't know what you're running for," he went on. "I don't know why you're afraid to die because you haven't got a damn thing to live for."

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WASHINGTON POST
13 A
Date: APR 4 1963

Leflore County Moral Booster

Gregory Can't Avoid the Issue

By Wallace Terry
Staff Reporter

Why has Negro comedian Dick Gregory turned up in racially embattled Leflore County, Mississippi?

A few days ago, between sales of a recording he cut to benefit a drive he has spearheaded to insure the surplus food distribution to Negroes in Leflore voter registration drives, Gregory explained:

"Man, I'm just trying to get my people straight."

Sources inside the civil rights movement believe that, beyond his fund-raising efforts on their behalf, the very presence of the famous 30-year-old Negro is a well-needed morale booster.

"No one feels that life in Mississippi is going to be any easier because Gregory is there," said Clarence Mitchell Jr., Washington NAACP representative, "but it shows that somebody who is important cares."

Unusual Pattern

With the notable exception of former baseball star Jackie Robinson, most Negro performers and entertainers have usually limited their support of the civil rights movement to contributions and an occasional guest appearance.

But like Robinson, Gregory stays on a heavy speaking schedule and keeps abreast daily of the changing race picture. One day he is at a rally for the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Birmingham, the next day at an NAACP freedom fund dinner in Atlanta, then here sharing a platform with Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N. Y.).

Whether he emerges as a seriously accepted voice on the civil rights scene remains to be seen. But like Robinson he has declared himself a maverick who won't settle for anything less than direct confrontation with the issues.

Gregory emerged from the obscurity of Negro night clubs in Chicago three years ago in the midst of the so-called New Wave comedians. However, he is neither "sick" nor "beat." He is a glib satirist of racism.

His success catapulted him from $50-a-night stands into the $5000-a-week category and, as he says, "into the eyes of the Internal Revenue."

Most Audiences White

Most of his audiences are white. He is probably the first stand-up Negro comedian since the late Bert Williams to gain such wide acceptance from whites. Yet he has made his mark without "Tomming" or being what Negroes call a "handkerchief head."

The fact that Gregory's act has sat well with whites, observers say, is chiefly because a changing racial climate in America has liberalized attitudes.

Not all of his humor deals with race relations. But most of it does, and it sounds like social criticism of a deeply probing sort.

"If you want to have some fun," he says to whites, "make like you're colored. But don't do it during the week, though, you might get fired."

His monologues extol self-respect and race pride, but he is no black nationalist and Powell's suggested purge of whites from Negro rights groups is not likely to win his support. He believes segregation is no less than everyone's problem.

Only in America

His faith in the American people matches that of Dr. King's.

Where else but in America, he says, can you "go into a Jewish community and eat pizza in a Chinese restaurant . . . give to the NAACP in a Catholic church and drive away in a German car?"

"Negro crime is American crime," he says. And if the $37,000 he is raising for the food drive does not go to Leflore it will be put in the Dick Gregory Foundation for combating juvenile delinquency.

Educated at Southern Illinois University, Gregory is considered one of the brightest comedians on the scene. He has become a favorite with college students, whom he constantly prods to "think, always think."

"I made a vow," he once said, "to expose the facts of racial discrimination, and America will get rid of the problem."

What Gregory is doing, one writer wrote, is "a kind of immemorial, unchurched racial lament, a cataloguing of wrongs, a reading of indictments."

While public facilities were being desegregated in the Deep South, Grgory recalled that when swimming pools were integrated in his home town, St. Louis, "They hired a new life guard for us. He was blind. We got up on the new diving board and jumped. They drained the pool."

He isn't annoyed by riding in the back of buses. "Next time you get on one," he points out, "you notice where that emergency door is located."

For the moment his single contribution in racial matters has been to ease the Nation's guilt and pain while prodding it to action. "Trying to make you laugh is like trying to explain integration to a lynch mob," he once jibed before an unreceptive white audience.

Long Shipping Route

Reuters

HONG KONG, April 3 Communist China has opened its longest shipping route—1497 miles—along the Yangtse River between Shanghai on the east coast and Chunking inn the southwest, the offisial new China news agecy reported.

WB

Q.—Mr. President, yesterday, according to reports, comedian Dick Gregory was manhandled by police in Greenwood, Miss. Do you have any comment on the voter registration drive in Greenwood and particularly do you think the Justice Department can do more in terms of speed and effectiveness to enhance the effort down there? Suff. Miss

A. No. Well, we've had a suit there since last August against the registrar on the ground of discrimination in voting. We have now a suit which we launched the other day against the denial of the rights of the voters themselves, and that's due for a hearing very shortly — perhaps this week. Then I would hope that the court would find that there has been a denial of rights which seems to me evident, but which the court must decide.

Now, if we had been—if we secure the passage of the voting bill, which we sent up to the Congress this week, in the case of the voter registrar case a registrar would be permitted to sit during the period that the case was being considered.

But what we now have is a registrar who is charged with discrimination in denying certain citizens the right to vote, and he's been sitting since last August when our suit was filed, and the suit, because of the law's delay, has not yet been settled.

So that is a area where there is a vacuum in the law, and I would hope we could fill it. But on the subject itself, we have two Federal suits and both of them are very important, and both of them, I hope, will result in actions which will bring justice in Greenwood, Miss.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

NYT 4/4/63

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As the last of the marchers were shoved into the bus, one of the auxiliary policemen (all of whom were wearing yellow helmets and civilian clothes) grabbed Mr. Gregory by the coat sleeve.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute," Commissioner Hammond called out. He hurried forward and led the policeman away. The other officers grinned at this threatened departure from the policy of avoiding the arrest of the comedian at almost any cost.

"You dirty dogs," said the entertainer to the police as the school bus pulled away. "You're nothing but a bunch of dirty dogs."

He and four other Negroes then walked to the City Hall, where he approached Mr. Hammond and W. G. Mise, also a Commissioner, to inquire about posting bond for those arrested.

Mr. Gregory seemed concerned about James H. Sanders, 27 years old, his personal manager and writer, who was one of the 19 arrested.

"They got my No. 1 writer," he said. "I told him, 'Boy, you haven't ever been to jail.' I said, 'Go ahead and go. Maybe it'll make you a better writer.'"

Mr. Gregory also accused Commissioner Hammond of "lying." The official turned him away with a soft answer.

The 30-year-old entertainer, wearing a mustache and goatee, was dressed in a gray suit of Italian cut with no lapels or cuffs. He wore a white shirt and black tie and chain-smoked cigarettes.

He came here Monday and spoke to a mass meeting that night. Yesterday he led an attempt to march on the court house but was turned back by the police.

Mr. Gregory started away from the court house shortly before noon yesterday with another group. He was seized by a policeman and hustled across the street after the group had refused to disperse.

During a similar demonstration yesterday afternoon, the police told him and more than 40 others that they were under arrest. However, squad cars took them back to the voter registration headquarters instead of to jail and no charges were brought.

Mr. Gregory spoke to a Negro mass meeting last night at the Centennial Missionary Baptist Church at Clarksdale, 50 miles to the north. A tear gas cannister was thrown into the church during the meeting and some persons in the audience got up to run.

Mr. Gregory chided them.

"If you're not ready to die, get on out of here," he told them. "If you're frightened go on home."

"I don't know what you're running for," he went on. "I don't know why you're afraid to die because you haven't got a damn thing to live for."

United Press International

ARRESTED: Rev. Robert Kinloch of New York is taken to jail after he and other Negroes in Greenwood, Miss., refused to disband march to courthouse in voter registration drive.

President Voices a Hope

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 3—President Kennedy said today he hoped a Federal court would find that there had been a denial of voter registration rights in Greenwood, Miss. [Question 24, Page 10]

Commenting on Justice Department action seeking to open voting rolls to Negroes in Greenwood, Mr. Kennedy told his news conference:

"We have had a suit down there since August against the Registrar on the grounds of discrimination in the voting. We have now a suit which we launched the other day against the denial of the rights of the voters themselves, and that is due for a hearing very shortly, perhaps this week.

"Then I would hope that the court would find that there has been a denial of rights, which seems to me evident, but which the court must decide."

The preliminary hearing on the Justice Department suit for a preliminary injunction seeking to prohibit harassment of voter registration campaign workers is scheduled tomorrow in Greenville, Miss., before Federal District Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

WASHINGTON POST
24 A
Date: APR 4 1963

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Transcript of President K

Lie Tests

Q. Mr. President, when a Government department feels it necessary to check on a news story that is displeasing to that department, how do you feel about using lie detectors on men you have appointed to office?

A. Well, are you talking about a hypothetical case or an actual case?

Q. I am talking about a case that started at the Pentagon, but was called off today.

A. No, well, I think that the case (Defense) Secretary (Robert S.) McNamara was asked to investigate how this Air Force document was put out to the press. And at the suggestion of the (Senate Investigations) Committee, investigation was begun. I think that it was a mistake to suggest a polygraph, and I think Secretary McNamara, when he learned that in the investigation that the document was suggested which would indicate that the witness might be willing to accept a polygraph, I think he decided that this was in error, and he and (Air Force) Secretary (Eugene M.) Zuckert changed it. So I don't think we need concern ourselves in the future about it. As a matter of fact, no polygraph was given.

SEC Report

Q. Mr. President, do you intend to support SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) staff recommendations for legislation designed to curb certain abuses in the securities industry?

Q. I will have to see the recommendations when they come to the White House and then we will have a chance to look at it and then I can give you a better answer, after we have examined it.

Greenwood Incidents

Q. Mr. President, yesterday, according to reports, comedian Dick Gregory was manhandled by police in Greewood, Mississippi. Do you have any comments on the voter registration drive in Greenwood, and particularly do you think the Justice Department can do more in trems of speed and effectiveness to enhance the effort down there?

A. We have had a suit there since last August against the registar on the ground of discrimination in the voting. We have now a suit which we launched the other day against the denial of the rights of the voters themselves, and that is due for a hearing very shortly, perhaps this week.

Then I would hope that the court would find that there has been a denial of rights, which seems to be evident, but which the court must decide. If we secure the passage of the voting bill which we sent up to the Congress this week, in the case of the voter registar case, a registar would be permitted to sit during the period that the case was being considered, because what we now have is a registar who is charged with discrimination in denying certain citizens the right to vote and he has been sitting since last August when our suit was filed, and the suit, because of the law's delay, has not yet been settled. So that is an area where there is a vacuum in the law, and I would hope we could fill it But on the subject, itself, we have two federal suits and both of them are very important and both of them, I hope, will result in actions which will bring justice in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

4/5/63

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Red Tape of Baths, TV

some public service officials.

★ "In many towns and settlements there are no public baths * * * a man likes to take a steaming bath."

★ Lagging construction laundries.

★ Bad Upkeep of ho

★ Low quality production in m

★ Wall pap design — " we came and wall p adorn our petty bourgeoi

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"In certain r u stricts there are no dry clea ng shops, repair centers for home utensils, homes and furniture. Collective and state farmers have to resort to the services of private persons."

At the same time, Voronov criticized workers in heavy industry who minimized the importance of consumer goods productions.

"Certain leading workers in heavy industry think that with the development of light industry that they can curtail manufacture of consumer goods in some of their factories," he said. "Such an opinion is erroneous. The curtailment and cessation of manufacture of consumer goods for the population is impermissable."

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Arkansas Gazette 4-5-63

Truce Reached At Greenwood

U. S. Won't Press For Court Order

From Gazette Press Services

The Justice Department and Greenwood, Miss., officials reached an agreement yesterday that freed eight Negro voter registration workers arrested a week ago.

A Department attorney said that as a result the government would not press a request now for a federal court order to prohibit interference by the city with registration efforts.

The agreement set the stage for negotiations designed to bring a truce between the drive's leaders and city authorities and thus ease the racial crisis in the farming and manufacturing center.

In Washington, the Justice Department said Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had been assured there would be no registration interference and law and order would be maintained.

March Ended

Thirty-eight Negroes started to register, walking double-file from vote headquarters, at Greenwood yesterday. They turned back after five blocks with police taking their pictures at every intersec-

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March Ended

Thirty-eight Negroes started to register, walking double-file from vote headquarters, at Greenwood yesterday. They turned back after five blocks with police taking their pictures at every intersection.

A fire truck barreled down the road—which has no sidewalk—and cars suddenly appeared, congesting the area.

"This was a deliberate attempt to manufacture a traffic situation," Wiley Branton of Atlanta, formerly of Pine Bluff, Ark., a leader in the vote campaign, said.

Negro comedian Dick Gregory, who helped lead the mass voter walk, said he turned the group back because he did not want to accept the responsibility of "harassment" from the photographs.

Federal District Judge Claude Clayton, sitting in Greenville 75 miles west of Greenwood, said he would schedule a full hearing later on a government request for a permanent injunction against Greenwood and Leflore County officials.

He gave city and county officials until May 20 to file pleas. A formal hearing was not expected before the next term of court in October.

Mayor 'Happy'

Greenwood Mayor C. E. Sampson and other local officials said they were "happy" the Justice

(See RACIAL on Page 2A.)

e, Greenwood Officials in Accord

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

WASHINGTON POST

2 A

Date: APR 5 1963

file before

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

The Department of Justice and city officials in Greenwood, Miss., reached an agreement yesterday that may cool off what has been developing into one of the hottest racial problems in the South.

The Department withdrew its request for an immediate court order telling Greenwood officials to stop harassing and arresting Negroes who attempt to register to vote. In return, the city released eight Negroes who were jailed in a mass march last week.

Although Greenwood City Attorney Hardy Lott said this was the full extent of the agreement, a statement by the Department here indicated other factors are involved. The statement said Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had been assured that there will be no further interference with attempts to register and that Greenwood police will maintain law and order.

From comments made to the Associated Press and United Press International by Greenwood officials, it seemed that the assurances were that city officials will not interfere with Negroes who approach the voter registration office singly or in small groups.

The AP quoted Greenwood Mayor C. E. Sampson as saying that police will continue to break up large groups but will let Negroes go to register in small groups.

Daily Mass Marches

Whether this will solve the problem that led to daily mass marches by Negroes to the voting registration office remainst o be seen. But if many Negroes are able to apply to vote without interference, Greenwood will be establishing a new pattern in the Delta country of Mississippi.

News dispatches said last night that several car loads of Negroes entered the registration office during the afternoon without apparent interference. When one group emerged, Greenwood Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond learned that they lacked transportation home and called a school bus to deliver them to their front doors.

Earlier in the day, however, a march of about 40 Negroes toward the registration office ended abruptly when Greenwood police began to take pictures of the marchers. At that time, comedian Dick Gregory, who has been encouraging the marchers, said this was a new form of harassment that would not halt the marches.

8 Are Released

About the same time, however, the terms of the agreement were unveiled by Justice Department Attorney John Doar before Federal Judge Claude Clayton in nearby Greenville. Judge Clayton then indicated he will hear the Department's basic complaint about discrimination in Greenwood at his regular term of court next October.

An hour later, the eight Negroes whose release the Department has also been seeking left the Greenville jail singing "This Little Light of Mine." A few hours later, they passed out a statement that they would continue to help people register and were glad to know that the police would no longer permit interference.

The Department had charged that once the voting registration drive got under way seriously in Greenwood and Leflore County local officials actively harassed the Negroes and failed to provide protection for them.

Although Negroes outnumber whites by 13 to 10 in Lefore County, white voters outnumber Negro voters by 39 to 1. In the seven years prior to last June, only 40 Negroes attempted to register. From then until the end of February, another 30 went to the registration office. City Atorney Hardy Lott said yesterday that 336 have applied to vote within the last month, although he doubted if more than 10 had been accepted as qualified.

Microfilm Code No.

SERS Library

NEW YORK TIMES
Date: APR 5 1963

file letter

8 NEGROES FREED IN REGISTRY DRIVE

Accord Is Reached by U.S. and Greenwood, Miss.

Byy CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times

GREENWOOD, Miss., April 4 —The Justice Department and city officials reached an agreement today that freed eight Negro voter registration workers who were arrested a week ago.

A department attorney said that the Government would not now press a request for a Federal Court order prohibiting the city from interfering with registration efforts here.

The agreement set the stage for negotiations on a truce between Negro registration leaders and city authorities and ease the racial crisis here.

The leaders called back 40 Negroes marching toward the Leflore County Courthouse this morning and charged that an attempt had been made to "manufacture" evidence that the group was blocking traffic.

The action disappointed Dick Gregory, the comedian, who led four similar marcher Tuesday and yesterday.

"I hope these cats will let us through today so I can get back to work tonight," the entertainer said as he and the other Negroes set out for the courthouse.

Group Tries to Register

A group of Negroes was driven to the courthouse this afternoon and applied for registration. Few applicants have been able to pass the stringent literacy and constitutional interpretation requirements, and less than 2 per cent of the county's Negroes of voting age are registered.

Nineteen persons were arrested by the police on charges of disorderly conduct yesterday after they refused repeated com mands by Chief Curtis Lary to disperse into smaller groups. However, the police refused to arrest Mr. Gregory despite his disparaging remarks to them.

Charges against seven of the 19 Negroes were dropped today for "lack of evidence" and the prisoners were released.

The voter campaign leaders contend that Negroes have a Constitutional right to walk in an orderly manner to the courthouse to apply for registration. The city argues that groups larger than two or three create a threat to the peace.

The agreement between the city and the Justice Department was announced by John Doar, a department attorney, this morning in the Federal District Court in Greenville.

Judge Opens Hearing

He issued it after Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. opened a hearing on the department's request for a preliminary injunction against city officials, a county deputy sheriff and the county attorney.

Mr. Doar said that the city had agreed to stay execution of the sentences imposed against the eight Negroes, pending the outcome of the department's injunction request. A full hearing of the case will be held in October.

The eight Negroes were seized March 27 during and after a demonstration by 100 Negroes at the City Hall to protest a shotgun attack on the home of a voter worker the night befoe. All drew the maximum penalty for disorderly conduct —four months in prison and a $200 fine.

The march this morning was halted by Wilie A. Branton of Atlanta, a lawyer who is director of the Voter Education Project.

He sai that it became apparent this morning that someone was attempting to "manufacture" a traffic jam along the line of march.

After the eight prisoners wer released this afternoon, the campaign headquarters issued a statement that said in part:

"We will continue to walk with people to the courthouse for the purpose of voter registration, and we call pon the city police of Greenwood not to interfere with this duty we are performing for our country."

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How Mississippi Tries To Curb Negro Voting

GREENWOOD, Miss. — (UPI) — The Negro voter registration campaign here is aimed at accomplishing more than the registration of Negro voters.

On this point, white and Negro leaders are agreed, but there the agreement ends.

Negroes say the campaign is for all civil rights; whites claim it is for publicizing pro-integration groups and attracting financial donations.

Several groups have been conducting Negro voter registration drives throughout the South during recent years. Greenwood became a focal point of their efforts following a controversy in which authorities were accused of purging the surplus commodity rolls as retaliation for civil rights activities by Negroes.

Voter registration marches through downtown Greenwood have turned out to be the Negroes' chief method of protesting segregation in general.

COMPLICATED PROCEDURE

Marchers and other Negroes must confront Mrs. Martha Lamb, the Leflore County circuit clerk, to apply to vote. Mrs. Lamb is accused in a Justice Department lawsuit filed last year of practicing discrimination.

In applying to vote in Mississippi, a person faces a complicated procedure devised by a segregation-minded legislature and attacked by civil rights leaders and the Federal government.

Each applicant must answer two pages of questions about himself and interpret a section of Mississippi's constitution to the circuit clerk's satisfaction. He also must have a moral character considered good by the circuit clerk.

Still he is not a voter. A 1962 law allows any qualified electors to challenge the moral character of any applicant. A companion law requires that the names and addresses of all applicants for registration be published in a newspaper.

POLL TAX PAYMENT

If no one has challanged an applicant's moral character several days after publication of his name, he may return to the courthouse and register. Then he may vote in future elections if he pays his $2 annual poll tax regularly.

Before the Justice Department began filing suits against Mississippi circuit clerks, segregationists in the state frankly admitted they did not want voting to become too widespread among Negroes. They denied charges that qualified Negroes were actually prohibited from casting ballots. "But, to be perfectly candid, we do not encourage too many Negroes to vote," a spokesman for the state said in 1961. "Complete enfranchisement of the Negro in Mississippi would allow them to control many of our elections."

Negroes outnumber whites in Leflore and 28 of the state's other 81 counties. the 1960 population breakdown in Leflore was 30,307 Negroes and 16,699 whites.

CITES FIGURES

It is not known just how many Negro voters there are in Leflore. But the government suit against Mrs. Lamb and circuit clerks of five other counties charged that out of 49,998 Negro adults in the six counties only 1,995 were registered.

Greenwood city attorney Hardy Lott says fewer than 100 Negroes applied to vote here from 1955 through 1961. He said 336 applied last month, but that he doubted if more than 10 passed the examination.

"The records will show," said Lott, "that very few colored people ever bother to register to vote unless somebody talks them into it."

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CHICAGO DEFENDER

p. 4

Date: April 6-12, 1963

4/6/63

Greenwood Commonwealth 4-6-63

Council Lauds Local Negroes, Promises Them Protection

The Greenwood City Council today made the following statement in connection with the recent crisis in the city:

"The City Council is pleased that the great majority of Greenwood's local colored citizens refused to take part in the silly, noisy demonstrations that have lately disturbed the people of this City. The Council desires to express its gratification at the good sense shown by most of our colored citizens in not supporting the professional colored trouble-makers from other states who have been trying to create violence in Greenwood.

"These trouble-makers have tried to create discord and distrust between different groups of our colored citizens as well as between the white and colored people of our city. These agitators from other places will soon be gone, and it will then be our wish and aim speedily to re-establish the good relations that formerly existed here.

"The Council has received numerous reports that these agitators have been threatening some of our local colored citizens. We want to assure the people so threatened that if they will report the matter to Mayor Sampson or to Mr. W. G. Mize or Mr. Buff Hammond or to the Chief of Police, they will receive full support and protection from the entire City, including its police force."

COMEDIAN GREGORY LEADS GROUP

New Registration March Broken Up By Delta Police

Birmingham World

Leflore City Clips

By DAVID MADDUX

4-6-63

GREENWOOD, Miss. — (UPI) — Police broke up a voter registration march led by Dick Gregory Wednesday and arrested all 20 of the Negro participants — but not the nationally known comedian.

Gregory immediately announced he was cancelling all of his night club engagements and would remain in this delta community to "fight this thing until the government sends in troops."

The Negro comedian told a voter rally Tuesday night "if Bobby Kennedy or any of his family came down here painted black, they wouldn't send troops but missiles."

"If it takes 10 years I'll be here in an effort to put down the police brutality," Gregory said following the arrest of 19 Wednesday.

The marchers were stopped just house and take the voter registra- a few blocks from their voter registration headquarters by a cordon of police headed by City Commissioner B. A. Buff Hammond. Hammond ordered them to disperse.

He told the marchers they could go to the Leflore County Courtion tests but only individually or in small groups.

REFUSE TO BUDGE

The leaders—Gregory, Ida Holland and the Rev. Robert Kinloch, a Baptist pastor-refused to break up the group. While they were talking, a Negro in his early 20's spoke up from the rear rank and Negro, lifted him bodily, and placed urged his companions to stand fast.

Police moved in on the young him in a waiting school bus driven by an auxiliary patrolman.

The officers then surrounded the marchers and asked each individually whether they preferred to "go home, go to jail or go to register to vote alone."

Most of the marchers refused to move and were arrested and herded aboard the yellow school bus.

COMEDIAN ESCAPES ARREST

However, Hammond instructed the officers not to arrest Gregory.

The Negroes were charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to obey an officer.

There was more racial trouble in Birmingham, Ala. In that city 10 Negroes were arrested when they attempted sit-in demonstrations at downtown stores. This apparently was the start to a new drive, since integration leader Martin Luther King announced in Atlanta that he would go to Birmingham later Wednesday to help with the effort.

Arkansas Gazette
4-6-63
Leflore
Clips

Gregory Feels Situation In Greenwood Better; He Announces Departure

Greenwood, Miss, April 5 (UPI).—Negro comedian Dick Gregory who came to this delta town to lead a series of Negro voter registration marches, announced today he was leaving.

Gregory, who vowed two days ago to stay here 10 years if necessary to "put down police brutality," explained:

"I feel the situation has improved about as much as it could. "We got all we can get out of them."

The latter statement apparently was a reference to city officials, who earlier in the day agreed to supply a bus to transport Negroes between their headquarters and the Leflore County Courthouse, where the voter registration office is located.

Gregory said he would leave as soon as $6,000 could be raised to provide bonds to free 12 Negroes arrested during the voter marches of the past week.

The 12 were convicted on disorderly conduct charges in city court earlier today.

The comedian said he would put the money up himself tomorrow if the funds can't be raised locally. Each drew a 30-day jail sentence and a $100 fine from Judge O. H. Kimbrough.

Second Conviction

It was the first time marchers had been convicted since eight participants in the first march last week were found guilty of breaching the peace.

They were given four-month terms but released yesterday under the "agreement" between the Justice Department and city officials.

The Negroes are protesting alleged discrimination in voter registration.

Gregory criticized the "agreement" last night at a rally attended by about 400 Negroes.

"The Justice Department has made deals with these people and they're still making deals with them," Gregory charged.

He told the audience the Kennedy administration isn't "worried about you because you don't vote."

James Foreman of Atlanta, another of the leaders in the voter drive, said he would follow Gregory's example and depart.

"We feel the situation is less tense," Foreman said.

The announcements by Gregory and Foreman coincided with an obvious loss of momentum in the voter drive.

Only a few Negroes turned out to register today, and they traveled to the courthouse by car.

WITH THIS ISSUE--AFRO'S BIG ANNUAL CAREER SUPPLEMENT

Short Of Cash? You Can Still Go To College

'THRILLED' SAY ASTRONAUT'S PARENTS

Some for Leflore County article

The Afro-American

71st Year, No. 37 | Contents of Newspaper Copyrighted 1963 by AFRO-AMERICAN Co. | BALTIMORE, MD., APRIL 6, 1963 | NATIONAL EDITION | 80 PAGES ★★★★ | 15 CENTS

U. S. BACKS VOTE DRIVE

Showdown Looms Deep In The Delta

Names In The News

FATHER DIVINE — DOROTHY DANDRIDGE

DOROTHY DANDRIDGE, 39, the actress-singer, Friday appeared in federal court at Los Angeles, saying that she was broke despite income that exceeded $100,000 the past two years. She listed debts at $57,000 on unsecured trust deed claims, plus $61,502 to individual creditors. She divorced **John Denison,** 49, the restaurant operator, last December.

Colleges beckon to all students

BALTIMORE

Although tuition and fees are expected to increase 10 per cent in two years, and overall costs 35 per cent within the next decade, a college education still isn't as expensive as some parents think.

Top-flight athletes and the "cream of the crop" of annual high school graduates are gobbled up immediately by colleges and universities. But what about the students of ability who show financial need?

The first thing to do, educators advise, is to consider a wide variety of colleges — not on the basis of costs, but in terms of the student's planned course of study.

After selecting a college, seek admission. Admission decisions are made independently of requests for financial aid.

* * *

DESPITE THE fact of the often repeated statement that "many scholarships go begging," which isn't quite true, there are a variety of ways for students of ability to finance a college education.

RFK files order plea at Oxford

OFXORD, Miss. — (NNPA) — The Department of Justice started legal action Saturday to prevent further interference with colored citizens attempting to register and vote in LeFlore County, Miss.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy asked Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. of the U. S. District Court of Northern Mississippi here to issue a temporary restraining order prohibiting Greenwood officials from further action against any citizen attempting to exercise his voting rights.

Will make sacrifices, people vow

By MOSES J. NEWSON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

GREENWOOD, Miss. — This is showdown week in the vote registration drive in this delta city where the state's White Citizens Councils maintain headquarters.

As federal officials acted to make permanent a restraining order ending interference with aspirant voters, Leflore Countians braced for stepped-up reprisals.

Nearly 500 persons noisly made clear their determination to stick with the register-vote campaign during a face-the-facts rally Friday night

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* * *

DR. FRANCOIS DuVALIER, embattled president of Haiti, told newsmen at Port au Prince that "I would rather see Haiti disappear in flames than take dictation from abroad. No nation in the world can teach us a lesson," he said, "We are going to celebrate May 22 (Haiti's Independence Day) in the full dignity of our people and our race."

* * *

JUNETTA JONES, 25, of Baltimore, 1960 graduate of the Peabody Conservatory, has been awarded a $2,000 scholarship and a part-season contract to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Co. next season, as a top prize winner in the Met's nation-wide competition for young American singers. Her father's a steelworker; her mother, a beautician.

* * *

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER, Arizona Republican, and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, leading contenders for the Republican presidential nomination, both informed Editor James J. Kilpatrick of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader that they are members of the NAACP. Goldwater said he contributed $400 to help the NAACP desegregate Phoenix, Ariz., schools.

* * *

FATHER DIVINE, who has not been in the news lately, was the target of a lone picket, **Jesus Emanuel,** in front of Divine's Philadelphia headquarters last week. Emanuel carried a sign claiming blood relationship to "the real Divine" and contending Father Divine is not the true prophet. Emanuel told the AFRO he lives in Brooklyn, N.Y.

* * *

V. TRENTON TUBBS, former AFRO staffer, who became the first press agent of his race hired by a major Hollywood studio, has been released by Warner Bros. "Hawaiian Eye," the television account to which he was assigned, is going off the air.

* * *

MRS. MARY HARPER, a doctoral student at St. Louis University, has been elected president of District Three, Missouri State Nurses Association. All previous presidents have been white.

DR. FRANCOIS DuVALIER — GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER

Colleges beckon to all students

BALTIMORE

Although tuition and fees are expected to increase 10 per cent in two years, and overall costs 35 per cent within the next decade, a college education still isn't as expensive as some parents think.

Top-flight athletes and the "cream of the crop" of annual high school graduates are gobbled up immediately by colleges and universities. But what about the students of ability who show financial need?

The first thing to do, educators advise, is to consider a wide variety of colleges — not on the basis of costs, but in terms of the student's planned course of study.

After selecting a college, seek admission. Admission decisions are made independently of requests for financial aid.

* * *

DESPITE THE fact of the often repeated statement that "many scholarships go begging," which isn't quite true, there are a variety of ways for students of ability to finance a college education.

Most of the scholarships that "go begging," it was pointed out, are highly restrictive. One such scholarship, for example, can be awarded only to students who don't smoke cigarettes.

Who will get what and how much is determined on the basis of financial need. Colleges and universities usually have only so much money available. It is distributed among the best qualified.

If a student needs $2,000, he is most likely to get $1,500 in scholarship, a $300 loan and a campus job which will pay $200. The loan is repayable at a very low interest rate, after graduation.

* * *

ALSO AVAILABLE are loans under the National Defense and Educational Act program. Students planning to teach get a 10 per cent reduction. The loan is repayable within 10 years after graduation, with payments beginning the first year after graduation.

Other means of financing a college education include state loan programs, bank loans, scholarships and grants from private organizations, and in many cases, scholarships offered by the parents employers.

Quite a few parents, however, begin thinking in terms of a college education for their children before the child enters elementary school.

Included in these long-range plans are bank accounts, deposits in savings and loan associations, mutual funds and insurance policies.

* * *

ON STUDENTS holding jobs, educators agree that students should hold summer jobs, but disagree on the number of hours students should spend on campus jobs. The concensus, however, is 10 to 15 hours a week.

But another bit of advice from educators would have parents, if at all possible, to borrow the money so that the student can spend the time he would use to work to study. How much the parent should borrow should be determined by the student's program.

Another popular method is for parents buying

(Continued on Page 2)

GROUNDED IN MISSISSIPPI — A Civil rights demonstrater is shown on the pavement in Greenwood, Miss., Thursday, as police broke up a march to the City Hall and Courthouse. One man was bitten by a snarling police dog and another had his trousers ripped by the animal.

Astronaut's parents are so excited

WASHINGTON

Air Force Captain Edward J. Dwight Jr. was named as the first colored astronaut last week. The announcement came Saturday from President Kennedy who said he is among 14 new candidates for the Air Force's Aero-Space Research Program at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Capt. Dwight, therefore, becomes the first colored flier involved in the space program designed ultimately to put a man on the moon. At 29 years of age, he has

(Continued on Page 2)

Town is tensed for more violence

By MOSES NEWSON
AFRO City Editor

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Colored Mississippians were told Thursday night the Federal Government encourages them to register to vote, then fails to provide proper protection.

"So far the government has let us down", an enthusiastic overflow crowd in Turner's Chapel AME Church, was told by James Farmer, executive secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The charge hit this tense town as the "scared no more" chant spread throughout Le Flore County, in the face of bullets, dog bites, court convictions and mysterious fires.

Farmer declared:

"It is irresponsible for the administration to encourage people to register and vote on one hand, and then fail to give them protection.

"But with or without protection we will register and vote.

"We will hold the government responsible for anything that happens."

Meanwhile, in Washington the office of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, was reported as saying:

"Now in process of getting a report on what is happening in Greenwood and is prepared to take whatever appropriate action is indicated as soon as possible."

ANOTHER HIGHLIGHT of the mass meeting came when the Rev. Donald L. Tucker

(Continued on Page 2)

KFK files order plea at Oxford

OFXORD, Miss. — (NNPA) — The Department of Justice started legal action Saturday to prevent further interference with colored citizens attempting to register and vote in LeFlore County, Miss.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy asked Judge Claude F. Clayton Jr. of the U. S. District Court of Northern Mississippi here to issue a temporary restraining order prohibiting Greenwood officials from further action against any citizen attempting to exercise his voting rights.

Mr. Kennedy also asked for the immediate release of the eight persons who were arrested last Wednesday when they walked into the Greenwood City Hall to plead for police protection.

* * *

THE EIGHT WERE tried and sentenced to four months in jail and fined $200 each. Appeal bonds for them were set at $500 each.

Those arrested and sentenced were Lawrence Guyot, Lafayette Surney, Robert Moses, James Foreman, James Wilson Jones. Willie Peacock, Charles McLauren and Frank Smith.

Besides the City of Greenwood and LeFlore County others named in the government's application for the restraining order were Greenwood's Mayor Charles E. Sampson, City Prosecutor Gary Evans, Fire and Police Commissioner Buff A. Hammond and City Attorney Curtis Lary.

Also named were LeFlore County Deputy Sheriff Wilbur Smith and County Attorney John J. Frazer.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the release of the eight persons the Justice Department asked the court to instruct Greenwood officials to cease all activities designed to interfere with or hinder all other would-be voters and those assisting them.

Mr. Kennedy asked the court especially to require Greenwood officials to halt

(Continued on Page 2)

Will make sacrifices, people vow

By MOSES J. NEWSON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

GREENWOOD, Miss. — This is showdown week in the vote registration drive in this delta city where the state's White Citizens Councils maintain headquarters.

As federal officials acted to make permanent a restraining order ending interference with aspirant voters, Leflore Countians braced for stepped-up reprisals.

Nearly 500 persons noisly made clear their determination to stick with the register-vote campaign during a face-the-facts rally Friday night in First Christian Church.

* * *

ALL THE KEY civil rights groups cooperating in the registration effort were represented at the meeting.

The drama-packed rally included:

1. A stirring revelation from an elder minister-farmer, the Rev. Jesse Crain, who told how he and 14 others in his family were given three days to leave a plantation at Money, Miss., for trying to

(Continued on Page 2)

People of 'good will' not talking

By MOSES NEWSON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

GREENWOOD, Miss. — A foreigner unable to understand the ominous news coming out of this Delta town should be reminded that this community is but a hoot and holler from where they killed 14-year-old Emmett Till for wolf-whistling at a white woman and an Oxford-jump from where it took the U.S. Army to get James Meredith into Ole Miss.

Also, it helps to know this is headquarters for the state's White Citizens Council, a segregationist group, and that colored persons outnumber whites in the city itself and by nearly 2-1 in Le-

(Continued on Page 2)

LEARN OF DAD'S DEATH — Four of the five children of former featherweight champion Davey Moore, who live in Columbus, O., learn from their mother by phone from Los Angeles of their father's death. They are left to right, David, 5; Denise, 10; Lynise, 3; and Ricky, 8. Simone, 2, is staying with relatives in Springfield, O. Detailed story on sports page.

Dayton opens arms to destitute family from New Orleans

DAYTON, Ohio — Joseph Parker, 33, and his family of eight arrived here last week from New Orleans on a "reverse freedom ride." An NAACP spokesman said she's "reasonable sure he will get a job."

The Parker family was given lodging at the YMCA and the YWCA until social agencies could ready a house for the family on the westside. Various organizations donated food, clothing and utensils.

During an interview with a Travelers Aid Society social worker, Mr. Parker said he would "do anything that's decent" to make a living for his family.

Accuse Fla. plant of rigid color bar

PENSACOLA, Fla. — A company contracing with the government was charged Monday with practicing wholesale discrimination at one of its Southern branches. The branch calls itself, "the first completely integrated nylon plant in the U.S."

A Pensacola resident, employed for nine years by the Monsanto Chemical Co., brought the charges against the branch here, Chemstrand Corporation, where he is assigned.

The employee indicated that "integration" at Clemstrand referred only to its plant layout and definitely not its personnel policy. He charged the company with discrimination in hiring, promotion, pay, and use of plant facilities.

* * *

THE MONSANTO CO., with headquarters at 800 North Lindberg Blvd., St. Louis 66, Mo., produce chemicals, plastics, petroleum products and chemical fibers. Chemstrand, which became a subsidiary last April, specializes in nylon.

The employee said out of 4,000 women employed at Chemstrand six are colored—all restroom attendants and of 3,000 male employees, 300

(Continued on Page 2)

Ban repealed

LINCOLN, Neb. — The Nebraska Legislature Thursday passed a law which for the first time would permit interracial marriages. Utah enacted a similar statute two weeks ago.

Nebraska law previously forbade marriage between whites and those who have one-eighth or more of colored, Japanese or Chinese blood.

WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFRO PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEND

Carl Rowan Takes Oath As Envoy To Finland

WASHINGTON (NNPA).—Carl T. Rowan, 37, of Minneapolis, was sworn in March 29 as United States Ambassador to Finland. He plans to depart for his new post in early May.

A group of personal friends, family members, and State Department officials were on hand as Angier Biddle Duke, U. S. Chief of Protocol, administered the oath of office.

Mr. Rowan, who served until recently as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, succeeds Bernard Gufler.

Born at Ravenscroft, Tenn. on Aug. 11, 1925, Mr. Rowan attended Tennessee State University during the 1942 - 43 school year. He joined the U. S. Navy in 1943 and served as a communications officer on a fleet tanker in the North Atlantic.

* * *

FOLLOWING HIS discharge in 1946, Mr. Rowan continued his formal education at Oberlin College where he received a B. A. degree in mathematics in 1947. One year later he was awarded a master's degree in journalism from the University of Minnesota.

The new Ambassador has been granted honorary degrees by Simpson College, Hamline University, Oberlin College and the Distinguished Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota.

Following the completion of his formal education, Mr. Rowan was employed briefly by the Baltimore AFRO - AMERICAN and was then hired as a copywriter by the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. He became a staff writer for that paper in 1950 and held that position until he was appointed to the State Department in 1961. During 1962 he also se rved as a member of the United States Delegation to the 17th United Nations General Assembly.

* * *

WHILE A newspaperman, Mr. Rowan received three successive medallions from Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Fraterity, as well as a number of other honors. He also wrote four books, "South of Freedom" (1952). "The Pitiful and the Proud" (1956), "Go South to Sorrow" (1957) and "Wait 'Til Next Year" (1960).

Ambassador Rowan is married to the former Vivien L. Murphy, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have three children.

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—Chemstrand

(Continued from Page One)

are colored, all assigned as janitors, cooks, and laborers.

"White" and "colored" signs are posted throughout the plant, he said, except in the administration building. Here signs were taken down to impress visitors, the worker said, but colored employes are told to act as if the signs were still up.

* * *

HE SAID workers at Chemstrand were especially unhappy with the racial policy because the company handles federal projects and because the plant segregation is more strict than in the city generally.

According to a 1962 report, Monsanto handled research for 18 government agencies under 30 separate contracts, made and sold nuclear sources and operated a laboratory for the Atomic Energy Commission. Company contracts extended to 1966.

Pensacola has colored policeman, and sheriffs, and colored sales-girls in downtown stores and at shopping centers, the worker said. School and public lunch counters are integrated and very few drinking fountains and restrooms still have race signs, he said.

* * *

SPECIFIC PRACTICES of discrimination charged to Chemstrand by the employee included the following:

—Non whites are hired only as cooks, janitors, and laborers.

—A colored worker is assigned to fill-in as cashier in the separate cafeteria for non-whites, while the white cafeteria has on duty a paid cashier.

—Colored laborers do all company driving except when white women are involved; white automobile mechanics are called for this task.

—Colored and white workers serve side by side handling company mail, but nonwhites are paid as laborers while whites get mail-handlers' pay.

—Non-whites are not allowed to sit in the company day waiting room; they are assigned a small closet-type room to sit in.

—Non-whites may not enter the employment office where whites are hired.

—A white worker may request the dismissal of a colored driver if he feels the driver does not show proper respect.

* * *

THE WORKER said a fellow Pensacola worker was dismissed because he failed to show enough "respect for a white employee for whom he was driving."

Only colored workers are classified as laborers, according to the employee because this prevents the worker from getting raises. He said his wages after nine years are the same as that of a beginning laborer.

The Chemstrand Corporation has headquarters in New York, and besides Pensacola, has plants at Decatur, Ala; Greenwood, S.C., and a research plant at Durham, N.C.

The parent company, Monsanto Chemical, has 24 plants in the United States, and others overseas.

—RFK files

(Continued from Page One)

—Astronaut's

(Continued from Page 1)

been an Air Force reserve officer and returned to the Air Force in 1960.

Following a stint as a test pilot, Capt. Dwight attended the Aero-Space pilot school at Edwards and will graduate from this course April 19. This school is something of a post-graduate course for test pilots to prepare them for the operation of satellites, manned capsules and other space vehicles.

"WE'RE JUST tickled to death," said his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Dwight Sr., 1616 Seventh St., Kansas City, Kan. In a special interview with the AFRO, the senior Mr. Dwight said:

"The wife and I both are thrilled that our son is the first colored flier selected in the aero-space program."

Mr. Dwight said that his son called Friday night to give him the news but he had gotten it already from Sen. Frank Carlson, (Rep., Kans.). Over the long-distance telephone wires from California to Kansas; Mr. Dwight could hear his son's family celebrating.

The future astronaut's family includes: Mrs. Dwight, the former Sue Lillian James whom he met in his dad's ice cream parlor in Kansas City; a daughter, Tina Sheree, 7, and a son, Edward J. Dwight 3rd, 5.

* * *

THE MAN WHO could be the first to set foot on the moon was reared in a family with four sisters.

"This made him very masculine," his mother said.

The sisters are: Mrs. Rita Wilson, a housemother at boys industrial school in Topeka; Mrs. Mary Lane, Kansas City housewife; Mrs. Elizabeth Chow, wife of an internal revenue official, and Sister Martin Mary, the first

-Colleges

(Continued from Page One)

homes to use all excess to reduce the mortgage while the children are still in public schools. When a child reaches college age, the house can be re-financed as a means to pay for college costs.

The time has passed when financial need alone is a block to a college education. The first step toward a college education is a fine high school record.

Mayor didn't want to talk about jobs

GREENWOOD, Miss. — The AFRO called Mayor Charles E. Sampson for more details on the good racial relations he insists "outside agitators" are destroying.

(After introduction). Will you explain further what constitutes good race relations in Greenwood

A — We've had perfect relations between the colored and white people here. There has never been any trouble at all, none.

Q — Are the colored citizens making any progress under. . .?

A — Progress? What do you mean by progress?

1 — For example, are any colored persons now working in city jobs?

* * *

A — YES, PLENTY of them. In street jobs, maintenance and utilities. You know we own our own utilities here.

Q — You mean, Mayor Sampson, in service and janitorial level jobs

A — Yes.

Q — Under the good racial relations situation you speak of here, can you foresee the day when colored persons will get higher level city jobs?

A — No I don't, not what you are talking about (PAUSE). . .

Q — Mayor Sampson -

A — Well look, I'll see you later. I've got someone here waiting for me (CLICK).

—Vow, sacrifices

(Continued from Page 1)

register.

Some shed tears when Rev. Crain declared: "It didn't worry me none. The Lord is my shepherd, I ain't scared no more. Don't talk so much, do me something. Register."

2. A $100 cash gift to Rev. Crain by Medgar Evers, NAACP secretary, who noted:

"We are going to encourage Rev. Crain and any others like him. I might say, where that came from, there is more."

* * *

3. A PLEDGE to match the $100 by James Farmer, executive secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Farmer said CORE would help share the burden of Rev. Crain and others. Adding, "There is also in our office more where that is coming from." 4. Farmer warned his listeners, "Mr. Charlie has more weapons. Don't be surprised if your boss starts putting pressure on you.

"You're in for a long, hard fight. Don't think this is going to be easy.

"No war ever has been won without sacrifice."

He told them (there are more colored people in Greenwood than white and colored predominate in the county near 2-1):

"The white man in Leflore County needs you more than you need him" he said he didn't think the average white woman would be able to take care of a home without help.

* * *

5. CHARLES McDEW, a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, guest speaker, reminded the crowd food and clothing are being collected in various cities to support them.

6. Miss Annell Ponder, a field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Martin Luther King, assured the would-be-voters:

"If you have any difficulty along the lines of Rev. Crain, we will be able to help you."

7. The Rev. Donald L. Tucker, the AME minister bitten by a police dog, challenged the "Little People" to demand their professional people and some ministers stand with them.

"It is very disturbing," he said, "to have Mayor (Charles) Sampson saying the better people here are not in accord with what's going on here. I'm tired of hearing our mayor say it."

He suggested some empty churches on a Sunday morning would cause something to happen.

* * *

8. ATTY. WILEY BRANTON, director of the Voter Education project, a 11-state venture including the Mississippi activities, told the cheering rally:

"The greatest thing President John F. Kennedy could do to show the world we believe in democracy would be to fly down to a little town called Greenwood and say if you want to walk down there and vote, as president of the United States, I''ll walk down there with yoc."

In his address Charles McDew, who has been arrested 27 times, declared:

"President Kennedy has abdicated his responsibility . . . the first duty of a president is protection of the lives of the people."

He said the government has not stood alongside colored citizens who are trying to make democracy safe for the world.

* * *

OUTCOME OF THE rally was that the people overwhelmingly agreed to register no matter the obstacles.

The NAACP, SNCC, CORE and SCLC have combined forces in the Magnolia State to form the Council of Federated Organizations for Mississippi. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale is president.

COFORM is working as a phase of the Voter Education project directed by Branton.

New headquarters have been set up in the Sanders Building.

8 sutdents won't post $500 bail

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Eight student non-violent coordinating committee leaders have refused to post $500 appeal bail on sentences of four months in county jail and $200 fines each.

Atty. Wiley Brandon, chief of the Voter Education Project, said the convictions on disorderly charges would be appealed.

Maximum sentences and fines were imposed by City Judge O. L. Kimbrough.

One of the eight, Lawrence Guyat of Chicago, was given an extra day and an additional $50 fine on a contempt charge growing out of an incomplete hearing on Thursday.

* * *

ELEVEN PERSONS were arrested Wednesday when a group marched downtown protesting lack of protection after shots were fired Sunday night into the home of Dewey Greene, whose son seeks to enter the University of Mississippi.

Sentenced in addition to Guyat, were: Robert Moses, New York: Lafavette Surney, Ruleville, Miss.; James Forman, Atlanta; Frank Smith, Atlanta; James W. Jones, Jackson, Miss.; Willie Peacock, Charleston, Miss., and Charles McLauren of Jackson.

The other three arrested were dismissed or released. Donald Harris, arrested Friday during the walk to register, was later released for lack of evidence.

—Town is tensed

(Continued from Page 9)

told how he was bitten Thursday morning by a dog held by a policeman.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker, 31, said the incident occurred as the group was returning from the courthouse where about six had registered.

As they walked in pairs, police cars pulled up, police jumped out and started commanding "break it up—break it up right now."

of Leflore and is home headquarters for the Mississippi White Citizens Council. Leflore County has a total population of 46,700, of which 30,307 are colored and 16,393 are white.

The Justice Department has FBI agents on the scene but ministers and other citizens continue to complain that they are not receiving protection from either federal or local authorities.

* * *

THE 11 PEOPLE who were arrested here Wednesday ap-

—Good will

(Continued from Page 1) ATTY. WILEY BRANTON

Minnesota

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—A colored worker is assigned to fill-in as cashier in the separate cafeteria for non-whites, while the white cafeteria has on duty a paid cashier.

—Time cards and pay checks are handled separately for each race and whites may not reveal their pay scale.

—Non-whites are not allowed to attend the company's training school.

—College trained colored applicants are not considered for employment.

* * *

NON-WHITES may not wear coveralls set aside for whites; tan uniforms are for whites, grey for colored.

—Non-whites may not buy coffee or cold drinks from venders in the administration building.

—Non-whites may not engage in recreational play with whites in the company's play grounds.

respect.

* * *

THE WORKER said a fellow Pensacola worker was dismissed because he failed to show enough "respect for a white employee for whom he was driving."

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—RFK files

(Continued from Page One)

the use of police dogs and any other action that would bring bodily harm to those seeking to register and vote.

Included in the government's application to the court were affidavits filed by the Rev. Donald Tucker, minister of Turner Chapel AME Church in Greenwood, who was bitten by one of the dogs, and Arvid Sathern, Justice Department attorney, who witnessed the jailing of the eight persons last Wednesday.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT said that some 49,998 colored persons live in six Mississippi counties, but only 1,995 had succeeded in registering to vote.

the aero-space program.

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"This made him very masculine," his mother said.

The sisters are: Mrs. Rita Wilson, a housemother at boys industrial school in Topeka; Mrs. Mary Lane, Kansas City housewife; Mrs. Elizabeth Chow, wife of an internal revenue official, and Sister Martin Mary, the first colored nun in the "mother house" of the Sisters of Charity order in Leavenworth.

* * *

"HE WAS A good boy," Mrs. Dwight said, "a boy like every mother wants.

"He always like to tinker with machinery. He has driven a car since he was 14 and before he was 21, he had owned four.

"He bought and paid for all of them himself with the odd jobs he held while going to school. Now he's 29 and he's owned about eight cars."

Mrs. Dwight said her son is five feet, two inches tall but played football in high school and won letters in track in high school and junior college.

Breaking the ice is nothing new to him. He was the first colored pupil at Ward Catholic High School in Kansas City. He also attended Donnelly and Kansas City Junior Colleges.

He was graduated from Arizona State College at Tempe with a degree in aeronautical engineering.

* * *

"WHEN EDDIE was here last summer," his mother continued, "he spoke for the Holy Name Society. He told them and he told me that he wished he could stress to young people to go after the things in life they want.

"He never believed in waiting for something to come to him but, rather, one should prepare himself and go after what you want."

* * *

A CONGRESSIONAL spokesman said of the Dwight appointment: "He is a top boy and could easily be the first American to set foot on the moon."

Captain Dwight begins training in mid-June in the Dyna-Soar (X-20) program which envisions an earth orbit mission with the landing on the ground rather than at sea.

This program, administered by the Air Force, parallels the NASA Gemini project, which is the program designed to put men on the moon. However, it is no presently coordinated with the NASA program although such coordination is expected.

1 — For example, are any colored persons now working in city jobs?

* * *

A — YES, PLENTY of them. In street jobs, maintenance and utilities. You know we own our own utilities here.

Q — You mean, Mayor Sampson, in service and janitorial level jobs

A — Yes.

Q — Under the good racial relations situation you speak of here, can you foresee the day when colored persons will get higher level city jobs?

A — No I don't, not what you are talking about (PAUSE)...

Q — Mayor Sampson -

A — Well look, I'll see you later. I've got someone here waiting for me (CLICK).

—Good will

(Continued from Page 1)

flore County.

With that background, try some statements.

Leaders of the Council of Federated Organizations for Mississippi say they have been shot at, burned out, jailed and attacked by police dogs for trying to register people.

* * *

GREENWOOD MAYOR Charles E. Sampson says outside agitators have done these things themselves — to get publicity.

The Rev. Donald L. Tucker, pastor of Turner Chapel AME Church, says he was bitten on the left ankle by a police dog after a jeering group urged a policeman to let the dog at him.

A police officer denied the minister was bitten by the dog.

Dr. Mable T. Garner said "Rev. Tucker was bitten, had several bites about his ankle, swelling of the foot, pain and stiffness of the leg.

"I treated him and sent him to Greenwood - Leflore General Hospital where he got further treatment from Dr. Howard Nelson, who advised him to rest four or five days.

"That must mean he had a bite, not a scratch."

ATTY. WILEY BRANTON of the Voter Education project called Leflore "a major break through against fear in Mississippi."

And James Farmer, executive secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality, drew cheers from a packed church when he said a special CORE task force was heading for Greenwood.

But Mayor Sampson says the colored people of Greenwood and Leflore County are happy with the good race relations they already have and will help "Get rid of these outside agitators."

The night James Farmer told a clapping mass rally that the Kennedy Administration is letting colored registrants down, the Mayor told a Citizens Council rally Kennedy had a lot of unfriendly people there asking questions.

* * *

WHITE CITIZENS are saying colored voters would take all the city and county if all could register and vote.

Not so, says local leaders. However they agreed with a statement by Atty. Branton, "I would be naive to not say you will not elect people who would sic dogs on a minister of the Gospel."

Back to Mayor Sampson: "If anybody starts anything, it won't be the white or colored people of this city."

Civil rights leaders call for city, state and federal protection, saying so far "all the violence has come from the other side."

One unnamed prominent banker says of the rights groups, "This whole thing is the most calculated, most sinister and most damnable thing in the history of mankind. They're out to destroy an All-American City."

NOW, DAVE DENNIS, a local CORE field secretary: "I'm here tonight because I'm tired of being called boy, Ni--er, and told I can't sit here, can't do this, can't do that.

"But every Sunday he's at my door to pick up my black mammy to go cook for him."

Said Jim Farmer: "I just wish those people of goodwill in Leflore who are not black would stand up and be counted."

So far, no statement from that quarter to confuse anyone — not a peep.

SEN. WAYNE MORSE, Oregon Democrat, told students at the University of Bridgeport, Conn., that there are more colored persons holding doctorate degrees than there are colored plumbers and elecctricians. He blamed the imbalance on job discrimination. He added this discrimination is slowing down the national rate of economic growth by depriving colored citizens of purchasing power.

care of a home without help.

* * *

5. CHARLES McDEW, a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, guest speaker, reminded the crowd food and clothing are being collected in various cities to support them.

6. Miss Annell Ponder, a field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Martin Luther King, assured the would-be-voters:

"If you have any difficulty along the lines of Rev. Crain, we will be able to help you."

7. The Rev. Donald L. Tucker, the AME minister bitten by a police dog, challenged the "Little People" to demand their professional people and some ministers stand with them.

"It is very disturbing," he

to form the Council of Federated Organizations for Mississippi. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale is president.

COFORM is working as a phase of the Voter Education project directed by Branton.

New headquarters have been set up in the Sanders Building.

Jones, Jackson, Miss.; Willie Peacock, Charleston, Miss., and Charles McLauren of Jackson.

The other three arrested were dismissed or released. Donald Harris, arrested Friday during the walk to register, was later released for lack of evidence.

—Town is tensed

(Continued from Page 9)

told how he was bitten Thursday morning by a dog held by a policeman.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker, 31, said the incident occurred as the group was returning from the courthouse where about six had registered.

As they walked in pairs, police cars pulled up, police jumped out and started commanding "break it up—break it up right now."

* * *

HE QUOTED someone as saying "Hey, the black preacher ain't going to move."

Another voice from the crowd of whites said, "Let the dogs bite the black b——d," the minister recalled.

He said the dog brushed him and he fell while he was down, the dog bit him on his left ankle.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker said an officer told him, "You aren't hurt, you better get out of here, I can't keep these people off you much longer."

The young minister said a newsman took a picture but police confiscated the film.

Later, he told the AFRO. "I'm a little more determined now than ever."

* * *

MR. FARMER told the cheering audience that when the police dog bit the minister, he "stuck his fangs into the legs of 20 million colored people in the United States and millions of people all over the world.

"As I look at your faces, I know that a few dogs and a few bullets through windshields and a few fires can't stop you."

Mr. Farmer promised the Mississippians a special CORE task-force would be be sent to help them.

* * *

ATTORNEY Wiley Branton, director of the voter education project in 11 Southern states, called the Leflore operation "a major breakthrough against fear in Mississippi."

Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, who heads the Council of Federated Organizations in Mississippi, declared:

"We are not giving in to fear any longer.

"The cooperation evident here means this is one project that's going to succeed."

* * *

MR. BRANTON was given thunderous applause when he stated:

"We decided it was time for the colored man to stop running."

"Mr. Branton, who often is mistaken for a white man, told the crowd his father was born in Greenwood, his grandfather in Leflore County, and that the latter's father's name was Greenwood, Leflore.

He said all the violence so far has come from the other side.

Mr. Branton said "Democracy is more on trial here in Greenwood than anywhere else and the rights groups are here to stay until every person who wants to register does so."

* * *

GREENWOOD CITY has a population of 20,436; 10,586 of whom are colored. There are 9,850 whiites.

Greenwood is county seat of Leflore and is home headquarters for the Mississippi White Citizens Council. Leflore County has a total population of 46,700, of which 30,307 are colored and 16,393 are white.

The Justice Department has FBI agents on the scene but ministers and other citizens continue to complain that they are not receiving protection from either federal or local authorities.

* * *

THE 11 PEOPLE who were arrested here Wednesday appeared in court Thursday before City Judge Orman Kimbrough. Two were found not guilty, one had his case postponed; trial of another was held up when he was cited for contempt; and the others were found guilty.

They are scheduled to be sentenced on disorderly conduct convictions at 1 p.m. Friday.

They are: James Foreman, case postponed; Laurence Guyat, held in contempt of court; Charles McLauren, found guilty; Lafayette Surner, found guilty; James W. Jones, found guilty; Robert Moses, New York, in charge of the registration operation, found guilty;

Also: Curtis Haves, found guilty; Frank Smith, found guilty; Willie Peacock, found guilty; Robert Talbert, found not guilty; Henry Smith, dismissed.

Mr. Guyat, of Chicago, was cited for contempt when he interrupted the testimony of Curtis Lary, police chief. Chief Lary said that mob violence could have been caused by the colored group. When Mr. Guyat disputed this, the judge held him in contempt.

Earlier in the day the Greenwood City Council said that the tension in the city was caused by "outside agitators."

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VOLUME 47—NUMBER 184 Greenwood Commonwealth 4-6-63

Peaceful City Seen For Future

Leflore Cty

Federal Court Agreement Eases Tension; 12 Tried In City Court

The tension which has gripped the city for the past three weeks appeared to be easing today.

The critifal point in the situation was reached Thursday in a federal courtroom in Greenville when the federal government announced it was withdrawing its request for a temporary restraining order against the city and county police.

When this notice was made public here it brought an air of satisfaction not only to city and county officals who have stated all along that they were doing the right thing, but it also gave the citizens of the city the satisfaction of knowing that local law enforcement officers would remain in control.

This move broke the back of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee's efforts to create more demonstrations.

It was just minutes after the decision of the court was made public that a line of marchers headed down Broad Street then turned back for their headquarters That afternoon, with the aide of James Forman, Negro leader of SNCC from Atlanta, who had just been released from jail, a new effort was made to breathe life into their demonstrations, but it failed.

When the trial of 12 persons was held at the city court it could be seen from the actions of their attorney, Wiley Branton, Negro from Atlanta, that they knew they were broken.

Branton while representing the eight Negroes first convicted on th breach of peace charge said no bond would be posted. But when the 12 were convicted Friday he said bond would be made for them and they would appeal the cases.

Justice Department had dropped it request for a temporary restraining order was because they were pleased with the way the city had been handling the matter.

It was learned this sentiment was voiced by John Doar when he met with city attorneys to work out the agreement reached Thursday.

Mayor Charles Sampson and Co missioners W. G. Mize and Hammond have all said that 'We are real proud of our good colored citizens who have not been taken in by these outside agitators from other states and areas. We are also proud of the way the white citizens of the community have acted in helping us to maintain peace and order. It could not have been done with out the help of thse people.'

People who have been close to the situation are all forecasting that it should be back to normal in Greenwood in a short while.

Negro comedian Dick Gregory, who Commissioner B. A. Hammond said, "started out with 40 followers, then dwindled to 19 and then to 3 and is a pest," made known that he planned to leave Greenwood when bond was posted for these last 12.

Hammond also made known that the city will continue to handle the situation just as it has in the past. He did say Friday afternoon,' as long as the situation exists as it has and we feel it is better in order to prevent an incident a bus will be provided for the Negores, either to take them back to their headquarters or to jail."

It has been learned from a highly placed source that the reason the

✦ ✦ ✦

Convicted 12 Expected To Post Bond

Appeal bonds were expected to be made today for 12 Negroes convicted yesterday in police court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The 12 tried yesterday were arrested Wednesday afternoon by the police after they refused to disperse at the corner of Avenue E and McLaurin Streets.

Judge O. L.Kimbrough sentenced each of the 12 to 30 days and a $100 fine. The days on four of those were suspended pending their good behavior for a period of two years.

Those convicted yesterday were: Ida Holland, 18, of Greenwood; Eric Rainey, 19, of Chicago; Levi Hamilton, 25, of Greenwood; M. L. Hancock, 27, of Greenwood; James Sanders, 28, of Chicago; Henry Smith, 59, of Greenwood; Robert Kinlock, 40, of New York; John Turner, 18, of Greenwood; Oscar Broom of Chicago; Mathew Hughes, 19, of Greenwood; Henry Gilmore, 22, of Greenwood, and Willie McGee, 21, of Greenwood.

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THE NEWS OF TH

Eyes Southward

Greenwood, Miss.

Leflore

A key tool in the administration's program to assure Negroes their constitutional rights is the drive for voter registration. Attorney General Robert Kennedy has made it clear that he counts on an enlarged Negro electorate to vote down racial barriers. Toward that goal, the Justice Department has filed voting suits against Southern localities. Negroes themselves have spurred the drive through voter registration programs.

In many areas the combined efforts of the Administration and local Negroes have had some success. Thus far, Mississippi has been the hardest nut to crack; but Negroes there, spurred by the admission of James Meredith to the state university last fall, have stepped up their registration efforts. The most concerted effort thus far has been in Leflore County, where 95.5 per cent of the 10,274 whites of voting age are registered, and only 1.9 per cent of the 13,567 Negroes.

The registration drive in Greenwood, the county seat, began last month. Hundreds of Negroes have filed into the Leflore court house to fill out registration applications; two are known to have been accepted. In the name of "law and order," the city has arrested groups of Negroes for "disorderly conduct" and "blocking traffic," and accused "outside agitators" of leading the drive.

Gregory's Role

Last week, the struggle in Leflore gained national attention when the comedian Dick Gregory, a Negro, led four marches on the court house, and was roughed up during one by a policeman. But when police arrested 19 Negroes Wednesday afternoon, they did not touch Mr. Gregory — presumably because they wanted to minimize publicity over the incident. As they drove the prisoners away, he taunted them: "You dirty dogs. You're nothing but a bunch of dirty dogs."

The Justice Department sought to aid the drive in Federal court in Greenville, Miss. Last week Judge Claude Clayton opened a hearing on a department request for an injunction against Greenwood officials. The department agreed not to press its request immediately, and the city released eight imprisoned Negroes. The agreement raised hopes for talks between city officials and the Negroes.

The outcome of the Leflore drive may have crucial bearing on the rights struggle in Mississippi. As the first major Negro effort to get the vote there, its success would undoubtedly encourage Negroes elsewhere in the state. If it fails, white resistance is expected to become even more determined.

Embattled Powell

Adam Clayton Powell, the Democratic Congressman from Harlem, recently has seemed to run into trouble at every turn. He has been under attack in Congress for junketing and nepotism; Republican Senator John Williams of Delaware called him "an authority on adult delinquency." Mr. Powell has also drawn the fire of integrationist leaders for assailing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for permitting whites in leadership positions.

Last week Mr. Powell came out on the losing end of another dispute. A jury in New York found against him in a civil libel case and ordered him to pay $211,500 to the plaintiff. She is Mrs. Esther James, whom Mr. Powell in a 1960 television program called "a bag woman [graft-collector to accept gamblers' payoffs] for the Police Department."

Mrs. James greeted the verdict with the remark: "I was afraid of the king in Harlem, but I found out this is America." Mr. Powell said he would appeal.

file Leflore County 1963

a good profit—from the fertilizer he sold the farmer and the spray materiel etc. etc. But where does the farmer stand? A big loss, year after year until right now 95 percent of the farms are in debt, to the limit. We know. Only a few years ago we were free of debt and had small savings but now its all gone, everything. Everything, through no fault of ours—only because we raise potatoes for every Tom, Dick, and Harry to make a good profit from. Two years ago, we had to finance under FHA and this spring the Federal Land Bank plans to slap a foreclosure on, because of 2 years delinquent taxes. This week the price of potatoes dropped from $2.15 to $1.50 a barrel when we had hoped, by now, to be getting at least $3 for these beautiful seed potatoes and we could have avoided that foreclosure. Last spring there were 30 foreclosures in Fort Fairfield alone (by Federal land bank). (No hearsay—the Fort Fairfield FHA manager told me himself.)

Last spring our next door neighbor walked off the farm that had been in that family for 70 years. They were young folk, college graduates who wanted to farm where his father had made a good living for his family and had sent four children through college (losing one (lieutenant) in the Korean war). This can be duplicated hundreds of times in our farm families. We are in a desperate condition. The consumer has no pity for us, and I don't blame them, when they pay $5.50–$6 per barrel for the same potatoes we get $1.50 for, right here in our county, where we grow them. There is too big a spread between the producer and consumer; and each one makes a profit, all but the producer, who's at the mercy of everyone. No one labors so hard and such long hours as we do, and so many are sick at heart, after 6 years of unheard of low prices. It is much worse than the depression years, as one could squeeze a dollar in those days, but production costs are so high. How embarrassing to present a check for produce sold, to the FHA and ask for enough from it, to pay the light bill, gas bill, groceries, and so forth, after being so independent all these years.

We are 60 years old and had supposed these years would be our best ones, after all the hard work, the saving, the long hours of waiting when we could take things easier, and so forth. Most farmers' wives work at some job, but because of a brain injury, at birth, to our only child, 38 year ago, she is retarded and only because we love her so much, have all these years been bearable—but I am unable to follow my profession of teaching because of this.

I'm sorry to have written such a long letter, but I feel we must, outlaw the trading on the Mercantile on Maine potatoes. They have us bound and there is no hope for us, if they continue this damaging practice. In three different referendums the farmers have voted it out by 93 percent, but it still is here.

Please do all you can to help us get rid of it. Maine is the only State that allows it and potatoes are the only agricultural product not getting a subsidy, and the potato industry is the hardest hit financially, of all the agricultural products. The diversion program was not enough to make a dent in the situation, and helped very little. High-paid officials aren't helping us any, nor the processing plants.

Congratulations to you on your courage to speak out with convictions on many issues and let them know there are still people in Government who stand for the right and not afraid to say so.

My apologies for such a lengthy letter.

Sincerely,

MRS. FLOYD J. KIERSTEAD.

P.S. As you must know—Maine is the only State allowing trading of potatoes on Mercantile Exchange. This week the price dropped from $2 per barrel to $1.75 because on Monday the Mercantile plunged 13 cents. Then on Thursday the price dropped from $1.75 to $1.50 because the Mercantile took another plunge of 13 cents. I noticed the price in the stores remained the same—49 cents per bushel.

ON LIVING TOGETHER

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Evening Star published in Washington, D.C., in its issue for Monday, April 8, 1963, carried an editorial entitled "On Living Together."

Mr. President, this editorial has to do with recent events at Greenwood, Miss., and on the broader subject of racial relations among the people who live in the Deep South.

The author of the editorial has a clear understanding, great tolerance, and a very practical approach and viewpoint upon this matter. This is one of the best editorials I have ever read written outside of the immediate area in question. I commend the editorial writer and the Evening Star highly. It is only through better understanding and a consideration of the practical points involved that we avoid trouble and make progress.

I wish to give this publication to my colleagues as well as to the people of the United States; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ON LIVING TOGETHER

The legal "truce" which has been arranged in the clash over registering Negro voters in two Mississippi counties strikes us as being a rational settlement of what looks very much like a phony issue.

Several days ago the Justice Department asked a Federal judge in Greenwood, Miss., to issue a temporary restraining order barring any interference with registration of Negro voters. The judge declined to issue such an emergency order, and set Thursday of last week as the day for a hearing in which the Mississippi officials could be heard. Somewhere along the line a closer look apparently was taken, the so-called truce was arranged, and the court hearing was put off until October.

We doubt that it will ever be held. For the indications, or at least those available in press reports, do not suggest that there has been any concerted plan or effort to prevent Negroes from registering as voters in Greenwood or Leflore Counties.

Not having been born yesterday, we do not think that the white people in those counties, heavily outnumbered by Negroes, would like to encourage Negro voting. The fact is, however, that the Associated Press has reported day after day that the local authorities in the two counties were permitting Negro registration by individuals and in small groups. What the police were breaking up were marches on the registration places by large groups of Negroes—some of whom possibly were eligible voters and many of whom certainly were not. After all, the risk of incitement to race riot in Mississippi is something that cannot be ignored.

Why the Department of Justice at first jumped eagerly into this situation, and then backed off, we do not know. If the real purpose was to help insure the right of qualified Negroes to register as voters, that was both necessary and proper. If, on the other hand, the purpose was to grab some of the headlines from such as Negro comedian Dick Gregory, the action of the Justice Department was wrong and unworthy.

At one meeting in Greenwood, a Negro preacher from Texas said that mass demonstrations were unwise. "We've got to live together," he stated, "and all the fault is not in the white man." An audience of some 350 Negroes called him an "Uncle Tom" and shouted him down.

In modern vocabulary, "Uncle Tom" has become a term of opprobrium. It suggests that any Negro who is not actively fighting the white man is betraying his own race. We suspect, however, that in time it will be shown that the preacher in this instance, the Reverend W. R. Fairley, was right. For when the last demonstration is over, when the Justice Department has made its last gesture, when all Negroes who went to register and who are qualified have been registered, the truth of the Reverend Mr. Fairley's statement will remain, "We've got to live together."

APPOINTMENT OF STUDENTS TO SUMMER FEDERAL JOBS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I want to commend the Chairman and the members of the Civil Service Commission for their very prompt and definite action in regard to the appointment of students to summer Federal jobs.

There were many positive evidences that the appointments of students to summer jobs were to be made on the basis of political patronage.

The order issued to the heads of executive departments and agencies of our Government not only contains quotations from the civil service rules in regard to this, but also contains statements on the part of the Commission which completely prohibit the clearing of jobs for students through the Democratic National Committee or the White House.

I ask unanimous consent that the order issued by the U.S. Civil Service Commission of April 5 and also a column written by Jerry Kluttz, which appeared in the Washington Post this morning, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the order and column were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1963.

To the heads of executive departments and agencies:

Recent press reports alleging that political clearance is necessary for summer employment in civil service positions in the Washington metropolitan area indicate serious misunderstanding about this program. The image of the Federal service can be gravely damaged and future quality staffing can be jeopardized unless all doubt as to the integrity of merit system operations is dispelled. We must make sure that no steps are taken to defeat the President's expressed intention "to protect fully the civil service merit system."

Political clearance in filling competitive civil service positions is clearly illegal, as shown by the following quotations from the civil service rules:

"SEC. 04.2. Prohibition against racial, political, or religious discrimination: No person employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government who has authority to take or recommend any personnel action with respect to any person who is an employee in the competitive service or any eligible or applicant for a position in the competitive

p12 file Reflare

IE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1963.

Russians Denounce Travel Curb As Caused by 'Terror' in South

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—Tass complained today that Soviet correspondents were not permitted to visit Southern areas of the United States.

A dispatch by the Soviet press agency from New York began: "Racists continue terrorizing the Negro population and its leaders in the South.

The dispatch concluded:

"Realizing that political terror in the South of the United States contradicts the attempts of American propaganda to present the United States as a country of equal opportunities and a model democracy, the American authorities do not permit Soviet correspondents to visit the Southern states.

"Permits for such trips were recently refused, because of temporary reasons, to the correspondents of Tass, Pravda, Trud, Selskaya Zhizn and Moscow radio, who are accredited in New York."

About one-fourth of the Soviet Union is off limits to Americans. Americans stationed in Moscow must get special permission to travel outside the Moscow area.

The Soviet ban applies to Americans stationed in Moscow and to those in the Soviet Union temporarily.

'Tense Situation' Cited

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 8—The State Department said today it had canceled the travel privileges of two groups of Soviet correspondents going from New York to Mississippi because of "the tense situation" there.

Under a State Department memorandum of Jan. 6, 1961, holders of Soviet passports are limited to prescribed areas within 25 miles of New York and Washington and to specified automibile routes between those cities and resort areas used by Soviet diplomats.

The rravel restrictions are based on "strict reciprocity with their restrictions on travel by Americans in Russia," a spokesman said, "and we don't like them." Since last summer, the restrictions have not applied to Soviet visitors on exchange programs.

Procedures for travel by Soviet newsmen outside the prescribed areas require a travel plan to be filed in advance at the State Department. If the State Department does not deny permission within 48 hours, the travel plan is assumed to have been approved.

file Jeffor Cabeg

Debate on H.R. 5517 — making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending 6-30-63

erated Public Works Act was to assist communities of this type. If we fail to make available the money, there will be no water system at Quicksand, Ky., in the foreseeable future. The local people just do not have the means to support a project of this type. These are a few of the projects that are dependent upon this appropriation. There are some 40 applications pending in the district that I represent, including 8 administration buildings such as courthouses.

If we cannot give assistance to people in such circumstances, then I certainly think this Congress is being derelict in carrying out its responsibility. We know that this program is being administered well notwithstanding what may be said about it.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I compliment the gentleman on his statement. If there is anyone who knows about depressed areas and the unemployment problem, it is the gentleman who is now addressing us in the well of the House. At page 111 of the hearings, I had inserted by the ARA a list of the States and the areas in which this money is being expended. As the gentleman just indicated, the people who are running this program have done a fantastically fair, reasonable and equitable job in a very, very difficult program.

Mr. PERKINS. And they have done a nonpolitical job.

Mr. BOLAND. Yes, they have done a nonpolitical job. There is no question about that and the record bears that out. The record with respect to the distribution of funds among the States clearly shows that those States that have had the largest percentage of unemployment have benefited the most by this program and they include States like Kentucky, the State from which the gentleman now addressing us from the well of the House comes, and the States of Tennessee, West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. These are the States that have received the most under these programs and these are the States that have had the worst problems with respect to unemployment. I congratulate the gentleman on his statement.

Mr. PERKINS. In southeastern and eastern Kentucky, southwestern Virginia, in the Williamson, West Virginia area, and particularly in the district of my good friend, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SILER], I can think of millions of people who have been affected by recent floods and where their communities have bonded indebtedness to the hilt. They deserve and expect this assistance and I am certainly hopeful that we will not put the dollar ahead of our people.

This nation cannot afford to expend our substance in idleness, for that would be as wasteful as burning our forests, and sealing our mines. We need to make these communities more attractive for industry. They need sewer systems to dispose of their waste, water lines to permit them to sustain life more easily, other utilities, such as roads and streets. To get these they are willing to put up some of their own money for the results are tangible. The unemployed and underemployed in these communities are given an opportunity to work. The project takes shape before their eyes. A program of this type is our only hope to make these communities, such as we have in the coal-producing sections, attractive for industry.

We need to extend this program further. We need to provide an additional program that will put people to work cleaning up the streams and building country roads, especially in these depressed areas where we have one-third of our people unemployed.

Mr. Chairman, I think this appropriation should be restored. It is good economy to restore these funds.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, senior member of the committee [Mr. WHITTEN] such time as he may consume.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, first may I say with regard to the public works item which has been discussed here today, I have always been a strong advocate of domestic public works. In fact, in 1959 when President Eisenhower vetoed the public works bill of that year because it provided for 67 new starts, I was the author of the successful motion which overrode the President's veto and saved the 67 new starts in public works.

Insofar as the particular program, however, is concerned, it has always been my belief that it would be much better if you had a set of rules in connection with the selection of these projects. As it stands now, as I understand it, the criteria is whether it is a depressed area which in turn is set by unemployment. I respectfully submit that that is only one element to be considered. There are other features such as local tax rate, the tax structure, the assessed valuation of the area, the indebtedness of the county and of the city. The thing that creates most of the problems in a given district is the use of only one yardstick in the determination. Frequently this leads to the area of greatest need being overlooked. Not only that, but the question is raised why one area was included and the other one left out, and that in turn leads to some real explaining, if I may use that phrase. Also, it is apparent that if funds here were restored, four out of five projects which either are or would be approved, could not be financed—and the prohibition by the committee against buying land would eliminate still others.

I repeat I am for public works. I truly believe my successful motion to override President Eisenhower's veto—which was the first time in history that any President had to take that which he had vetoed where the House had first sustained him in his veto—was probably the act of which I am most proud. I repeat what I said then, "the greater the national debt the more imperative it is to look after our own country, develop our harbors, harness our rivers, and improve our country. Here, however, we need some guide rules for fair treatment based on value and need.

THE MISSISSIPPI SITUATION

Mr. Chairman, in Mississippi we are up against a difficult situation. I represent the district in which is located the University of Mississippi. I have been sorely distressed, not only at what has been done to my fine university by the Federal Government but to government itself. I believe in my 21 years here I have been temperate in my remarks. I do not recall ever having any controversy with any of my colleagues which reached personalities, but included in this bill are funds for the restoration of money that was expended for the use of U.S. marshals and Assistant Attorneys General at the University of Mississippi. May I say that we in the Mississippi delegation feel very strongly about it, and we feel we are right that such use was not within the law.

For the record I want to point out several things. One of the first is that the Supreme Court had not rendered a final decision when this action by the Attorney General and the President was taken. The next is that under the law of the State of Mississippi the only police force that any Governor has is the State militia. The State militia was taken from the Governor by the President prior to this movement of Federal marshals into the area. The highway patrol in Mississippi is limited in its jurisdiction to the highways and places adjacent thereto, thus the Governor was without any force to maintain order. Later I shall point out other facts which have not been brought to your attention.

In this bill is an appropriation of $559,000, as requested by the President's proposed supplemental budget, Presidential Document No. 61.

I quote:

> For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals," $1,140,000.
>
> This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $559,000 for the cost of enforcing court orders in the University of Mississippi school registration case and $581,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 87-793.

In the report of the committee, page 11, is this statement:

> Department of Justice. The Department has included in the bill $1,110,000 for salaries and expenses of U.S. attorneys and marshals. The allowance will require that 5 percent of the cost of pay increases be absorbed.

Then I refer you to pages 561 and 562 of the hearings where facts were developed as to the personnel, equipment, and weapons which were used on that occasion.

May I ask the chairman of the subcommittee or a member of the Committee on the Judiciary whether this is to restore funds that heretofore have been expended or to pay obligations now existing?

Mr. ROONEY. The total amount requested with regard to U.S. attorneys and marshals is comprise of two items; first, the amount of the pay increases, which was cut to the extent of 5 percent, and the amount in connection with the Mississippi incident.

With regard to the Mississippi incident, this is to replenish funds for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to the extent of $185,880; the Bureau of Prisons, $31,389; the U.S. marshals' appropriation itself, $294,362; the U.S. attorneys' appropriation, $491; the Civil Rights Division, $27,950; the Civil Division, $12,337; and $6,591 for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

This supplemental appropriation would replenish these various accounts in the Department of Justice for the costs of the people they had at Oxford, Miss., during this unfortunate period of time, including equipment, including gasoline for the automobiles, and mileage for the deputy marshals and employees at the usual 10 cents a mile.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I ask a further question. The gentleman mentioned the Immigration and Naturalization Service. May I say that Service advised our House delegation from Mississippi that they supplied a plane, but their plane happened to be available for this use.

Mr. ROONEY. It appears at page 565 of the printed hearings that there were 316 specially deputized enforcement officers from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. WHITTEN. This does not apply to the use of the plane that belonged to that Service but applies to the personnel?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Does the gentleman have the authority under which funds that had been appropriated for different purposes last year could be diverted to this use, as was done in this case?

Mr. ROONEY. I think that this was a part of the activities of each one of the branches of the Department of Justice.

Mr. WHITTEN. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, may I say, has a different authority.

Mr. ROONEY. I submit to the gentleman they are all law enforcement officers, and that is what they were there for in Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman, the Comptroller General supplied a listing of statutes under which the Federal Government acted. As the gentleman may appreciate we do not agree.

Mr. Chairman, I serve on the Appropriations Subcommittee for Defense. When the Secretary of Defense was before our committee, I questioned him relative to the Mississippi episode. It was developed that the Federal Government used 22,000 soldiers in Oxford and adjacent areas at a time when we had only 6,000 soldiers in Berlin.

I would like to quote from a distinguished military man who rose to the rank of general as to whether these orders were in accord with general law.

I quote:

I have served in a command status with the National Guard, the Reserves, and 9 years on active duty in three wars. This was practically always in a command status, from a battery on up to a division or posts, commanding 35,000 officers and men. Therefore, I believe that I have been fully exposed to the regulations governing command, authority, and the responsibilities of a commander. After reading the Look article (much of the information contained therein, I presume, was given to Messrs. Alsop and so forth by the Attorney General's office), I assume that this is the Department of Justice's position in the matter. It would appear unquestionably that Mr. Kennedy, in making these charges, takes the position that there should have been a divided command at the University of Mississippi. How he expected Governor Barnett to maintain law and order after the President had taken away from his command 11,000 officers and men of the Mississippi Air and Army National Guard, is inconceivable. Had he armed the 50 State patrolmen, he would have set up a separate force on the field along with the 100-odd marshals who were present under arms.

In all of my experience in the military, I have never heard of a divided command authority. The regulations do not even countenance such a situation, but are very explicit in requiring that the senior officer take full command, full authority, and full responsibility. Especially during a riot, anyone should realize that two commanders under such circumstances would be impossible in the employment of armed forces.

I am taking the liberty of forewarding to you photostatic copies of Army Regulations No. 600-20, dated August 11, 1960, subject "Personnel—General, Command," along with changes 4 and 5 which represent the current regulations dealing with command. I believe that these regulations will bear out my point that under any conditions where Federal troops are employed, the overall command, authority, and responsibility rest with the senior officer present. In the case at Ole Miss, this was Mr. McShane who had command over the U.S. marshals and later the National Guard units when they appeared on the field. Later General Billingsley assumed the overall command, including the Army troops who were brought in. In my opinion, in the face of these regulations and the regulations quoted in my previous letter, had Colonel Birdsong with his 50 patrolmen—attempted to exercise any authority or control over the situation in maintaining law and order, he could have been subject to arrest and prosecution for interference with the implementation of Army Regulations No. 600-20.

When the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, was before our Appropriations Committee I requested him to list the orders issued in connection with the University of Mississippi. I quote them here:

From: DA Wash DC

To: The Honorable Ross R. Barnett, Governor of Mississippi.

Info: CG, Army National Guard, State of Mississippi; CG, Air National Guard, State of Mississippi; CG, USCONARC, Ft Monroe, Va; CG, US Army Three Ft McPherson Ga; COFS USAF; UNCLAS

From: The Secretary of the Army, Cyrus R. Vance.

Subject: Calling Army and Air National Guard units into Active Federal Military Service.

In order to enforce the laws of the United States and to enforce any orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit Court for the removal of obstruction of justice in the State of Mississippi with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, the President has exercised the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws to authorize the Secretary of Defense to call the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi into active Federal service as necessary for that purpose.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the Secretary of Defense to transmit through you his call into the service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders as of and from 0002 EDT, September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixty-two, all of the Army and Air National Guard organizations of the State of Mississippi, and all personnel assigned thereto, which the President desires shall be assembled at their respective Army National Guard armories and Air National Guard air bases in the State of Mississippi.

National Guard units so called will be under the operational command of U.S. Army Field Commander, Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, who will issue timely instructions through the commanding officers of the Army and Air National Guard of Mississippi.

Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command will furnish necessary administrative and logical support to Army National Guard. Personnel procedures, Section II, Army Regulations 130-10, and paragraph 32, Army Regulations 135-300 will apply.

For Air National Guard units, logistical and administrative support will be furnished by the gaining command. The Mississippi Air National Guard units of appropriate gaining commands are:

153d Tac Recon (Meridian)—Tactical Air Command

183d Aeromod Transp Sq (Jackson)—MATS

238th Mobile Communications Flt—AF Communications Service Personnel procedures are set forth in AFM 45-2.

For your information, the text of the order from the Secretary of Defense is quoted as follows:

"By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the President under the provisions of Executive Order 11053 dated 30 September 1962, I hereby call into the active military service of the United States, effective 0002, 30 September 1962, all of the units and members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the Stae of Mississippi, to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders.

"I further direct the Secretary of the Army to take such action as he deems necessary, utilizing active Army forces or the National Guard units and members named in the first paragraph above, or both, to implement the mentioned Executive Order and this Order, and I hereby delegate to the Secretary of the Army any and all of the authority vested in me by the mentioned Executive Order with respect to the use of such active Army forces and the use of such National Guard units and members.

"Copies hereof shall be furnished forthwith to the Governor of Mississippi and to the commanding officers of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi."

Origin: OSA

Distr: OCS, AAA, ACSI, (MA'S), AF, AFIE, AMC, AMS, ASBCA, ASESB, CH, CI, CLL, CMC, COMPT, CONARC LN, CORC, CSCPD, CSMD, CUSR, DACC, DASA, DCA, DCSLOG, DCSOP (MAAGs & MSNs), DCSPER, DIA, DPSC, DSA, ENG, FAAO, FIN, FT MCNAIR, FT MYER, HIS, ICAF, IG, JAG, JBD, JCS, MDW, MED, MPS, NAVY, NBPRP, NGB, NGRP, NSA, NWC, OSD, OSS, PDC, PMG, R&D, RES, SCAF, SDMIC, SHAPE LN, SIG, TAG, TC, USASA LN, USRSG, WSEG, AMMC, ENG COM DC, JBUSDC, MLC, PJBD, SEL SVC, STATE, USDEL IADB

From: DA WASH DC
To: Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, Memphis Naval Air Station; Tenn
Info: CGUSCONARC
CGUSARMYTHREE Ft McPherson Ga
COFS USAF: (DLVL)
CNO: (DLVD)
Secret DA 919745. From DCSOPS for Gen Billingslea.

1. (S) You are designated field commander of all U.S. Army Forces, except those assigned to Tent City, but including National Guard units of the State of Mississippi, which may be called to action by the President, employed to enforce Federal authority. You will carry out the provision of EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11053, dated 30 Sep 62, subject, PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF UNLAWFUL OBSTRUCTIONS OF JUSTICE IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

WHEREAS on September 30, 1962, I issued Proclamation No. 3497 reading in part as follows:

"Whereas the Governor of the State of Mississippi and certain law enforcement officers and other officials of that State, and other persons, individually and in unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies, have been and are willfully opposing and obstructing the enforcement of orders entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; and

"Whereas such unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, impede the course of justice under those laws and make it impracticable to enforce those laws in the State of Mississippi by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

"Whereas I have expressly called the attention of the Governor of Mississippi to the perilous situation that exists and to his duties in the premises, and have requested but have not received from him adequate assurances that the orders of the courts of the United States will be obeyed and that law and order will be maintained:

"Now, therefore, I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, particularly Sections 332, 333, and 334 thereof, do command all persons engaged in such obstructions of justice to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith;" and

Whereas the commands contained in that proclamation have not been obeyed and obstruction of enforcement of those court orders still exists and threatens to continue:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10, particularly Sections 332, 333, and 334 thereof, and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to enforce all orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and to remove all obstructions of justice in the State of Mississippi.

Section 2. In furtherence of the enforcement of the aforementioned orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the armed forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

Section 3. I hereby authorize the Secretary of Defense to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use the units, and members thereof, ordered into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section.

Section 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, or both, any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 30, 1962.*

2. (S) In carrying out your duties, you will be directly responsible to the Chief of Staff, United States Army. You will establish your headquarters initially at Memphis NAS, Tennessee. Direct liaison is authorized with USAF and US Navy agencies and with the local representative of the United States Attorney, the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Oberdorfer in all matters connected with your duties as field commander.

3. (S) You will assume command of such Regular Army forces allocated for this operation upon their arrival at Columbus and Memphis or at such other arrival point as may be designated. You will assume command of all National Guard forces which are ordered to active duty in connection with the execution of the President's Executive Order. In this respect, you will, on approval of the Dept of the Army in each instance, order into the area(s) of operations only those units of the National Guard of the United States called into the service of the United States which you require for the performance of your mission. You will direct the remaining National Guard units to remain at their home areas, subject to your orders.

4. (S) In carrying out your assigned mission, you will use the minimum force necessary.

5. (S) Direct communication with the Department of the Army (DCSOPS) is authorized and directed. To facilitate this measure, the Chief Signal Officer will establish direct line telephone facilities between your Field headquarters and the Office of the Director of Operations, ODCSOPS.

6. (S) Major General Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. is designated as the personal representative of the Chief of Staff for this operation. While not in the chain of command, he is authorized to issue orders in the name of the Chief of Staff.

7. (S) Necessary staff, logistics and administration support will be provided to you by CG, Third Army.

8. (S) You will insure that this headquarters is kept fully informed of the operation through the submission of reports as follows:

a. Telephonic spot reports every two hours on the odd-numbered hours.

b. Interim telephonic reports on major changes which warrant the immediate attention of this headquarters.

c. Written periodic reports covering each six-hour period, ending 1700 hours local time and transmitted so as to reach this headquarters by 0400 hours the following day.

d. You will be informed of any changes in these reporting requirements.

SCP 4.

From: DA WASH DC
To: CG XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS OXFORD MISS; CGUSCONARC FT MONROE VA
Info: CGUSARMYTHREE FT MCPHERSON GA; CGUSARMYTHREE (REAR) MEMPHIS TENN; COFS USAF; UNCL From DCSOPS.

1. You are directed to redeploy to home station, effective 101400Z Oct, the following units:

Hq XVIII Airborne Corps.
Hq 101st Airborne Division.
1st Battle Group, 327th Infantry.
1st Battle Group, 501st Infantry.
503d MP Battalion.
Hq 82d Airborne Division.
1st Battle Group, 187 Infantry.
82d Signal Battalion.
Appropriate support elements.

2. CG XVIII Airborne Corps will pass command of all operations under his command to the CG, 2d Infantry Division, Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, at a time agreed upon by the two commanders. This time will be reported to the DA. The CG, 2d Infantry Division, Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, will be directly under command of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, General Earle C. Wheeler. Continuous reliable telephone and teletype communications will be sustained between the DA and the command post of the CG, 2d Infantry Division. The CG, 2d Infantry Division will assure continuous, reliable, adequate communications between his command post and all operational elements immediately subordinate to his headquarters. This will include appropriate and adequate communications between the commander and his command post and/or his subordinate elements whenever he is absent from the command post. Adequate aviation support will be provided the CG, 2d Infantry Division.

From: DA WASH DC
To: CG XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS FT BRAGG NC
Info: CGUSCONARC FT MONROE GA; CGUSARMYTHREE FT MCPHERSON GA; COFS USAF; CNO, BRIG GEN CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, MEMPHIS NAS, TENN
Secret DA919750 From DCSOPS exclusive for Gen Howze. Sgd. Gen Parker.

1. (S) Upon your arrival in the objective area in Mississippi you will contact Brig Gen Charles Billingslea. At that time you are designated field commander of all U.S. Army Forces, except those assigned to Tent City, but including National Guard units of the State of Mississippi which have been called to action by the President, employed to enforce Federal authority. You will carry out the provision of EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11053, dated 30 Sep 62, subject, PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF UNLAWFUL OBSTRUCTIONS OF JUSTICE IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Whereas on September 30, 1962, I issued Proclamation No. 3497 reading in part as follows:

"Whereas the Governor of the State of Mississippi and certain law enforcement officers and other officials of that State, and other persons, individually and in unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies, have been and are willfully opposing and obstructing the enforcement of orders entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; and

"Whereas such unlawful assemblies, combinations and conspiracies oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws of the United States, impede the course of justice under those laws and make it impracticable to enforce those laws in the State of Mississippi by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

"Whereas I have expressly called the attention of the Governor of Mississippi to the perilous situation that exists and to his duties in the premises, and have requested but have not received from him adequate assurances that the orders of the courts of the United States will be obeyed and that law and order will be maintained:

"Now, therefore, I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by

the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, particularly sections 332, 333 and 334 thereof, do command all persons engaged in such obstructions of justice to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith;" and

Whereas the commands contained in that proclamation have not been obeyed and obstruction of enforcement of those court orders still exist and threatens to continue;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10, particularly Sections 332, 333 and 334 thereof, and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to enforce all orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and to remove all obstructions of justice in the State of Mississippi.

Section 2. In furtherance of the enforcement of the aforementioned orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the armed forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

Section 3. I hereby authorize the Secretary of Defense to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard of the State of Mississippi to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use the units, and members thereof, ordered into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section.

Section 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, or both, any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 30, 1962.*

2. (S) In carrying out your duties, you will be directly responsible to the Chief of Staff, United States Army. You will establish your headquarters initially in the vicinity of Oxford, Mississippi. Direct liaison is authorized with USAF and US Navy agencies and with the local representatives of the United States Attorney in all matters connected with your duties as field commander.

3. (S) You will assume command of such Regular Army forces allocated for this operation upon their arrival in Mississippi. You will assume command of all National Guard forces which are ordered to active duty in connection with the execution of the President's Executive Order. In this respect, you will, on approval of the Dept. of the Army in each instance, order into the area(s) of operations only those units of the National Guard of the United States called into the service of the United States which you require for the performance of your mission. You will direct the remaining National Guard units to remain at their home areas, subject to your orders.

4. (S) In carrying out your assigned mission, you will use the minimum force necessary.

5. (S) Direct communication with the Department of the Army (DCSOPS) is authorized and directed. To facilitate this measure, the Chief Signal Officer will establish direct line telephone facilities between your field headquarters and the Office of the Director of Operations, ODCSOPS.

6. (S) Major General Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. is designated as the personal representative of the Chief of Staff for this operation. While not in the chain of command, he is authorized to issue orders in the name of the Chief of Staff.

7. (S) Necessary staff, logistics and administration support will be provided to you by CG, Third Army.

8. (S) You will insure that this headquarters is kept fully informed of the operation through the submission of reports as follows:

a. Telephonic spot reports every two hours on the odd-numbered hours.

b. Interim telephonic reports on major changes which warrant the immediate attention of this headquarters.

c. Written periodic reports covering each six-hour period, ending 1700 hours local time and transmitted so as to reach this headquarters by 0400 hours the following day.

d. You will be informed of any changes in these reporting requirements.

SCP 4.

From: DA WASH DC
To: CO USARMY FORCES OXFORD MISS
Info: CGUSCONARC FT MONROE VA; CG USARTHREE FT McPHERSON GA; COFS USAF WASH DC; CNO WASH DC; CONFIDENTIAL DA 920510 From DSCOPS. Ref: A.
DA 920432, 19 Oct 62; B. 2d Inf Div, Oxford Miss AJHGT-R-20-2-2; C. CO USARMY FORCES Oxford Miss RRGT-R-20-3-3; D. DA Msg 919745, 30 Sep 62; E. DA 919746, 30 Sep 62.

1. Refs A, B and C above pertain to the change of field commander of US Army forces in Oxford, Mississippi special operation. Effective with the change of command 202030Z Oct 62, all the responsibilities and authority directed to General Billingslea by refs D and E are hereby transferred to Col Lucien F. Keller.

2. Comments and recommendations regarding guidance and policy contained in refs D and E will be addressed to DA. SCP 4.

From: DA WASH DC
To: CO US ARMY FORCES OXFORD MISS
Info: CGUSCONARC FT MONROE VA; CGUSARTHREE FT McPHERSON GA; UNCLAS DA320296 from DCSOPS. Reference: a. US ARMY FORCES OXFORD MISS RRGT S2-1-1 DTG 212210Z OCT 62; b. DA 919746 ATG 301322Z SEP 62.

Recommendation in Reference a is approved. This message constitutes authority to revise paragraph 4d(2) Reference b as requested in Reference a.

(This changes the priority of use of minimum force. Change attached.)

From: DA WASH DC
To: BRIG GEN CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, MEMPHIS NAVAL AIR STATION, TENN
Info: CCUSCONARC, FT MONROE VA; CCUSARMYTHREE FT MCPHERSON GA, COFS USAF CNO

Secret DA919746 from DCSOPS for Gen Billingslea. Ref DA 919745, the following additional instructions are provided:

1. (FOUO) The following fragmentary order is based on assumed Army missions resulting from expected Executive Orders. Although the mission and tasks may alter slightly, the general concept of the operation should remain firm.

2. (S) SITUATION:

a. (FOUO)) Mississippi State official(s) and police prevent the enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi.

b. (S) SECRET.

3. (S) MISSION:

a. (S) SECRET.

b. (FOUO) DA takes all appropriate steps to enforce any orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi for removal of the obstruction of justice in the State of Mississippi with respect to matters relating to the enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi located at Oxford, Mississippi.

4. (S) TASKS:

a. (FOUO) Concept of Operation: This operation will be a two-phase operation:

Phase I: (S) Secret.

(FOUO) Removal of all obstruction that interferes with the enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

(FOUO) Phase II: Maintenance of law and order upon completion of Phase I. In this operation the Army will use minimum strength and force to accomplish its mission. This does not preclude the use of the entire Task Force Oxford, if necessary.

(FOUO) b. Task Force Oxford—General Billingslea, Commanding.

(FOUO) (1) Remove all obstruction interfering with enrollment and attendance of Mr. Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

(2) (S) SECRET.

(FOUO) (3) Be prepared for assignment of any National Guard units that may be called into the service of the United States. In this respect:

(FOUO) (a) If situation permits, have units perform duties at home station.

(FOUO) (b) Plan for the phasing-in of National Guard units and the eventual release of all Regular Army units from the Oxford, Mississippi area. Timing on this will be determined by the situation.

(FOUO) c. DA Agencies (omitted).

(FOUO) d. Coordinating Instructions:

(FOUO) (1) For the purpose of this operation, it is desired that minimum strength necessary be employed. If a squad can do the job, do not employ a platoon. Accordingly, to assure successful completion of the mission, reserve forces must be responsive to any degree of escalation requiring more troops.

(FOUO); (2) For the purpose of this operation, it is desired that minimum force necessary be applied. Normally, force will follow this priority: unarmed rifles (no bayonets); unarmed rifles (fixed bayonets with sheaths on); tear gas (ON); unarmed rifles (fixed bayonets, unsheathed); loaded rifles. Similar: priorities for carbines and pistols. A desire for minimum force must not jeopardize successful completion of mission.

(FOUO) (3) Whenever possible, Federal marshals should take action when civilian personnel (ring leaders, etc.) should be taken into custody. When it becomes necessary for Army personnel to taek this action they will immediately seek a Federal marshal to take over such custody.

(FOUO) (4) The Army mission calls for removing the obstruction to justice. It does not require the physical or actual escort of Mr. Meredith; (S) Secret.

(FOUO) The Army provides only the assurance that no one will interfere with the Federal marshals carrying out the court orders. Federal marshals will do the actual apprehension and escorting; the Army clears the path. This policy will apply to any subsequent missions resulting from Executive Order(s), unless directed otherwise by DA.

(FOUO) (5) Riot Control Gas (CS) or (CH) may be used when its use is clearly required to accomplish the mission and lesser efforts would not suffice. Authority to use CS or CH is delegated to Brigadier General Billingslea, who is not authorized to further delegate this authority.

(FOUO) 5. (U) Administration and logistics:

(FOUO) DA furnishes PAG and CINFO support as previously announced.

(FOUO) 6. Command and signal:

(FOUO) a. Command: When Gen. Billingslea assumes command of Task Force in objective area, command lines are from Task Force to DA.

(FOUO) b. Signal: DA supports as previously announced.

SCP 4.

JOB015
Priority
DE RUEPJO Ø46
PR 212216Z
FM CO US Army Forces Oxford Miss
To Dept of the ARMY War Room Wash DC
Info CG USCONARC Ft Monroe Va
CG 101ST ABN CORPS BT Bragg NC
CG 101ST ABN Div and Ft Campbell KY
CG 2D INF DIV Ft Benning GA
DA GRNC
BT
In reply refer to RRGT S2-1-1
Application of force in Oxford area

1. (U) REFENENCES:

A. DA 919746 FROM DCSOPS FOR GEN BILLINGSLEA DTG 3Ø1322Z SEP 62 (NOTAL).

B. TELECON COL JUNG DA WAR ROOM/LT COL CONNELL, OXFORD,

2. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS IN PARAGRAPH 4D(2) OF REFERENCE A. BE REVISED AS FOLLOWS:

"FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS OPERATION, IT IS DESIRED THAT

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Minimum force necessary be applied. NORMALLY APPLICATION OF FORCE WILL FOLLOW THIS PRIORITY:

First: Unloaded rifles with bayonet fixed with scabbard on bayonet.

Second: Unloaded rifles with bare bayonets fixed.

Third: Tear gas (CN).

Fourth: Loaded rifles with bare bayonets fixed."

3. Experience in the Oxford area during the period 3Ø Sep 1 Oct clearly demonstrated that the unloaded rifle without bayonet did not provide an adequate means to insure the first application of force necessary for crowd or riot control.

SCP 4
BT
21/2235Z

From: DA WASH DC
To: CG FT BENNING GA
Info: COUSCONARC FT MONROE VA; CGUSARTHREE FT MCPHERSON GA; CGUSAOX OXFORD MISS
From: OCSOPS for COLONEL WARREN HODGES. Reference DA 920510 and DA 320206.

1. You are designated to replace Colonel Lucien Keller as field commander of all U.S. Army Forces in Oxford, Mississippi (USAOX).

2. References above pertain to responsibilities and authority assigned to Colonel Keller as COUSROX. Colonel Keller will pass command of all operations under his command to Colonel Hodges at a time agreed upon by Colonel Keller and the Chief of Staff, General Wheeler. When this passing of command takes place, the responsibilities and authority stated in referenced messages will be transferred to Colonel Hodges. Portions of these references that appear to be past history remain as guidance for any subsequent event similar in nature. SCP 4.

Mr. Chairman, we have had further troubles in our fine State, and it is certainly believed, and there is much evidence to support the fact, that this agitation and disturbance has been for the purpose of reaping certain benefits in other sections of the United States. In my judgment, as I have said many times, once any government takes into its hands the absolute control, uses all services and all money and, as Secretary McNamara says, spends $5 million, certainly they never stop short of going the whole hog, and I hope we can, when this item is reached in the reading of the bill, delete these funds from this measure.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. General Walker was arrested by the Federal Government when he put in an appearance in Oxford, Miss. I am not in a position to say whether he should or should not have been there, but he was arrested. Does it not seem to the gentleman that it is strange no arrests have been made since by the Federal Government of anyone coming into the State of Mississippi for the purpose of creating a disturbance? Is it not strange that no one else has been arrested on the same basis as General Walker was arrested?

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa that professional agitators, people who admittedly went there to create trouble, who have said they meant to stay in Greenwood, Miss., until the Federal Government sent troops, have not only gone without Federal arrest but have had the help of U.S. attorneys. They were and are on the opposite side from that which General Walker was charged with taking. These people, trying to incite local people to riot have gone free of arrest by the Federal Government. It appears there are two rules—not only in Mississippi but here in Washington. While I know others disagree, I am convinced that sending troops to Oxford, prior to final court decision by the Supreme Court, was beyond the authority of any Attorney General or President.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot help but wonder whether there are two standards of justice and law enforcement on the part of the Department of Justice.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, ours is a small State. To lose its vote by reason of supporting present agitators who are doing their best to force the Federal Government to send more troops there, would not hurt any national campaign too much, if thereby appeals could be made to the large minority votes of other States.

Truly we must be proud of the officials of Greenwood, Miss., and of Leflore County who have withstood these efforts to create riots and every other thing which would give excuse for a second movement of troops into Mississippi.

These officials sincerely feel that the Federal Government has made real efforts to support those who would incite to riot the people in the area.

The mayor has pointed out that the initial cause of the trouble at Greenwood has never been listed, beginning with the night of February 27 when a car occupied by five Negroes reportedly tried to run down some white youths who were walking alongside a highway.

Arrests were made and charges of felonious assault were lodged against the Negroes involved. They are now free on bond awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. This episode has either not been mentioned, or has been watered down in news reports.

The city cites events beginning with activist Negro Samuel Block's report that on different occasions he had been shot at, beaten, and had his Greenwood office set afire by white persons. The statement said each of the incidents had been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that in each case no evidence was found that indicated Block's reports to the Justice Department were true.

In the case of Block's reported beating, immediately thereafter Block was engaged in his usual activities, and was observed by many persons to have no sign of injuries.

Full investigation proved his charges to be wholly untrue, but the false picture created by the giving of nationwide publicity to Block's statement has never been corrected. The FBI investigated the matter, and it is our belief that the Department of Justice has full knowledge that Block's accusations were not true.

On the night of March 26, when an unidentified person shot into the house of a Negro here, the mayor said:

It was known to everyone here, including representatives of the Justice Department, that the Negro organizations presently in Greenwood were deliberately framing criminal charges against white people for crimes against Negroes.

Through good fortune or advanced planning, no one was hurt in the shooting.

On the subject of the city's dispersal of groups of Negroes marching on the Leflore County Courthouse with the use of one police dog, city officials said:

This action is not designed to prevent or impede voter registration. Little effort has been made to explain to the American public that there is no plausible reason for the marches.

In fact, the groups dispersed are advised by the police that they can proceed to the courthouse in an orderly fashion if they desire to do so.

It is difficult for us to comprehend why the Justice Department should dictate to us what should or should not be done to preserve safety on the streets of Greenwood when it is common knowledge that they either cannot provide or do not provide protection for the people using the public streets of Washington, the headquarters of the Justice Department itself.

As yet no one has been seriously hurt in Greenwood. We have never had race riots in Greenwood and we want none now.

If a crime occurs in a community, it does not follow that the community is peopled by criminals. We make no claim to perfection, but we join with most civilized people in being unalterably opposed to violence.

Mr. Chairman, who would have believed this could have happened in the United States? The use of Federal might may suit some people in this instance, for they may believe the end justifies the means. But they are wrong. Power once used will continue to be used—and I would point out here, for the executive department through the Department of Justice, to intervene in private suits in the courts, obtain the decree sought from the Court, and then

use the military to enforce the decree, can only mean the executive and the judiciary are working hand in hand, and the balance of power—legislative, judiciary, and executive has gone by the boards.

Remember, no other democracy ever survived under such use of power. Thus are dictatorships made.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, a short while ago the gentleman from Ohio, after quoting indisputable authority, suggested that we should get our think factory working in regard to this bill. Now, this Member will confess that as he enters his third term in this body he almost gets to believing that he thinks better than he did when he came, probably because he finds himself agreeing with certain esteemed colleagues. Then all of a sudden he realizes that he really is not thinking better at all, but that he just has a little higher regard for a poor opinion. Some of the Members perhaps remember the old Earthworm Tractor stories that used to run in the Saturday Evening Post. I suggest that there is some comedy of errors going on in the public debt acceleration program which makes the hero of the Earthworm Tractor stories, Mr. Elmer Botts, look considerably like Ralph Waldo Emerson.

I know about one program, and I want to relate a few facts concerning it.

The gentleman from Oklahoma stated a moment ago that there are two primary criteria for this public works acceleration program. First, that it must meet a need in the community and, second, it must make jobs.

Mr. Chairman, no doubt these are fine criteria. But I would ask, Mr. Chairman, to prove Robert Burns' old observation that "the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft agley."

In the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa there are two counties which are labeled depressed areas. They did not ask for this designation. One of these counties we shall refer to hereafter as county A. It asked for $379,000 to perfect a waterworks extension. It is labeled "APW-41." The reason this extension was needed was the fact that there was an industry moving into the community which would employ 1,100 people. That is making jobs, you see. Everything was "go" on this project. All of the engineering was completed. It was ready, and it could have an accelerated public works designation. The industry, incidentally, was not attracted by ARA or APW. So, these people made application and, as I say, it was the first one presented in the region. The regional office said of this project, "These papers are finest we have seen. This is a wonderful project. This is it. This is a good one. We will see that it goes through immediately."

So, it came to Washington, and after a time I called some of the people downtown in the Department. I said, "How are we moving on APW-41 for county A in Iowa?" They said, "We have to turn this project down because under our fair distribution formula"—a formula, incidentally, which the regional office did not know existed at that time—"under our fair distribution formula we cannot approve a program for more than $200,000."

Mr. Chairman, being someone who wanted to get some of the goodies for his own district, I said, "Why can we not reduce the amount of the request to $200,000 and let the home folks supply the rest?" They said they would check this, which I assume they did, in a period of about a week. The answer came back, "No; we cannot do this."

Incidentally, in spite of the fact they cannot approve project 1 because it was over $200,000, this same county submitted a request for another program to the regional office and was advised to take it home and make it bigger because it was not big enough. It answered the local purpose, but this one was not big enough.

On March 15 our office received a list of approved public works projects, as your offices did, and included here was the project for county A listed as Grade and Base Coarse, and note the amount—$385,000.

Mr. Chairman, we did not get our waterworks to the factory which was going to employ 1,100 people, but somewhere there was this program which had been approved to grade and put on a base coarse costing not $200,000, but $385,000.

Well, I immediately called the Department.

Mr. Chairman, to my amazement, or I guess I really was not amazed, nobody in the Department knew where this project was or what it was or whether it had been approved. But after about 10 days they found it, not in ARA, not in Accelerated Public Works, not through any request anyone had made from the district, but in the Bureau of Public Roads. Somebody said this has to satisfy a local need, people have to ask for it. These people at home in the county office, in the city office, the OEPD people, nobody knew anything about it. But here it was on the books.

Mr. Chairman, to make this long story short, we finally found that this project is to grade and improve 4.9 miles of road leading to an Iowa State Park. But the road is not even located in county A, or any other depressed county. It is in a county that has never received such a designation.

Mr. Chairman, the industrial plant is being built without the benefit of this money. I suppose this means that the county will no longer have a depressed status, and I might suggest that there are some who will not be greatly disappointed.

Mr. Chairman, after listening to a lot of the debate on the floor this afternoon, I would say that it is quite obvious that there are many Members here who are concerned directly with unemployment, but it is very obvious that the unemployment which concerns them most is their own.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORHEAD].

(Mr. MOORHEAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I am taking the time of the Committee this afternoon because there are two items in this bill that disturb me.

The first is the subject of civil defense. This afternoon the Committee heard the distinguished gentleman from California, the chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, the chairman of the Military Operations Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, a subcommittee on which I have the privilege to serve, a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, urge that we give greater attention to civil defense. This program is also supported by the very distinguished Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara.

What I am saying is that this program is one that is supported by people who know whereof they speak.

I remember at the height of the Cuban crisis last October people coming to me, not in panic but asking for advice, saying, "What do I do—where do I go—in the event of an attack?" I think at that time we learned in a time of crisis when we had to take action we could not take any drastic action for fear of developing a panic in our people. Now the crisis is over and we do not act.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORHEAD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. There are many in this body who share the concern the gentleman has expressed about this civil defense item and who are very hopeful that the Committee on Appropriations will take a long further look at it when additional evidence has been presented on the impact of this cut on the program now underway.

Mr. MOORHEAD. I thank the gentleman for his comments. I think the gentleman would be interested to know that the military operations subcommittee in a report issued last summer said:

> If a crisis should occur that threatens imminent attack, the people of this country will inquire in a single and loud voice what the Government has done to protect them. A wise administration—and a wise Congress—will not be caught unprepared.

I hope we have that wisdom.

The second point that disturbs me here is, of course, the cut—no, not the cut, the abolition of the accelerated public works program. I come from a depressed area. Unemployment in the city of Pittsburgh is over 11 percent. We have been working hard to rebuild our city to make it a lovely place, to give ourselves a new economic base for the future. We have been working, but we cannot do it all by ourselves because we are in a depressed area. Under this program we have been able to achieve new water facilities and sewage facilities, and street improvements, all of which are essential if we are to build a new

economic base for future growth and future contribution to our country.

We were able to acquire a new library addition, a new public safety facility. All of these are essential for a healthy economy in a community. Not only did this program provide a base for our economic development in the future, but it also provided the economic support in immediate man-months of work to tide some of our unemployed over the period when our economy will be working out.

In Pittsburgh alone the programs approved amount to over 2,300 man-months of work. The total in Allegheny County is over 4,800 man months of work. In addition to these programs which will result in employment, we managed to build a new hospital and make additions to existing hospitals to provide for the needs of our people.

With the exception of the tax bill, I believe there is no program which will face the Congress this year, that is more important to cure unemployment. I urge my colleagues to vote to replace the money cut from the accelerated public works program.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to support the action of the full House Committee on Appropriations in reducing the funds for the accelerated public works program by $500 million from the request made by the President.

Last year, when the accelerated public works program passed the House of Representatives, it is true that there was an authorization for $900 million in this particular area. But, only 2 weeks ago we heard here on the floor of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from the other side of the aisle say "Well, now there is no need to worry about this authorization for military procurement in the amount of $15,890 million because, after all, this is just an authorization bill and the Committee on Appropriations will have an opportunity to work its will later on on this program when the appropriations request is before the Committee on Appropriations and also later when it comes to the floor of the Congress." The story then was—not to worry about this increased authorization because an authorization, after all, is just an authorization and the Committee on Appropriations must work its will on this program.

When this particular request came before the Committee on Appropriations last year, the committee did not appropriate for fiscal year 1963 $900 million authorized for this program or the $500 million requested by the President. The Committee on Appropriations appropriated only $400 million. No commitment has been made to any community in the United States that an additional $500 million will be funded in this total authorization for 1963. Let me further state that in the bill and in the amendment proposed by the administration, the $500 million was not made available for fiscal year 1963. This appropriation was requested for obligation through fiscal year 1964. Mr. Chairman, the language which was inserted in that bill by the Bureau of the Budget, I am sure was subject to a point of order here on the floor of the House of Representatives because you cannot insert in a deficiency appropriation bill a provision authorizing the obligation of these funds through fiscal year 1964. This has to be considered under the regular appropriation procedure and in the regular funding bill for fiscal 1964.

Mr. Chairman, this is not an easy vote for the Members of the Congress to make. Many Members of the Congress feel that the manner in which they are judged here in the Congress is by how much Federal money they bring back to their particular congressional districts. I have areas in my congressional district which qualify under the accelerated public works program. It may not be an easy vote for any Member of the Congress to make, but if we are going to be serious about reducing the funds in the new obligational authority budget of the President, and the new obligational authority budget of the President is for $108 billion—if we are going to be serious in making reductions in this budget, we must be willing to face up to tough votes.

We must be willing to face up to question of what are the responsibilities of the Federal Government, what are the responsibilities of the State government, and what are the responsibilities of the local government in this year 1963 and as we face fiscal year 1964.

The President of the United States has told us, and leading economists throughout the country have said, that if we are going to get this economy moving again the No. 1 priority which we as a Congress face is a tax reduction in this year 1963. The position of some of us on both sides of the aisle, of the minority party as well as of the majority party, has been: "Yes, a tax cut; but before we can have this tax cut it is necessary for us to make substantial reductions in Federal expenditures and substantial reductions in the President's new 1964 obligational authority budget of $108 billion."

It seems to me that this is the time, this is the test, this is the most important test we have had in this session of Congress. Are we willing to stand up here and agree with the President of the United States that the No. 1 priority as far as our economy is concerned is to try to stimulate the private sector of our economy through tax reduction at the corporate and individual level? And if you believe in tax cuts at the corporate and individual level it is necessary for us to do something about the $12.8 billion deficit which is anticipated under this particular budget for fiscal year 1964. It is necessary for us to do something about this budget of our President.

We cannot stimulate our economy, we cannot get our country moving again by going in two directions at the same time. Increasing spending and making tax cuts at the same time just does not make sense.

Let us see if we can get our country moving again by the use of this particular Federal spending program.

As of February 15 the total Federal obligations under this program were $244 million. The number of projects approved under the accelerated public works program were 2,060. The man-years of employment that were provided by these 2,060 projects that had been approved was a total of 29,921 individuals put to work. Thus in spending almost one-fourth billion dollars on this program we were only able to employ seven-tenths of 1 percent of the unemployed. These are very unsatisfactory figures. The total Federal cost per man-year of employment under this program was $8,150.

On the basis of program experience through February 15 reflected in the foregoing figures, it would require a Federal expenditure of $32,620 million under this program to put 4 million people to work.

The total cost of this program including local contributions for each job that has been provided has been estimated at $10,225 for every job created under this particular program.

All we need do is look at the testimony before the Joint Economic Committee where the leading economists of this country told us that we could secure more job opportunities, we could go in the direction of getting this economy of ours moving again if we are willing to reduce Federal spending and taxation. If we are going forward with spending programs at an ever-increasing rate, getting into the area of local and State responsibility, we cannot pursue a course of Federal tax reduction in the next fiscal year. It may be good politics to "ride both these horses" at the same time but it is very poor economics.

All of you who believe that it is time to get our economy going, that we can do it through the private sector instead of Government handouts from Washington, D.C., must face up and vote for economy in our first big test tomorrow. We should vote for this reduction of $500 million in the President's new obligational budget. We can make reductions, we can have tax cuts, but only if the Congress exercises its responsibility under our Constitution of controlling the pursestrings and the runaway spending represented in $108 billion new obligational authority of the executive branch. We must not pass on to our children and grandchildren these ever-increasing Federal deficits. This is a real opportunity that we have tomorrow, and I hope that the House of Representatives will sustain the action of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] 5 minutes.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to go back to an item in this bill which was previously referred to by my good friend and colleague from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. It has to do with the stocking of the shelters under the civil defense program.

Some of you will remember that at the time of the Cuban crisis there was a

Greenwood Commonwealth

City Police Thank Officers Of Auxiliary

7-10-63

Greenwood policemen today expressed appreciation to auxiliary officers who volunteered to serve alongside them in the city's recent racial crisis.

Some 62 auxiliaries volunteered to ride in police squad cars and help patrol streets during marches. About 50 of these were actually called on to serve.

The regular officers said today that they "couldn't have done it alone," and wished to thank the auxiliaries for their help.

The police force has gone back to its regular manpower and hours following round-the-clock alert and no-days-off duty during the crisis.

Mississippi In Brief— Greenwood Commonwealth 6-10-63

Barnett Lists Expense Items, Including Liquor, Of Agitators

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Gov. Ross Barnett said he held proof today the Negro leaders in the recent voter march demonstrations at Greenwood were paid salaries and expenses.

Barnett commended the officials at Greenwood for their actions in handling the marches which developed no inter-racial incidents.

"I doubt very seriously that the people who put up money for such demonstrations realize how their money's being spent."

"It is amazing to note that not one of these expense accounts, filed by one of the agitators," Barnett said, "is listed expenditures for Old Taylor, beer, movies and sodas."

"It is even more amazing to note that he spent more money for whisky, beer and movies than he did for food," Barnett said.

The governor said another leader "admitted taking money under false pretenses from the Welfare Department by using the birth certificate of a child who had died."

Barnett said another leader had previously been indicted by a grand jury for bigamy "and he admitted to having four wives, without a single divorce."

"I am happy that these hired professional troublemakers have now packed their carpetbags and are leaving," Barnett said.

He points out that in 1958 it was the belief of both Russian and American scientists that there would have to be an international inspection system with about 180 control posts, of which 19 would be in the Soviet Union. It would have taken between 4 to 6 years to install this system; scores of international technicians would have been included in the project; the system would have cost $2 billion to build and several hundred million dollars a year to maintain. Today no such system needs to be established at all.

The United States, like Russia, can now identify nuclear tests in the atmosphere, under water, and in outer space. If Russia would agree to a treaty outlawing such tests, the risks of successful evasion or cheating would form no problem. The real concern is with tests conducted underground where they may be harder to detect or may be confused with earthquakes.

Senator HUMPHREY reports that in the past 5 years the United States has greatly improved its ability to identify earthquakes in Russia. It is a generous figure to suggest that these unidentified occurrences in any one year will be "only a few dozen at most." Under the British-American treaty each of these mysterious events would be subject to inspection. From a scientific or technical standpoint, the problem of security is wholly manageable. Russia would soon learn this fact if it were willing to give the proposed treaty a fair trial.

Senator HUMPHREY asked the Kennedy administration to make available the results of studies of underground events in Russia from 1958 through 1962. He has quoted "a competent administration official in whom I repose the highest confidence" as saying that the United States has the present ability to monitor a test ban agreement with full safeguards for American security.

Under these new arrangements it would be necessary to supplement these monitoring devices by inspections inside Russia carried out by inspectors who could be accompanied by Soviet observers. The inspected area would be small and would be located by using the records of at least four detection stations. There would be no more than seven inspections each year. The treaty would lapse and the United States would be free to resume its tests if Russia refused to agree to any suggested inspection or was caught in a secret test.

Since the 1960 campaign Mr. Kennedy has shown much more eagerness than the general public to reach a disarmament agreement with Russia, above all on a test ban treaty. The public has tended to view the Geneva talks with resigned apathy as a meaningless charade. Yet all the time hard-working and often misunderstood officials have been closing the gap between the Russian and American positions, while always striving for a treaty that would be endorsed by two-thirds of the Senate. It is high time that we realize that American public indifference is very helpful to Russia in resisting a treaty. For Russia can twist and equivocate at Geneva without being called to account by a bored American press.

The Crisis of Democracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM FITTS RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1963

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article on the voter registration drive in Leflore County, Miss., which appeared in the New York Times on April 6, 1963. This article describes the violence, threats and intimidation which have marked the fight for constitutional rights in Greenwood, Miss.

I have long been concerned over the stiuation in Leflore County. Last August the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee started its campaign in Leflore County to have Negroes register to vote. This campaign has met with extreme hostility which, as the New York Times article points out, has broken out in violence. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is dedicated to the fundamental principles of our democracy. These students deserve our highest admiration, for they are truly fighting in the frontline of liberty.

Afer the campaign to register Negroes began, the Leflore County officials announced that they would not distribute U.S. agricultural surpluses. Since over 90 percent of the surplus food which the county receives free from the Federal Government is distributed to Negroes, this was an obvious move to retaliate against the registration campaign. When this was brought to my attention, I urged the Secretary of Agriculture to take appropriate action. After the Department of Agriculture announced that it would distribute the food if necessary, the county officials finally gave in and began to distribute the food.

The New York Times article also relates the many instances of violence against those who have participated with great courage in the registration drive. As soon as it was clear that violence was being used to stop the registration drive, I urged the Department of Justice to intervene. I am happy that the Department of Justice has filed a suit in Greenwood, Miss.

Mississippi State Representative Karl Wiesenburg of Jackson County, Miss., in an article for the Pascagoula (Miss.) Chronicle stated the problem well when he said:

States rights must be coexistent with State responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, in order to further the understanding of the crisis of democracy in Mississippi I commend the following article to all my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 6, 1963]

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY IS TURNED INTO MAJOR BATTLEGROUND OF NEGROES' CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT—TENSION BUILDS UP AFTER GUN ATTACK; VOTER-REGISTRATION DRIVE IS INTENSIFIED AFTER LEADER IS WOUNDED BY VOLLEY

(By Claude Sitton)

GREENWOOD, MISS., April 5.—The night of February 28 was mild with a hint of early spring as the black sedan rolled westward along U.S. Route 82 across the Mississippi Delta.

One of its three Negro occupants recalled later that as a string of traffic faded to the rear near Itta Bena, a car that had trailed them from Greenwood pulled alongside. Two white men sat in front, one in back.

Bursts of gunfire rang out. Thirteen .45-caliber bullets stitched a ragged seam of fingersized holes along the sedan's left side and one copper-jacketed slug burned into the drivers shoulder to within an inch of his spine.

The wounded man, James Travis of Jackson, Miss., recovered. He has since returned here to his voter registration work as a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

THREE WHITES ARRESTED

Five days after the shooting Sheriff John Ed Cothron of Leflore County arrested three Greenwood whites, who were charged with felonious assault. Two are well-known citizens—William H. Greenlee, a petroleum products wholesaler, and Wesley Kersey, service manager for an industrial company. The third is a juvenile.

This shooting incident, the first of several, set off a string of events that has turned Leflore County into a major battleground in the Southern civil rights struggle.

Mr. Travis' companions in the car were Robert P. Moses, a field secretary of the student committee and director of the Council of Federated Organizations, and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the voter education project.

The council, known as Cofo, is a coalition of Negro organizations that began a concerted voter registration drive in the Delta last summer. The voter education project, established last year by the southern regional council, has provided funds for Cofo's work.

The attack on the three men set off an angry flurry of activity in the project's headquarters at 5 Forsyth Street in Atlanta.

BIG CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Wiley A. Branton, director of the project, announced a saturation campaign to register Leflore's Negroes, who make up about 64 percent of the county's population of 47,142.

"The State of Mississippi," he asserted, "has repeatedy thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrar, but also by the economic pressures, threats, coercions, physical violence and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote," he said.

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. Leflore County has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there."

Leflore County lies on the eastern bulge of the Delta, a football-shaped expanse of fertile fields, pasture lands and swampy stands of hardwood. This alluvial plain, bounded roughly by the rolling loops of the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, stretches flat as a table for 200 miles between Memphis and Vicksburg.

The tree-screened beauty of its Greek-revival mansions contrasts with the weather-beaten squalor of the shacks of clapboard and tarpaper that stand amid the long brown furrows that lie waiting for the cotton and soybean seed.

In recent years, increasingly efficient machines and chemicals have revolutionized agriculture here.

NEED FOR LABOR CUT

But mechanization has slashed the need for labor by more than half. Many Negroes have moved away but many still remain.

Greenwood is the State headquarters for the Citizens' Council, a militantly segregationist organization founded in 1954 in adjoining Sunflower County.

The John Birch Society followed the council to Greenwood.

Many whites consider the voter registration campaign a Communist plot. Mayor Charles E. Sampson, a loyal member of the Citizens' Council, echoed their sentiments last week when he said that "the only purpose of these agitators is to follow the Communist line of fomenting racial violence."

There are a number of whites who disagree with this attitude and who contend that some compromise must be made with the demands of the Negroes. But they are afraid to speak out publicly.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee began a registration campaign last August in Leflore County. This committee, which grew out of the 1960 sit-in demonstrations against lunch counter segregation, has headquarters in Atlanta.

Two young Delta Negroes were designated as field secretaries for the project—Willie B. Peacock, of Charleston, Miss., and Samuel T. Block, of Cleveland, Miss.

A tall, gaunt youth of 25, Mr. Block became the chief target of white animosity in the campaign's early stages. He initially called attention to himself by asserting that he had been beaten by whites at a local automobile parts business. This drew the first in a long string of denials from whites, who said that they had seen no bruises on him.

The Leflore voter drive met little success last year, according to Mr, Moses. The 28-year-old Negro, who holds a masters degree in philosophy, left his job as a mathematics teacher at the Horace Mann School in New York in July 1961, to come to Mississippi as a field secretary for the student committee.

FEW ABLE TO QUALIFY

His explanation for the poor showing is the same one repeated privately by white officials; under present State voting regulations, few if any Negroes can pass the test.

Most whites of voting age were registered when the more stringent regulations went into effect.

Mrs. Martha T. Lamb, Leflore County circuit court clerk and registrar, said she did not know how many Negroes were registered because records were not kept by race. She and six other Mississippi registrars are defendants in a broad-scale legal attack on the voting laws that is now before a Federal court.

The Justice Department, which brought the suit, states in its complaint that there are 10,274 whites and 13,567 Negroes of voting age in Leflore County. Approximately 95.5 percent of the whites and 1.9 percent of the Negroes are registered.

The suit contends that white political supremacy is maintained by regulations that include the following:

Registrants must be able to read, write, and interpret any section of the Mississippi Constitution to the registrar's satisfaction;

Registrants must be of good moral character, as determined by the registrar; and

Names of applicants and their addresses must be published for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

SAYS IT APPLIES TO ALL

"It applies equally to all, white and black alike," said a member of the county board of supervisors with a grin in defending publication of the names.

Despite their dismal prospects, Negroes began applying for registration in increasing numbers in February.

The key factor in the increased applications for registration, according to Mr. Moses and a number of white observers, was the growing hunger among the field hands and the refusal of the county to relieve it by distributing surplus food provided by the Federal Government.

Until last fall, Leflore gave the food to public welfare recipients all year long. It expanded the program during the winter months to include all needy persons.

The county spent only $38,000 of its $2,095,874 budget for the 1961–62 fiscal year to store and distribute the food to 27,000 persons, about 90 percent of whom were Negroes.

MALNUTRITION REPORTED

But the board of supervisors voted to drop the program for nonwelfare recipients last fall. They explained recently that it had cost more than the county could afford and was not needed because of a bumper crop.

Four Justice Department lawyers who toured the county earlier this month reported that they had found widespread evidence of malnutrition.

Among the cases they describe was that of a mother who could offer her children only a breakfast of fried hoecake and sirup made from water and sugar. Another family had had no breakfast at 10 o'clock and said their dinner the night before had been pinto beans and blackeyed peas.

Other families said they had one big meal a week—chicken for Sunday morning breakfast.

A 34-year-old widow with nine children, ages 1 to 13, had only one bed and a bottomless chair in her shanty home. She said the plantation manager had given her $3 a week "furnish money" to be repaid from her earnings and those of her children. She was asked what she did after the cotton chopping and picking seasons.

"Ain't nothing to do but just wait on the calendar," she replied.

A night visit by two newsmen to a plantation cabin found a 57-year-old Negro hand, his wife and 11 of their 13 children crowded before an old television set in 1 of the 4 rooms.

The crisp stage setting of the Mikado, which they were watching, contrasted with the few pieces of sagging furniture, the split and peeling paper on the walls, the pine floor studded with patches of ancient linoleum and a two-eyed wood stove resting on an automobile wheel rim.

HAS $10 LEFT OVER

The man, a carpenter and mechanic's helper in the plantation's repair shop, said he made 40 cents an hour or about $20 a week. He receives $10 after payments on a Christmas loan and medical bills are deducted.

The family had just finished a supper of cornbread and fried potatoes. There was no milk for the children.

He was asked what he would choose if granted one wish.

"Rights," he replied. "Freedom, free to speak, free to have a voice, to speak, not be condemned or nothing like that. You know we don't have no voice out here."

As a result of the Justice Department's investigation, the Department of Agriculture told the county that the Federal Government would pay the cost of distributing the surplus food. If the county still refused, the department said, the Government would step in and do the job.

The board of supervisors agreed reluctantly to resume the program with the Government paying the cost. And this week hundreds of Negroes flocked to a warehouse here to receive the food.

HUNGER HELPS DRIVE

Hunger and the urging of the voter registration workers brought more and more Negroes to the county courthouse on the Yazoo's south bank to register. Committee officials obtained a three-room office in a ramshackle building on McLaurin Street and the harassment resumed.

The campaign workers reported another violent episode the night of March 6. Mr. Block said a station wagon had pulled alongside a car in which he and three others were sitting. A shotgun roared once.

The charge of buckshot was fired at such close range that it failed to disperse as it smashed one front window of the car and then the other before gouging into the wall of a home, the Negroes said.

City officials, in a statement, suggested that the incident was a hoax.

"Either by good luck or prearrangement, none of the occupants of the car was injured by the gunfire," he said.

No explanation was offered for the fact that three occupants had been cut by flying glass.

FIRE ON THEATER CROWD

The next night, Mr. Moses reported, a sedan carrying four whites drew up in front of a Negro theater. One pulled out a pistol and fired toward a group waiting on the sidewalk. No one was hit.

Last week brought more violence and the Federal intervention that the city had sought to avoid. Nightriders fired two blasts of buckshot into a voter worker's home Monday.

"Again, through good fortune or advanced planning, no one was hurt," Mayor Sampson and the city commissioners said in a statement.

The next morning, about 100 Negroes marched to the City Hall to protest the incident and to demand protection. At the mayor's orders, the police dispersed them with a German shepherd dog. The dog attacked two voter registration workers.

In all, nine of the workers, including the top leaders, were arrested. Eight of them were later given the maximum penalty for disorderly conduct—4 months in prison and a $200 fine.

MINISTER BITTEN BY DOG

Rev. D. L. Tucker, a minister active in the drive, was bitten Wednesday by the police dog as officers scattered a group of Negroes marching homeward after having applied for registration. He was scrambling to get away from the dog when bitten.

Dick Gregory, the comedian, arrived in Greenwood last Monday. Although he taunted the police as he led groups of Negroes in attempts to walk to the courthouse throughout the week, he was not arrested.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department had filed a request for a Federal court order against city and county officials before District Judge Claude F. Clayton, Jr. It sought to force them to take the following actions:

Release the eight registration workers from prison;

Refrain from further interference with the campaign; and

Permit Negroes to exercise their constitutional rights to assemble for peaceable protests and to protect them from whites who might molest them.

FIRST SUCH INTERVENTION

The action marked the first time in the civil rights struggle that the Department had interceded to preserve the right of peaceful protest.

However the Department and the city agreed yesterday that Justice Department attorneys would delay their attempt to obtain the injunctions and the city would stay execution of the sentences against the eight registration workers.

The Department reportedly was concerned over the threat of violence in Greenwood and the possibility that mass demonstrations might lead to a riot.

There is considerable evidence that an explosion has been averted here so far only because leaders of the citizens' council have restrained the more emotional whites. The council's members here include the city's business and professional leaders.

The Department's action disappointed sponsors of the voter registration drive.

WILL KEEP UP CAMPAIGN

Campaign leaders issued a statement yesterday pledging continued attempts by prospective voter applicants to walk in groups to the courthouse.

However, a temporary truce in the crisis was reached today between voter-campaign leaders and city officials. The latter agreed that while racial tensions made it necessary they would provide bus transportation between the drive's headquarters and the courthouse.

After tensions subside, according to Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond, the city will permit groups of no more than 20 or so to walk to the courthouse together so long as there is no threat of disorder.

Despite the violence, harassment, and intimidation, the campaign has picked up momentum. Hundreds of persons packed the mass meetings in the city's Negro churches to cheer top leaders in the civil rights movement.

If local whites could hear the statements being made they might question the accuracy of the Commonwealth's recent observation that "nothing will be changed after democracy has been tested here."

"The white folks are scared," asserted the Rev. James Bevel at one such session. "That's why they turned the dog loose."

BLAME MANY FACTORS

Leflore County's whites have blamed the voter registration workers, the Kennedy administration and the Communists, in about that order, for the racial crisis.

"It's outsiders that's causing it," said Mayor Sampson recently. "We give them everything. We're building them a new swimming pool. We work very close with the nigger civic league. They're very satisfied."

However, some whites conceded readily in private that it would take more than a new swimming pool to resolve the controversy. Sooner or later, they said, the county will be forced to administer reasonable voting tests and to place all qualified persons on the rolls.

Whose Side Are We on in Cuban Crisis?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1963

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, John Chamberlain has written an illuminating comparison of Fidel Castro and a true hero in Cuban history, Jose Marti, and from this relative estimate is prompted to ask of the present administration, "Who's side are we on?" when we denounce the efforts of some courageous Cuban patriots who are trying bravely to regain their homeland.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following complete text of Mr. Chamberlain's column as it appeared in the Charleston Daily Mail on March 27.

The article follows:

[From the Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail, Mar. 27, 1963]

WHOSE SIDE ARE WE ON IN THE CUBAN CONTROVERSY?

(By John Chamberlain)

It was an old, musty, dogeared volume, the sort of thing you pick up on the remainder shelves of secondhand book shops for a nickel. It's title, a longwinded one, was "The War in Cuba, Being a Full Account of Her Great Struggle For Freedom, Containing a Complete Record of Spanish Tyranny and Oppression; Scenes of Violence and Bloodshed; Frequent Uprisings of a Gallant and Long Suffering People." The date of publication was 1896, 2 years before the Spanish-American War.

I brought it home from Miami, and have been trying, at odd moments, to penetrate the dense jungle of its florid 19th century prose. What keeps you going through the worst of the purple passages is the odd sincerity that dwells just below the surface of the cliche-ridden text. Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot, is decked out in all sorts of angelic colors—but, discounting the tropical flowers of oratory (the work of Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban republicans' representative in Washington during the 1890's), he comes through as a warm, sentient human being, idealist and realist in one.

I had never known much about Marti before. Like the young Fidel Castro who staged an impossible attack on a Batista strongpoint for its symbolic value, knowing that it must fail, Marti took his chances at the age of 16 when he claimed the authorship of an anti-Spanish article which he had not himself written. But Marti's motivation was different from Castro's; he performed his Quixotic act to save a friend. He was jailed, then exiled to Spain, from which he escaped. For 25 years thereafter Marti worked for a free Cuba supporting guerrilla activity from New York City. It was Marti who created the Cuban Home Rule Party, who arranged for arms shipments to the insurgents, and who took the field eventually as a Cuban rebel general despite the fact that he had had no experience in soldiering.

Gonzalo de Quesada describes the death and martyrdom of Marti on the soil of Cuba in words that sound like an excerpt from an old melodrama: "Under the palms, on a white steed * * * he fell. There, where our only majestic river, the Cauto, opens its arms, where from the rising grounds, the valleys, like a motherly bosom, invite the eternal rest, canopied by a gray firmament, there, where the world seems to dilate, Jose Marti battled for the last time against Spanish tyranny * * * he charges; his spirited horse carries him ahead of his men; it is his first engagement, it is his last victory; he rolls from his horse, fallen, wounded; his breast is riddled with bullets; the murderous lead entering under his chin has disfigured the firm mouth; the heavy mustache is burnt; his golden tongue is forever silent."

Reading de Quesada's perfervid words, you squirm. But you can't quite laugh, for the veneration so flamboyantly expressed still carries a ring of truth after 67 years.

If Marti had lived to become the first President of a free Cuban Republic, he would have scorned to go back on his word. Castro promised the Cubans that the Constitution of 1940 would be restored after the defeat of Batista; he promised a free press; he promised free scope for any and all businessmen who had not collaborated with the Batista government. Every single promise has been betrayed. Marti would have scorned to put a single Cuban under the yoke of an alien Old World power. Castro has delivered all the Cubans in Cuba to Moscow.

Reading the old dogeared book of 1896, I kept thinking about an article I wrote back in the 1930's, about Venezuela, when that South American country was trying to pick up the pieces after the death of the tyrant Juan Vicente Gomez, who had ruled it from 1908 to 1935. Gomez was a caudillo, a petty general, who pretended to have the good of his country at heart. Called "el bagre," the catfish, and "el brujo," the witch doctor, Gomez was feared by everybody—and he ended by being loved by nobody.

Castro pretends to wear the mantle of Marti. But underneath the "buche y pluma," or wind and feathers, he is the contemporary version of Gomez. When Marti was carrying on his struggle against "Butcher" Weyler, the Spanish general sent from Madrid to hold Cuba in thrall, the United States accorded him the rights of a belligerent. But our State Department denounces the modern disciples of Marti, the Cubans who are banded together in Alpha 66, for hitting some Russians while raiding the Cuban coast. Is the State Department on the side of the shade of Jose Marti? Or does it prefer the shade of "Catfish" Gomez?

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed Youth Conservation Corps bill and took up military procurement authorization bill.

House passed bills making supplemental appropriations and repealing silver purchase legislation.

House committee approved military pay increase bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 5857–5885, 5998

Bills Introduced: Nine bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1302–1310; S.J. Res. 69; and S. Res. 122–125. **Pages 5870, 5999**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. Res. 113, to print as a Senate document a report on the Alliance for Progress (S. Rept. 129);

S. Res. 117, to print as a Senate document a report entitled "Study Mission to Southeast Asia" (S. Rept. 130);

S. Con. Res. 9, authorizing temporary placement in the rotunda of the Capitol of a statue of the late Joseph Ward, of South Dakota; S. Con. Res. 10, to tender thanks of Congress to South Dakota for the statue of the late Joseph Ward; and S. Con. Res. 11, to print as a Senate document the proceedings at the acceptance of the statue of the late Joseph Ward (S. Rept. 131);

S. Con. Res. 30, to reprint copies of a committee print of the 87th Congress entitled "Part 1 of Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing Industry, 1958" (S. Rept. 132);

S. Con. Res. 32, authorizing printing of hearings in the 87th Congress by the Select Committee on Small Business on "Space Satellite Communications" (S. Rept. 133);

S. Con. Res. 35, to print additional copies of part 1 of the hearings of the Joint Economic Committee on the 1963 Economic Report of the President (S. Rept. 134);

H. Con. Res. 86, to print as a House document the pamphlet "Our Flag" (S. Rept. 135);

H. Con. Res. 98, to authorize the printing of a wall map of the U.S. (S. Rept. 136);

H. Con. Res. 108, to print as a House document "How Our Laws Are Made" (S. Rept. 137);

H. Con. Res. 119, to print as a House document the Constitution of the U.S. (S. Rept. 138);

S. Con. Res. 6, accepting the statue of the late John Burke, of North Dakota, and tendering thanks of Congress therefor, with amendment; S. Con. Res. 7, authorizing temporary placement in the rotunda of the Capitol of the statue of the late John Burke; and S. Con. Res. 8, to print the proceedings in connection with the acceptance of the statue of the late John Burke (S. Rept. 139);

S. Res. 119, providing an additional $300 for expenses for Committee on the Judiciary (no written report); and

S. Res. 122–125, authorizing payment of gratuities to survivors of deceased Senate employees (no written report). **Page 5858**

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee. **Page 5908**

President's Communication—Supplemental Appropriations: Communication from President transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963 for Department of the Interior in the amount of $6 million and a proposed provision for Department of Defense, was referred to Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 11. **Page 5857**

Youth Conservation Corps: By 50 yeas to 34 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Senate passed with amendment S. 1, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps within the Department of Labor, after adopting committee amendment (in nature of a substitute), as amended. This committee amendment was considered as original text for purpose of amendment, and the following actions were taken on amendments and motions offered to it:

Adopted: Inouye amendment respecting definition of term "State" in the bill and providing that each State shall be entitled to not less than 50 enrollees under title I (Youth Conservation Corps), and 50 under title II (State and Community Youth Employment Program); Williams (Delaware) amendment (to title II) establish-

April 10 - 1963 file before debate on Supplemental appropriation bill

Mr. KIRWAN. The money that is going to be spent to build this greatest aquarium in the world is not going to cost the taxpayers a dime. You have been misinformed. Why does the gentleman not state the true facts?

You read the law; why do you not tell them the truth? It is not going to cost the American taxpayer a dime.

Mr. GROSS. I read what law?

Mr. KIRWAN. The law creating this aquarium. It is not going to cost the taxpayer a dime. I proved that the other day.

Mr. GROSS. I have heard that old refrain around here so long that I can almost dance the tune without the music: "It won't cost a dime."

Mr. KIRWAN. It will not cost a dime. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. We have heard some of that same refrain this afternoon.

Mr. KIRWAN. The experience with the aquarium in Philadelphia is that even with a $2 admission fee they cannot keep them out. This will pay for itself.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman not think this could be put off until his fish palace is completed?

Mr. KIRWAN. No. This research is needed now by the fishing industry.

Mr. GROSS. I was told this was to be a research plant down on Hains Point.

Mr. KIRWAN. This appropriation is for the fishing industry.

Mr. GROSS. That is just fine. But it costs $400,000.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, $200,000.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that we will consider later this afternoon an authorizing bill, H.R. 1762, to promote, coordinate, and develop effective programs relating to outdoor recreation, which is to be under the Interior Department. Is this appropriation for that purpose?

Mr. KIRWAN. A Commission was appointed, headed by Laurence Rockefeller, to make a study of recreation and the Commission recommended this new Bureau to coordinate all the agencies dealing with recreation. This money is for the new Bureau and is for functions now authorized. The authority exists to do it.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I would like to ask the gentleman another question. Is not that also the effect and direction of a bill that will be called up for consideration this afternoon?

Mr. KIRWAN. The chairman of that committee is here and can explain the new bill, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. ASPINALL.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I yield.

Mr. ASPINALL. This afternoon, or tomorrow, or whenever we bring up the Bureau of Recreation authorizing bill, we will have legislation before this body to authorize additional appropriations. What is being done at the present time in the Department of the Interior is this. They have a Bureau of Recreation at this time. This effort has been carried on for almost a year. What is requested in the bill before us now is a supplemental appropriation to take care of the additional activities of the Bureau for the rest of this fiscal year.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Of course, this appropriation is to start the program. Is it another situation of the youth conservation proposition that was started in March before it was authorized?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is mistaken. We have general authority for setting up the present Bureau in the Department of the Interior. We have been carrying on the work of the Bureau all this fiscal year in the Bureau of Recreation with an appropriation diverted from the National Park Service over to the Bureau of Recreation in the amount of about a million dollars. In order to put this program into a constructive orderly approach we need this $200,000.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Do I understand the gentleman to indicate that if this bill which is to come up later, either this afternoon or tomorrow, is defeated, this money would not then be necessary in the Department of the Interior?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is once again mistaken in his position. As I tried to explain to the gentleman, the Secretary has the right to establish this Bureau at the present time under general authority. What we are trying to do by the authorization bill to be considered later is going to the operation, authority, limitations, and so forth of the powers of the Secretary.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I will discuss that further with the gentleman. I appreciate his response very much.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I do so for the purpose of pursuing further for a moment, if I may, this particular appropriation.

May I ask the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] how much has been spent by the Outdoor Resource and Recreation Commission since it was established 4 years ago in the preliminary studies?

Mr. ASPINALL. We authorized an expenditure of $2 million. As I presently recall it is the only commission I know of since I have been in Congress that stayed within its original authorization.

Mr. COLLIER. Two million dollars have been spent for a study of recreation resource areas throughout the country?

Mr. ASPINALL. Resource areas of recreational value. The gentleman was a member of the committee when the authorizing legislation was passed.

Mr. COLLIER. That is correct. I am curious, however, to know whether the commission spent the $2 million, because at the time it was established I had some very definite reservations as to whether $2 million was needed to make the study when, in fact, almost every State in the Union has information in their own conservation department that would have supplied practically all of the information and data necessary.

Mr. ASPINALL. I am not one who can properly say, perhaps, that such a study is worth $2 million, but it was carried on under the chairmanship of one of the best businessmen I know of, Mr. Rockefeller of New York City. I accepted it as being done in an efficient and businesslike manner.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLIER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was authorized by this Congress, and there was appropriated, over the objection of some of the people, $2 million. They did their work within the time designated in the bill and filed its final report. Approximately $50,000 has been turned back in unexpended funds. The Commission performed the functions imposed on it by law, made its report, and it is out of business.

I may say to the Congress that if the Appropriations Committee had had the foresight to give the Commission the money they asked for when they asked for it in the first supplemental appropriation bill after Congress created the Commission, we would have done the job for about $250,000 less.

Mr. COLLIER. My question was not intended to be critical of the Commission or anyone on the Commission. It was simply that I seriously doubt whether we had to go to the extent of spending $2 million on the study.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", $130,000.

Mr. THOMAS (interrupting reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill in its entirety be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration

Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals", $1,110,000.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN of Mississippi: On page 20, line 6, change the figure "$1,110,000" to "$581,000."

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I must object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment on behalf of myself and my colleagues from Mississippi Congressmen COLMER, WINSTEAD, ABERNETHY and WILLIAMS. What this amendment would do is to require several different agencies of the Government to absorb certain costs. These agencies and the amounts they would absorb are as follows: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, $185,880; Bureau of Prisons, $31,389; U.S. Marshals appropriation, $294,362; U.S. Attorneys appropriation, $491,000; Civil Rights Division, $27,950; Civil Division, $12,337; and $6,591 for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

These amounts represent what these agencies spent in the Federal action at Oxford. In addition to these amounts of course, the military department spent $5 million.

Mr. Chairman, all of you know how strongly we feel about the action of the Federal Government at the University of Mississippi, which is in my district. I attended "Ole Miss," a great university. Having practiced law before coming here, having been district attorney, I not only feel very deeply about the occurrences that have taken place at this fine institution but firmly believe it should never have happened. But, more than that, my friends, involved here is the destruction, in my opinion, of the very basis upon which our Nation was founded. This Nation was created with a clear division between the judiciary, the legislative, and the executive, a balance of power, each equal and independent of the other. This fact has stood us well through the years. Such provisions were initially provided because the people who framed the Constitution knew what had happened in foreign countries, where all-powerful federal governments were the order of the day. The actions at the University of Mississippi were the culmination of practices which have been growing for some years; that is, the executive department, through the Attorney General, has been going to the Federal courts, intervening in pending lawsuits, asking the courts to enter decrees in accordance with the desires of the executive department, and through the years the courts have yielded to the executive department in issuing such decrees. Then, when the decree as requested by the executive department was issued, the executive department provided U.S. marshals, even Federal troops, to carry out the order which the executive department had the courts of the land to issue in the first instance. Clearly the judiciary and the executive have been working hand in hand, through and through. This, in my opinion, was never intended.

Let me tell you some facts with which you perhaps are not familiar. There were 22,000 soldiers used in and around Oxford, Miss., at a time when we had only 6,000 in Berlin. The Supreme Court had not finally acted on the case at the time the Federal Government moved in, in force, at the University of Mississippi. I know that you have heard reference to the Governor of our State and this, that, and the other, but may I say to you that the Governor of the State of Mississippi has no general law enforcement group except the National Guard or the State Militia, and prior to the Federal Government moving in, those troops had been taken away from the Governor and federalized. The State Highway Patrol of Mississippi has no authority except on matters on the highways or in the area immediately adjacent thereto. So here you find the Governor with his law enforcement group taken away from him and put in the Federal service. Yes, you find him placed in that position at a time when the Supreme Court had not even rendered a final decree.

These facts may not disturb some of you at this time; but believe me, when the Federal forces move in because it is said one Justice of the Supreme Court said that he had got on the telephone and checked with other Supreme Court Justices, and he said they said what they were going to do at some time in the future, it should disturb you. My friends, this Nation was not built on any such shaky foundation as that and certainly could never have lasted this long if it had been. May I say to you again, in this instance it happens to be my fair State, but when it reaches a point where the Executive and the Judiciary can join together and before the Supreme Court renders a final decree, using three time as many troops as they had in Berlin, take over in any State—first taking away the State militia, I say it is time to begin to look to see if involved is not a deeper principle than that of integration.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. Chairman, the incident at the University of Mississippi last September is one of the most shameful tragedies ever inspired by men in high Federal office. And, it was so inspired, Mr. Chairman, purely for political purposes.

The premature and hasty action of the U.S. Department of Justice, under cover of the tremendous power which it called into action, was designed to impress the Negro minority and to incur their favor on the election days to follow. No consideration was given to the sacrifice that was to be forced upon this great old institution of learning, its student body of more than 5,000, and the people of a proud State. They were all written off, deliberately and designedly.

The basic law of our land provides that any litigant aggrieved by a decision of a lower court shall have the right of appeal to a higher court, and even later to the Supreme Court, the highest court in the land. Except in most extraordinary and extremely rare cases, the judgment of the lower court or courts are stayed pending a rule of the highest court. A stay of judgment was in effect in the case involving the University of Mississippi, pending action on a perfected and legitimate appeal to the Supreme Court.

Although this matter was pendente lite, and undecided by the Supreme Court, the youthful Attorney General of the United States, evidently having concluded that the end justifies the means, decided to and did take things into his own hands. The pending appeal to the contrary notwithstanding, the Attorney General decided to and did force the enrollment of the applicant in question before the Supreme Court had an opportunity to rule on the pending appeal.

The Attorney General forced this action in a highly dramatic and dangerous fashion, with a display of civil and military might and power never before utilized by the Federal Government except in war against a foreign enemy.

This action led to riot and bloodshed, even death; and to physical destruction of properties on the university campus. It left a proud old institution of learning sick, ailing and deeply hurt. It aroused the animosity of thousands of Americans against the leadership of the Nation, conceding that their action met with the favor and satisfaction of some short-sighted citizens.

When later queried as to why he took this hasty, premature and forceful action, the Attorney General justified same, or at least attempted to do so, on the ground that he was certain of what the Supreme Court would rule on the matter when it did get around to such a ruling. So, he contended there was no point in waiting for the litigation to run its legal and constitutional course.

Mr. Chairman, if this is to be the criterion upon which our Government is to act it would be just as sound to electrocute one convicted in a lower court of a capital offense, while his appeal was pending before the higher court, on the ground that the executioner was convinced that the higher court would affirm the conviction. This is a new concept of justice in the land of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the hasty action of the Attorney General was without authority of law. It was an illegal act. Being such the taxpayers of this country should not be required to pick up the check for the mistakes of the Attorney General—and that is just what the pending item in this bill is designed to do.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, may I say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], that yesterday we had debate from one o'clock until five o'clock, and I served notice on the Members of the House then that I would object to any extensions of time. I have done that to a number of Members and

I could make no exception on this request. But may I ask the gentleman from Mississippi to explain to me a little more fully the point he was making?

Mr. WHITTEN. I appreciate the kindness of my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. Chairman, I repeat that the actions taken by the Federal Government were taken prior to a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. Point No. 2, that under the law of the State of Mississippi the Governor has only one law-enforcement group, and that is the National Guard, or the State militia, which was taken away from him by the Federal Government.

The courts were called on by the Justice Department to charge the Governor and Lieutenant Governor with the crime of criminal contempt and now the same Justice Department insists they are not even entitled to a jury trial.

Mr. Chairman, in my remarks of yesterday the Members will see a report by the mayor and other representatives of city and county governments describing the situation in Greenwood, Miss. You will note they have one police dog. They point out that there has not been a single person who has been prevented from going to the clerk's office to apply to register. What they have broken up is these large groups walking down the street, headed by a national figure who apparently wants to help his television program, who has said, according to the press, "I am going to stay here until the President sends Federal troops to Greenwood, Miss., like he did at Oxford."

I hope every Member of the House will read my remarks made yesterday in general debate. It is my district that happens to be in trouble today, but it is our Government which is breaking down. Have we reached the place where the executive department through the Attorney General can tell a court what decree to issue, use troops to enforce that decree, and not even wait for it to be a final decree by the Supreme Court and in the process take away the State militia, direct the courts to bring charges of criminal contempt, and then deny to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of a sovereign State the right to a jury trial when charged with a crime.

Mr. Chairman, we have reached that point and if the President, whoever he may be and from whatever party, continues to rely upon a reported telephone call of one Justice to the other Supreme Court Justices as to what they said they were going to do in the future, sends armed troops in to take over with orders to use all force necessary, truly I say there is little left of the Constitution, of separation of powers, or of protection of rights of the States and of the people from an all-powerful Government.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for clarifying this situation.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] for the Mississippi delegation is only to prevent restoration of money already spent in the infamous Federal move on the State of Mississippi at Oxford. I regret that time has been limited and does not permit an adequate discussion of this tragic situation. However, it is a well-known fact that during and since the Oxford crisis, the FBI, Department of Justice lawyers, and other Government law-enforcement officials have swarmed over Mississippi like locusts. Every alleged incident involving a white person and a Negro in Mississippi or other Southern States causes more FBI agents to be sent out to make an investigation. All it takes for an investigation to be touched off is for a telegram to be sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, charging some white person with violation of so-called civil rights. Such telegrams are immediately made available to the press and publicity is given the charges by every communications medium, and the FBI is sent to investigate. When it is determined that these much-publicized charges are without foundation, neither the Attorney General nor the press makes any effort to furnish this information to the public and neither does the Department of Justice take steps to prosecute those who fabricated these charges.

The recent unfortunate incident in Washington when a white policeman shot a fleeing felon is well known to all of you. Charges were made by certain groups that the white officer who killed the Negro did so without sufficient justification and, in substance, acted in an irresponsible manner. I would like to point out here that some responsible Negroes in Washington, as well as other respected citizens, took the side of the law in this incident. Although no direct charges were made that the white officer was guilty of a so-called civil rights violation, when he shot the Negro, that is what these irresponsible charges amounted to.

Why did not the Attorney General launch a full-scale investigation of this incident? The answer appears to be that the incident occurred in the District of Columbia where no political mileage can be gotten from such an investigation. Had the same incident occurred in Mississippi or Alabama or any other southern State, General Kennedy would have immediately sent a small army of FBI agents and other of his representatives to investigate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Whole, there is no one here who appreciates the sincerity of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] more than I do. But I cannot agree with him in the slightest with reference to the Meredith case on what he is trying to do in this appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment were adopted the gentleman would deny the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. marshals, the U.S. attorneys, the Civil Rights Division, the Civil Division and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice necessary funds for their regular activities for the reason that the gentleman's amendment would reduce the amount at line 6, page 20, from $1.11 million to $581,000, which is the full amount of the pay increase money and which this Committee recommended should be reduced by 5 percent, or $30,000. Accordingly, he would allow the full amount of the pay increase money, but he would cut out every nickel for the everyday necessary activities of the various bureaus and divisions that I have just recounted.

Mr. Chairman, as of December 31, 1962, $445,100 had already been spent in connection with the Mississippi incident, and it was estimated that an additional $113,900 would be obligated as a result of it through June 30, 1963. This money, the $1.11 million carried in the pending bill would reimburse the various activities of the Department of Justice and take care of their pay increases. After all, the Attorney General had no alternative but to do what he did in connection with the Oxford, Miss., incident.

The usual day-to-day activities of the Bureau of Prisons, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. attorneys' offices, the U.S. marshals, et cetera, have to be carried out. As far as the Mississippi incident is concerned, the execution of Federal court orders is primarily the responsibility of the U.S. marshals service. At the beginning of the 1962 school term the fifth circuit court of appeals at New Orleans ordered the admission of the applicant—Meredith had requested admission to the uni-University, Miss. Previously Mr. Meredith had requested admission to the University but school officials would not permit his enrollment.

In order to enforce the court order and protect the integrity of the court the Attorney General determined that a substantial force of U.S. marshals would be required. Actually 130 deputies or chief deputies were detailed from offices throughout the country and participated in the program. These men were also supported by 316 specially deputized enforcement officers from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and 98 custodial officers from 4 penal institutions. These enforcement officers were required to put in many man-hours of overtime work beginning on September 15, 1962, and ending October 8, 1962.

Obligations through December 31, 1962, amounted to $445,100 and it is estimated that $113,900 additional will be obligated through June 30, 1963. The funds already obligated cover mainly the cost of overtime, $194,807; travel, $135,439; communications, $24,329; reporting services and repairs to vehicles, $18,838; and $70,436 for supplies which consist for the most part of gasoline, tear gas, tear gas projectiles, and replacement cost of depleted stock.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge that it would be foolhardy to adopt the pending amendment. It would destroy the day-to-day necessary services of the Department of Justice. I ask that this amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The amendment was rejected.

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the House limited debate on the Whitten amendment, I was precluded from getting time to speak in support of it. I certainly associate myself with the views expressed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] on this amendment.

The deportment of Federal marshals during the Oxford incident was shameful. The truth about what happened at Oxford, including the fact that the marshals themselves precipitated the riot by firing tear gas shells into a group of unarmed students, has been censored out of most of the Nation's press.

I have no desire here to reargue the Oxford case, except to say in my opinion, the action taken by the Federal Government at Oxford presents itself as the most shameful misuse of Executive power ever experienced by the people of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", including an additional amount of not to exceed $25,000 for compensation and expenses to witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants, $600,000.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I cannot remain silent in the face of the statements which have been made in connection with the last amendment. It seems to me that we should at this point commend the Attorney General and the President of the United States for the action which was taken in Oxford, Miss. Any State which seeks to deny to any citizen of these United States his equal rights should have the full power of the Department of Justice brought to bear upon it. For instance, I feel very strongly that the Department of Justice should have intervened with U.S. marshals to protect citizens seeking to register and those active in the registration drive in Greenwood, Miss. I urged that course of action.

For too long a time we have seen, under the color of States rights, the denial of equal opportunity, and the denial of full protection of the laws. We should encourage the Attorney General to use his office, use his powers and use the statutes which are on the books to see to it that American citizens are permitted to register and are permitted to attend any State college or university or any elementary school without discrimination because of race, creed or color.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN of New York. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I am in complete disagreement with what he has just said.

Mr. RYAN of New York. I would expect the gentleman to say that.

Mr. WAGGONNER. By contrast the Department of Justice should not be commended but condemned for having done what they did, because they have exhibited that there is no such thing as equality on the face of this earth and the world knows this is not their real concern. Equality does not exist anywhere for anybody at any time and never has.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yielded for a question, not for a speech. But I might point out that I could not disagree more with the gentleman. The foundation principles of this Nation are under attack. The Congress must face this issue and enact meaningful civil rights legislation. The Department of Justice must be constantly vigilant to protect the rights of our citizens and to see to it that equal opportunity is provided to every American.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] if he is fully acquainted with the circumstances in Mississippi; has he been to Mississippi to investigate and does he know firsthand, or is he just peddling hearsay?

Mr. RYAN of New York. I think all of us have read the accounts concerning the situation in Mississippi.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Does the gentleman believe everything he reads in the newspapers? Outside agitation is at the root of all this trouble and is complicating the solution.

Mr. RYAN of New York. I think all of us are familiar with the statements of the President of the United States—his television address to the Nation last fall and the statements he has made in his press conferences. I have discussed the situation with the Attorney General and the Chief U.S. Marshal James McShane, who so ably supervised the marshals at Oxford, Miss. I have also had a firsthand report from one of the students who was enrolled at the University of Mississippi at the time. The facts are well established. I firmly believe it would be a good idea for a congressional committee to go to Mississippi and investigate the situation and report back.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Will the gentleman answer my question? Has he been there?

Mr. RYAN of New York. No, I have not been there.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I did not intend to get into this because I recognize the futility of it, but the gentleman from New York said he fully expected the gentleman from Louisiana to take the position he took. I am sure no one would be surprised at the position the gentleman from New York took. I might add, if the gentleman from Louisiana is interested, that while the gentleman from New York did not actually visit Mississippi, according to his statement he did come pretty close down there, to Georgia, and have his picture made with some these agitators down there from New York who are stirring up all this trouble.

The Clerk read as follows:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Extension of the Capitol

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol," $300,000.

Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building

The appropriation "Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building" shall hereafter be available also for necessary furniture and furnishings for such project.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question of the chairman of the subcommittee. What extensions to the Capitol are premeditated in this?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentlewoman from Ohio that there are none contemplated in this expenditure here.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. What is the money for then? There certainly is $300,000.

Mr. THOMAS. This is for lighting. You have about a $1 million authorization, and this is for lighting fixtures and so forth.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. In most instances the lighting is twice too strong. In many of the new rooms it is almost intolerable. Some of the other works of the Architect in the extensions of the Capitol are utterly shocking. To think what they have done to our nice little dining room, which was comfortable, and which did not have this terrible vibration it has now. All the comfort and the pleasant atmosphere is gone. It looks like nothing but a service dining room in a penitentiary. Blank walls, no sound conditioning, glaring light, crowded seating has transformed a room Members enjoyed to a place where they would rather not go. So far I have not been able to discover who conceived the change and who ordered it although the Speaker, poor man, takes the responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies," $315,000, of which $250,000 shall be available for expenses of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States, as authorized by the act of October 18, 1962 (Public Law 87–841), and $65,000 shall be available for the U.S. contribution to the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language in the bill on page 23, lines 8 through 15, under the heading "International Conferences and Contingencies" on the ground that it is not authorized by law. The authorizations for appropriations for international conferences and contingencies under section 5 of Public Law 84–885 conveys authority for a general appropriation and not author-

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-10-63

Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir:

Abraham Lincoln once said, 'you can't fool all the people all the time." Of course he had never heard of Karl Marx since old Karl came on the scene long after Abe's final curtain call at Ford Theater the night he and John Wilkes Boothe stopped the show.

If he was alive today however, it is quite possible that he would agree with Marx that you don't have to fool all the people all the time. In his rustic way he might also see through this government of, by and for high pressure minority groups and go along with Congressman John Bell Williams' statement that all this catering to every whim of these groups is plain and simple "hard wheeling p litics." He might even see that creeping socialism is eating away at this once great country of ours faster even than the malignancy of Communism is eating a pincer movement around us as it enslaves the world one country at a time.

I wonder what Lincoln would have thought of an award winning TV commentator's statement a few nights ago when he said that occassionally "we" have to dot a few "I's" and cross a few "T's" in our outmoded constitution that our (poor old ignorant) forefathers filed to dot and cross --- No Congressional action, no amendments, no anything --- just read the Constitution like an atheist reads the Bible, then pick it to pieces and interpret it to suit any liberal politician's political ambitions.

All true Americans have been of the opinion for over one hundred and fifty years that a Federal law must be made by the Congress, and that anything not expressly stated in the Constitution must be added to the Constitution by an amendment, passed on by the Congress, and ratified by the States.

If the Constitution is s out of date as so-called Liberals should have us believe, let's rewrite the "old thing" and start all over. BUT, in Heaven's name, let's let some true statemen rewrite it, not Brother Bobby, Martin Luther Kin Constance Mobley, Daisy Bates, Earl Warren, and the like.

Let's stop kidding ourselves that we are living in a Democracy. We do not hve a democratic government in Washington--We have a plain and simple Politburo. Take a look at what we lovingly refer to as "our democratic form" of government."

We are being hoodwinked at every turn of the road and information is being withheld even from Congress. We are being propagandized by our own newspaper report ers. radio and TV commentators. Our "majority rule" succembed a long time ago to "rule of and by the chosen few," and we are being taxed into bankruptcy faster than any nation in all of recorded history. We are being lied to at home (admittedly) and lied about all over the worl.d It is Nazism to be a patriot and anti-Christian to be against amalgamation of the races. It is prfectly legal for hundreds of "Commie" inspired students in San Fanciso to riot against the Committee on Un American Activities, but it is forbidden for "a" student at the University of Mississippi to even heckle an unqualified, unwanted, and illegal student, who by his mere presence has disrupted, not only a major university, but a peaceful city of some six thousand citizens. All this is labeled "Progress" and anyone who impedes this 'Porgress" to torn asunder like a "squ ter's" cabin on a railroad right-of-way. We are being "Politicked" xto death and are blindly being led down the road to a POLICE STATE that may very well require another civil war to eradicate.

We have, each of us, said "Let John do it' until with Bobby's help he has. If we let him do it another four years, don't let it surprie you some day when you and a friend are stopped on the street by a couple of "Bobby's Briggade." split up. and asked what you were talking about as you came down the street. If your tales don't "tally" you'll be declared "enemies of the State" and then where will you be? I'll tell you where you'll be--you'll be screaming your busted head off to get back to the collective farm that you used to own.

It can't happen here? When over thrity thousand troops are sent into a sovereign state after a promise by the President that no troops would be used, it has already happened. When a Negro woman attorney can dictate to a left-wing, power usurping Justice jdepartm when and how to punish the Governor of a Sovereign State, it has already happened. When the Justice Department files suit against city and county officials for maintaining law and order, it has already happened. When a former great Army General is thrown in the "booby hatch" by order of a government psychiatrist who diagnosed him as "unbalanced" because of what he read in a newspaper, IT HAS ALREADY HAPPENED.

If we want freedom of speech, Constitutional Government, States Rights, and freedom to choose our own associates, we had better stop worrying about what some Ubangi, Mau Mau, or Fuzzy Wuzzy thinks and buy up a bunch of nickel "four-cent" stamps and start writing Congressmen, Senators and every newspaper we can think of, and let them know that we know what a sad state of affairs we've been "governed" into.

By the way, what ever happened to John Casper after he exercized our famous "freedom of Speech?"

Respectfully,
Bill H. Meeks
Greenwood, Miss.

Dear Sir:

You said that the nation isn't hearing Greenwood's side of the story. Isn't that a principle of pro paganda? Isn't propaganda as much or more what is left untold, as it is of what is told?

Sincerely,
R. N.

COMEDIAN GREGORY LEADS GROUP

Atl. Daily World 4-4-63

New Registration March Broken Up By Delta Police

By DAVID MADDUX

GREENWOOD, Miss. — (UPI) — Police broke up a voter registration march led by Dick Gregory Wednesday and arrested all 20 of the Negro participants — but not the nationally known comedian.

Gregory immediately announced he was cancelling all of his night club engagements and would remain in this delta community to "fight this thing until the government sends in troops."

The Negro comedian told a voter rally Tuesday night "if Bobby Kennedy or any of his family came down here painted black, they wouldn't send troops but missiles."

"If it takes 10 years I'll be here in an effort to put down the police brutality," Gregory said following the arrest of 19 Wednesday.

The marchers were stopped just a few blocks from their voter registration headquarters by a cordon of police headed by City Commissioner B. A. Buff Hammond. Hammond ordered them to disperse.

He told the marchers they could go to the Leflore County Courthouse and take the voter registration tests but only individually or in small groups.

REFUSE TO BUDGE

The leaders—Gregory, Ida Holland and the Rev. Robert Kinloch, a Baptist pastor-refused to break up the group. While they were talking, a Negro in his early 20's spoke up from the rear rank and urged his companions to stand fast.

Police moved in on the young Negro, lifted him bodily, and placed him in a waiting school bus driven by an auxiliary patrolman.

The officers then surrounded the marchers and asked each individually whether they preferred to "go home, go to jail or go to register to vote alone."

Most of the marchers refused to move and were arrested and herded aboard the yellow school bus.

COMEDIAN ESCAPES ARREST

However, Hammond instructed the officers not to arrest Gregory.

The Negroes were charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to obey an officer.

There was more racial trouble in Birmingham, Ala. In that city 10 Negroes were arrested when they attempted sit-in demonstrations at downtown stores. This apparently was the start to a new drive, since integration leader Martin Luther King announced in Atlanta that he would go to Birmingham later Wednesday to help with the effort.

4/10/63

Greenwood Commonwealth

Two Negroes Apply

4-10-63

LEXINGTON, Miss. (AP) A small group of Negroes turned out to apply for vote registration Tuesday in this small Delta town. Only two took voter tests because the circuit clerk—who serves as vote registrar—was occupied with the April term of circuit court.

When 16 Negroes appeared at the courthouse in the morning, a deputy sheriff first told them to disperse, then directed them to gather under a shade tree and wait.

"Were not trying to prevent you from registering," the deputy said.

Lexington, a town of 2,800 population, is the seat of Holmes County, which adjoins Leflore County where an active drive to register Negroes is under way.

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GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISS., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 10, 1963

Police Fund Grows

Greenwood Commonwealth

Letters and contributions for the "Police Appreciation Fund" continued to pour in today, from inside and outside the city, and the group which started the fund expressed deep satisfaction..... ....

One contribution arrived from Columbus, O., today. The previous record for distance was Kokomo, Ind.

Meanwhile Mayor C. E. Sampson and the city commissioners, said that City Council had decided to include overtime pay in the regular checks of all officers who spent 13 days on around-the-clock alert and no-days-off duty.

Sampson said the council members had decided on overtime pay after the crisis stretched into so many days and "we could total it all up.'

But the police appreciation fund, said Frank Miller ,of Delta Jewellers, spokesman for the group which began the fund, should not clash with overtime pay which the city will grant for work performed.

Officials of the fund reported today that contributions at noon totalled $3,538.50.

Miller, when announcing the fund said the group hoped to raise at least $3,000 for $100 check for each man on the force, but 'If we go over so much the better."

Today he urged more contributions and cited a couple of hardships endured by at least two policemen during the recent crisis.

"One man came back on duty too soon after a bout with the flu,' Miller said, "and had to be put in the hospital because of it. Another policeman didn't have time to go home and eat, so he missed out on his diet and had to be hospitalized for awhile, to."

Chief Curtis Lary's force has gone back to regular duty since the crisis abated with an agreement between local and federal authorities in federal court.

Miller added that a permanent record of the contributions are being kept, and the money is being deposited in a separate bank account for distribution to the police officers when the fund is declared complete.

All letters received with contributions have been high in praise of the way city officials, police officers and auxiliary police handled their duties during the 13 days when racial troubles conceivably could have racked the city.

"While I don't see how you controlled yourselves," said a donor from Jackson. "I'm glad you did. You did right.'

With a check from Tchula came this note: 'I was in Greenwood every week during the entire disgusting episode. I was unafraid and did my weekly shopping in the usual way . . . I'll always remember and respect you as the greatest law enforcement group I have ever seen or heard of."

From Paragould, Ark: "Dick Gregory was terribly disappointed when he couldn't get arrested... The look of John Chancellor's face when they couldn't dig up anything to raise hell about was good enough for me."

"The police department in Greenwood is a credit not only to Greenwood. but to the Delta and state as well," wrote a donor from Greenville.

From Lexington: '...small contribution for police. . .whose dignity and forbearance in their recent trials have been an example to the forces of law and order everywhere.'

"Enclose check ... I know you have all had a hard time, and I want to help. . .I have two sisters there,' said a note from Memphis.

There were other letters and personal word from people who have brought cash by city hall for the fund.

The box number for contributions is 848, Greenwood.

Greenwood, Miss.
4-11-63

On The Other Foot

The shoe may be pinching the other foot awhile after all.

That statement the city council got up about alleged incidents in Greenwood charged by Negro voter registration workers has borne a little fruit. At the time the Commonwealth reproduced it we said it was probably the best assessment of the situation as it could be ascertained until all the facts are in.

Using the statement as a wedge, the Washington Bureau of the Commercial Appeal has elicited a fat "no comment" then a "the investigation is continuing" statement from the Justice Department.

Apparently the Commercial Appeal's capitol bureau picked up the city council's challenge to national news media to ferret out Justice Department reports which council said would prove that racial "incidents" here were put up jobs.

We congratulate the big newspaper to the North and hope the reporter in Washington will visit Justice again when the investigation is complete and demand the results. They should be interesting.

In the same report from Washington contained in Tuesday's edition of the CA were some quotes from a Washington Star editorial.

The editorial was favorable to Greenwood and hinted that since the Justice Department pulled out of Greenwood pretty fast when it became apparent Negroes were not being denied the right to apply for registration to vote, maybe they shouldn't have been here in the first place.

We welcome these words of sanity from the Washington Star, too.

But we would add, looking back, that it turned out to be to Greenwood's advantage, probably, that trained Washington observers were on the scene. (T. W.)

'NOTHING OUT THERE IS HOTTER THAN WHAT'S BURNING IN OUR HEARTS'

EXCLUSIVE: Inside Greenwood

(STORY IN COLUMN 1)

The Afro-American

71st Year, No. 38 | Contents of Newspaper Copyrighted 1963 by AFRO-AMERICAN Co. | BALTIMORE, MD., APRIL 13, 1963 | NATIONAL EDITION | 28 PAGES | ★★★★ | 15 CENTS

Yanks, Dodgers—Predicts Sam Lacy

(STORY IN COLUMN 8)

POWELL'S NOT TALKING

EXCLUSIVE:

'We're in for long hard fight,' say vote crusaders

By MOSES J. NEWSON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

Page of Pictures on Page 12

GREENWOOD, Miss. — A nervous quiet fell over jammed First Christian Church. For the moment, the speeches, the cheers and the applause were suspended.

The clanging sound of a fire truck speeding toward, then past the church, proved an omnious reminder that the white citizens of Leflore County — like the colored ones at the rally — were not yet sleeping this sultry night.

But young Dave Dennis, Student Non - Violent Coordinating Committee field secretary from Baton Rouge, La., a veteran campaigner who has faced intimidation before, was on his toes.

'Gracious gesture'

THE ASTRONAUT'S FAMILY — Air Force Capt. Edward J. Dwight, first colored flier to be selected wards Air Force Base, Calif. The happy family are, wife, Sue; son, Eddie, 6 and daughter, Tina,

Verdict of $211,500 stuns city

By ALVIN E. WHITE

NEW YORK — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Harlem dandy, who only two weeks ago stirred up such a ruckous with his blast at the NAACP, was not talking Thursday.

Whether or not he had been stunned into silence by the verdict of an all-white State Supreme Court jury awarding $211,000 to a Harlem grandmother he called "a bag woman" was not clear.

Only his lawyer, Charles T. McKinney, was saying anything. "We are confident our appeal will be successful," he said.

Powell has 30 days in

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But young Dave Dennis, Student Non - Violent Coordinating Committee field secretary from Baton Rouge, La., a veteran campaigner who has faced intimidation before, was on his toes.

"We're hot tonight. But nothing burning out there is hotter than what's burning in our hearts," he shouted. That brought the throng back to the handclapping stage.

But this was just a skirmish in what James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality excutive director probably pegged correctly when he warned his listeners, "you're in for a long hard fight. Don't think this is going to be easy."

OUTSIDERS WHO only know what they read about Greenwood and Leflore County would be wise to follow the lead of a song sung at the mass meetings to impress upon the people the important goal of the drive.

It goes like this:

"Ain't no harm to keep your mind staying on freedom; walking and talking with my mind staying on freedom. Going to register with my mind staying on freedom, hallelujah, hallelujah."

This is important for two big reasons:

1. — The city officials of Greenwood have on a campaign among reporters on the scene and with other persons, to create as good an image as possible.

2.—Effectivenesses of the vote drive and the real extent of cooperation officials give aspirant voters will show up ONLY in the number of colored citizens qualifying to cast ballots.

• • •

MAYOR CHARLES E. SAMPSON and other local officials have been handing out their own releases to the press. They set up a lounge for reporters. They even put

(Continued on page 2)

'Gracious gesture' is a joke

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Local whites laughed covertly here late last week as they "graciously" agreed to furnish a city bus so colored citizens going to the courthouse to register as voters would not be attacked or harassed.

They laughed because they know the stringent regulations for registration would be enforced to the hilt. Over 95 per cent of Leflore County's 10,274 white eligibles are registered. Only 1.9 per cent of the county's 13,567 colored eligibles have succeeded in getting by the vigilant registrars.

One of the regulations provides that names of registrants, before approval, must be published for two consecutive weeks in a county newspaper.

"It applies equally to all, white and black alike," said a county supervisor with a grin.

Publication of the names enables local whites to identify the colored persons who are seeking their rights and to take vengeance ranging from an economic squeeze to murderous terrorism.

Other registration provisions are that registrants must interpret the Mississippi Constitution and be of good moral character. Publication of the names in the paper permits a situation where whites can challenge

(Continued on page 2)

THE ASTRONAUT'S FAMILY — Air Force Capt. Edward J. Dwight, first colored flier to be selected for possible participation in future manned space flights, poses with his family at their home at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. The happy family are, wife, Sue; son, Eddie, 6 and daughter, Tina, 7.

Newsmakers

HOMER L. PERKINS, prominent Albany N.Y., realtor, became the first of his race to be appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors for the County of Albany. He is the father of two sons, **Franchot** and **James.**

• • •

SHERMAN W. SMITH last week was officially sworn in as a Los Angeles Muncipal Court judge. The Fort Worth, Texas, native is an honor graduate of West Virginia State College and Howard University.

• • •

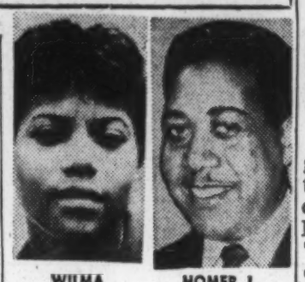
J. RAYMOND JONES, who because of his political prowess has been nicknamed "The Fox," is making a bid for the New York City Council seat vacated two months ago when **Herbert B. Evans** was appointed a member of the City housing and Redevelopment Board. Other council members will choose the new member, pending an election in November.

• • •

C. H. HILDEBRAND Jr., Atlanta's fire chief, Monday announced the hiring of that city's first colored firemen—16 in number — to man a newly constructed fire station on the West Side. They are to serve under white officers.

• • •

MRS. EDNA E. BROWN Tuesday became the first woman of her race to be elected a member of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen, which pays $5,000 a year. She



WILMA RUDOLPH — HOMER L. PERKINS

said she will resigned her $4400 a year job as clerk - typist in the Juvenile Court Her husband, **Joseph,** is a machinist. The couple has two teen-age daughters.

• • •

MISS F. GERTRUDE PAGE, 94, a former seamstress of Brockport, N. Y., left her $120,000 estate equally divided between Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., and Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Her father, **William L. Page,** first colored graduate of the University of Rochester, founded the first coal company in Brockport.

• • •

WILMA RUDOLPH, internationally famous track star, will attend the African Friendship Games in Senegal this month under the sponsorship of the Department of State. She will not participate, but will meet African athletes and discuss American training techniques.

• • •

GOV. ENDICOTT PEABODY on April 1 signed into law a bill outlawing discrimination in the sale or rental of housing in Massachusetts. The law covers all but two-family houses in which the

(Continued on page 2)

Million $$ fraud bared in Harlem

NEW YORK — Federal grand jury indictments returned against prominent local persons have shaken Harlem's social foundations. Twelve defendants are charged with defrauding the Federal Government of one million five hundred thousand dollars!

Climaxing a six months investigation, the indictment named John A. Ross Jr., now living in nearby New Rochelle, as one of the leaders in the plot.

Mr. Ross, formerly an Assistant Attorney General is presently a Deputy Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, salary, $16,900 per annum and the first colored man to hold the office.

Mr. Ross, prominent in Republican political circles, has been an unsuccessful candidate for state senator and for a judgeship in municipal elections. Previously, he had resided at 131 West 110th Street, in Manhattan.

• • •

ALSO INDICTED on the same charges were Mrs. Ethel Ivy Neely of 2225 Fifth Avenue, formerly a supervisory tax examiner in the Internal Revenue Service at 484 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Laurel M. Bayley, 2200 Madison Avenue, formerly a federal tax employee; Grover Cooper of Englewood, N.J., formerly an Internal Revenue Service employee;

Also Percy Branker, owner of a cocktail lounge on St. Nicholas Place; Irving Tendrich, owner of the Brown Bomber Restaurant at 710 St. Nicholas Avenue; Herman Mc Tootle, Rockville Center, L.I., Frank McClary, 458 West 151st St., Mrs. Catherine Wood of Englewood, N.J. a formerly an Internal Revenue Service employee.

According to the indictment announced by U.S. Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau Mr. Ross is charged with submitting tax returns to Mrs. Neely, then employed in the Internal Revenue Service, which method precluded their being audited.

The returns related to years much earlier than the date of their filing, a situation which ordinarily brings about an audit of those returns.

• • •

IN ONE INSTANCE, the indictment charges, Mr. Ross handled the returns of Judge Kenneth Phipps and his wife for the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Mr. Phipps, a judge in the Criminal Court, is not named in the indictment. However, prior to the time he moved to New Rochelle, Mr. Ross lived in the same house as Judge Phipps.

When questioned on the matter, Judge Phipps told newsmen that Mr. Ross was an old friend of many years and had been his accountant during all that time. He de-

(Continued on page 11)

$211,500 stuns city

By ALVIN E. WHITE

NEW YORK — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Harlem dandy, who only two weeks ago stirred up such a ruckous with his blast at the NAACP, was not talking Thursday.

Whether or not he had been stunned into silence by the verdict of an all-white State Supreme Court jury awarding $211,000 to a Harlem grandmother he called "a bag woman" was not clear.

Only his lawyer, Charles T. McKinney, was saying anything. "We are confident our appeal will be successful," he said.

Powell has 30 days in which to file notice of an appeal.

• • •

BUT MRS. ESTHER JAMES, 66 - year old widow, was not so silent.

"I had the last laugh on Adam," she gleefully informed newsmen. "This is the happiest day of my life. I have my reputation, and that is much more important than the money."

The jury of seven men and five women was unanimous in agreeing that Congressman Powell was guilty of libel in "maliciously" calling Mrs. James the police graft payoff woman for numbers racketeers.

• • •

WINDING UP a four day hearing, the jury debated approximately five hours before arriving at its decision.

Although Congressman Powell had been summoned and his lawyers said he would appear before the jury to answer the charges, Mr. Powell ignored the case and stayed away. Mrs. James was suing for $1,000,000.

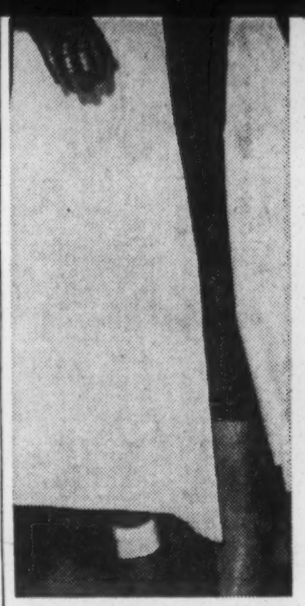
The suit grew out of a statement Mr. Powell made on a TV program in 1960 when he was in the midst of a bitter battle with numbers people — which fell apart at the seams with the numbers people still operating right under the shadow of Pastor Powell's big church.

According to Justice Aurelio, before whom the case was heard, the TV Station Channel 13, settled its case out of court, paying Mrs. James $1,500.

• • •

DURING THE trial, the defense put several witnesses

(Continued on page 11)



MRS. ESTHER T. JAMES
"I had the last laugh"

Dodgers, Yanks-Lacy

By SAM LACY
AFRO SPORTS EDITOR

WASHINGTON — The New York Yankees in the American League. The Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League.

That is the substance that makes up the limb on which the AFRO will venture its April climb this year.

Although I am picking the Yankees and Dodgers to win their respective pennants in the big league baseball season that opened on Monday, I figure to gain in popularity in Baltimore and St. Louis as this prognosticating bit proceeds.

For it will dawn on Oriole and Cardinal fans that I honestly think their teams, with a few breaks, might well make it an all-bird World Series come October.

COLD LACY logic, however, leads me to anticipate an American League finish of Yankees first, Orioles second, Minnesota Twins third, and Detroit Tigers fourth.

It also commands me to select the Dodgers to top the National League, followed by the Cincinnati Reds, San Francisco Giants and St. Louis Cardinals, second, third and fourth in that order.

Inasmuch as these are the

(Continued on Page 9)

Ray Charles, Al Hibbler to aid fight against B'ham jimcrow

(SPECIAL TO THE AFRO)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Two internationally - famous blind singers, Ray Charles and Al Hibbler, are expected here this week to assist in the protest campaign which was renewed here last week.

Also expected to return this week for the campaign are Dr. Martin Luther King and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy. They will join the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth in the sitdowns being staged at downtown lunch counters. Dr. King has vowed to go to jail if arrested in the protest.

• • •

THE NEW protest wave shows several novel turns. For one thing, there are more employed adults engaging in the sitdowns than there are local (Miles) college students.

For another, store managers are not "cooperating" in getting the protesters arrested. Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor complained that they were not reporting sit-ins to the police so the protestors could be arrested.

For still another, Bull Connor, perennial foe of civil rights, does not know where he stands. He blusters that he will arrest protesting colored citizens but his status is very shaky.

In last Tuesday's election, former Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell Connor soundly (29,630 to 21,648) trounced Connor in the mayoralty

(Continued on page 11)

Took 17 stitches

DUBLIN, Ga. — Doctors testified it took 17 stitches to close the holes in Johnny Lee Mitchell's head after he was beaten to the floor of the city jail and kicked in the face.

The police beating has set off a full scale investigation of police brutality by Joe Jamieson, Savannah FBI agent. Ten other prisoners are involved, it was reported.

Probe of job discrimination at Chemstrand plant begun

WASHINGTON

The Atomic Energy Commission has set an investigation of job discrimination charges made last week against a Florida firm with which it contracts. A nine-year employe of the firm, Chemstrand Corporation, lodged the complaint exposed in the AFRO last week.

Hobart Taylor Jr., executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunity, said Friday he had been told an AEC representative would undertake a compliance review of the Pensacola corporation's race policy this week.

The employe at Chemstrand, a subsidiary of the Monsanto Chemical Co. of St. Louis, Mo., accused the plant of practicing wholesale discrimination in hiring, promotion, pay, and use of eating, rest, and recreation facilities.

• • •

THE MONSANTO CO. pro-

(Continued on page 11)

Gene 'Bossa Nova' Ammons gets life term on dope rap

CHICAGO (ANP) — To use the terminology of the hepsters of show business, ace tenor saxophonist Gene 'Bossa Nova' Ammons will be "long gone" from jazz scene.

Ammons was sentenced to life in prison following his conviction on a charge of selling narcotics at a bench trial in Criminal Court here last week. The sentence, handed down by Judge George Fiedler, was automatic under the new narcotics code.

It provides that an offender convicted a second time, whether for sale or possession, draws a life sentence.

• • •

THREE YEARS AGO, Ammons was released from a two-year sentence for possession of narcotics. Friends and close associates believed then that Gene had succeeded in "kicking" the dope habit.

At the time of his arrest on the current charge, his wife, Mrs. Lavenia Ammons, said "Gene had just about finished kicking the habit, and he had nothing but a tranquilizer when they picked him up."

Ammons was trapped by so-called friends who lulled him into selling them heroin on Dec. 15 and 18 of 1961. According to the prosecution, the men called Ammons and told him that they had just arrived in Chicago from Kansas City and needed a "fix."

• • •

AMMONS REPORTEDLY told them to meet him at a southside tavern he was running at the time. When Ammons tried to conclude the

(Continued on page 2)

Dr. King named

NEW YORK (NNPA. — Dr. John B. King, formerly associate superintendent in charge of the elementary school division, has been given the full - time job of Deputy Superintendent of New York schools in charge of all instruction.

WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFRO PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEND

Newsmakers

(Continued from page 1)

owner occupies one apartment.

• • •

LIONEL HAMPTON and his band left this week for Japan to begin a tour of the Far East. He's scheduled to open at the Metropole in May.

• • •

GILBERT M. CANTOR, attorney for the **Rev. Virgil Wood** and **O. C. Thaxton**, a merchant, pleaded with the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to order an immediate end to segregation in the Lynchburg (Va.) armory and public nursing home. **U. S. District Judge Thomas J. Michie** last Oct. 10 **had refused** to issue such an order.

• • •

CARL J. RISKOWSKI, city corporate counsel, describes the anti - discrimination housing ordinance passed by the Schenectady (N. Y.) City Council Monday night as the strongest in the nation. It excludes, however, houses designed for three families or less and occupied in part by the owner.

• • •

JACQUELYNE FAYE EVANS of Little Rock, one of 70 of her race attending integrated classes here, last week was inducted into the honor society at Hall High School. The junior has an A-plus average.

• • •

BISHOP WILLIAM L. ADRAIN of Nashville, Tenn., on the recommendation of pastors, last week announced a four-year plan to desegregate Catholic elementary schools in Memphis and Shelby County, effective in September.

JAMES DAVIS, on the Morganton (N.C.) Police Force for five years, has resigned to become a deputy sheriff under **Burke County Sheriff David Oaks.** Davis, 33, begins his new duties in mid-April.

• • •

CAPT. JAMES E. GREGORY, an Army officer studying cancer cytology at the state laboratory of hygiene at the University of Wisconsin, has filed suit in Dane County Circuit Court against three Madison trailer parks he said denied him and his family trailer space because of their race. No specific damages were asked.

• • •

FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS, 45, former Western Regional NAACP director and assistant attorney general of California, has resigned as assistant director of the Peace Corps to take a $20,000 job as deputy director of the New York Democratic State Committee.

• • •

DONALD FRANKS, 17, of Garner, N. C., drowned in Neuse River near Raleigh last Sunday trying to rescue **Ann Prince**, 12, who was with the Franks family on a fishing party. **Carl Pierce**, 31, fishing nearby heard screams and jumped in the river and rescued the girl.

MAYOR FOR A DAY CROSS BURNING

SAN FRANCISCO — —(NNPA) — Noah W. Griffin Jr., student president of Washington High School, was youth mayor in the "Youth in Government Day" sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was chosen on the basis of his speech, "De Facto Segregation in the San Francisco Schools," given before Jaycee executives.

DIM FUTURE

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The future of the migratory farm worker in the United States is far from promising, the Agriculture Department reported. A continued decline in the numbers of persons involved in agricultural production was predicted in the wake of technological advances.

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BADGES FOR USHERS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Lowest Prices Available

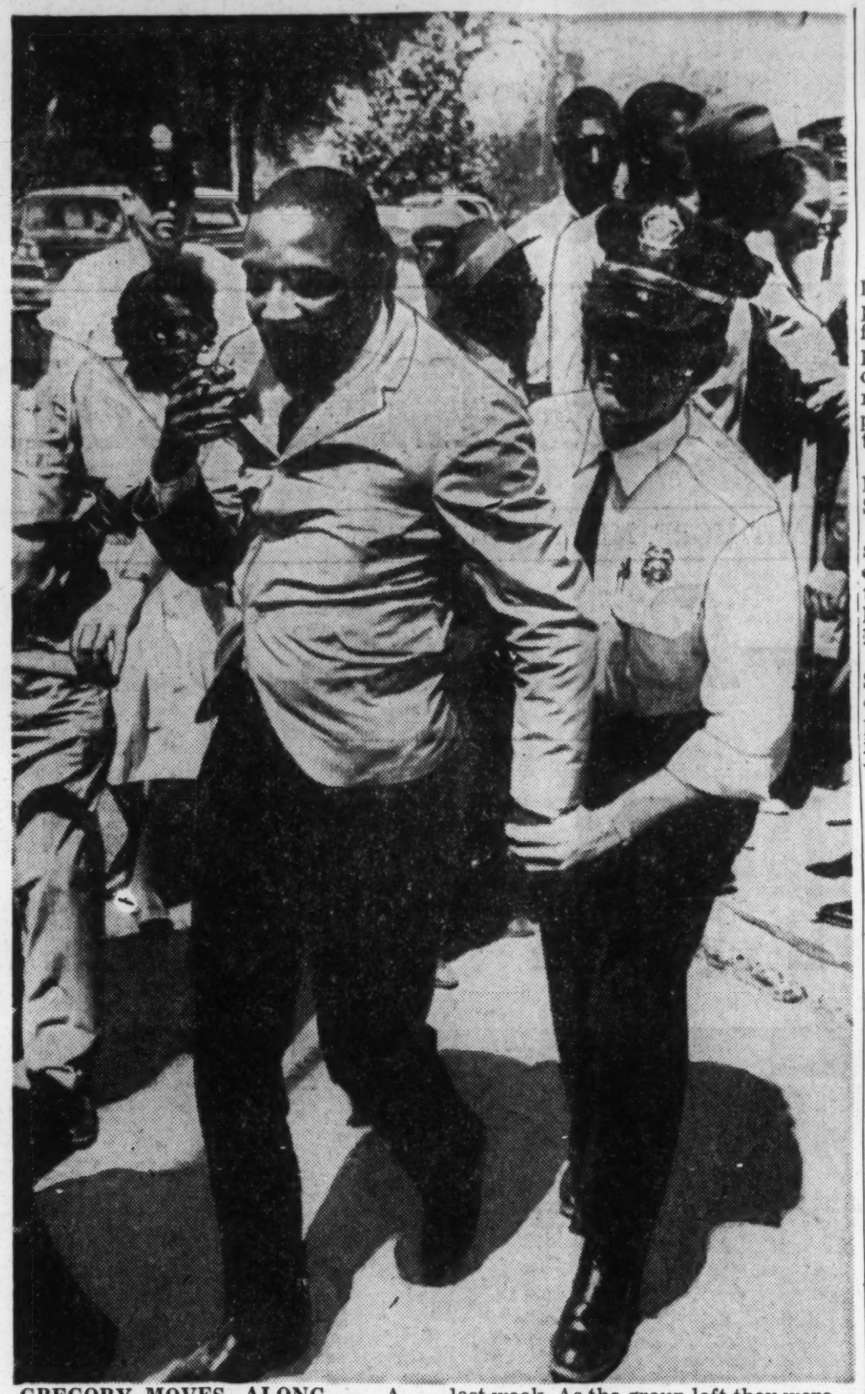
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG #7

SPRINGER FASHION UNIFORMS

701 H St., N.E. Washington 2, D.C. — 77 Alabama St., S.W. Atlanta 3, Georgia

WHEN YOUR SKIN

Relieve the Itching Misery of "Upset Skin" Attacks



GREGORY MOVES ALONG — A Greenwood police officer collared comedian Dick Gregory in Greenwood, Miss., as he left the County Court House after a group registered there, last week. As the group left they were told not to leave in large groups. Gregory, was helped across the street by a police officer when he was told he was moving too slow.

—Gesture is joke

(Continued from page 1)

the character of colored registrants.

• • •

THE CITY'S agreement to furnish the bus, however, was another in a strange series of concessions. Notable among these was the a minute!" called Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond.

The commissioner and Police Chief Curtis Lary went to extremes to avoid letting Gregory's needling get under their skin. They felt that the arrest of such a nationally prominent person might bring even greater officials. The city and county officials have until May 20 to answer the suit.

No one expects the Missisippi judge to hear the case before October.

The eight marchers freed were sentenced to four months and fined $200. They were arrested during a march in protest of the failure of police to take seriously the attempt to kill three vote-drive workers of the Student Nonviolent Coordin-

Housing Bill Up For N. Y. Passage

ALBANY, N.Y — Legislative passage appeared certain at mid - week for a Rockefeller - backed proposal to outlaw racial discrimination because of race, religion, or nationality in private housing accommodation.

The bill, which cleared its last roadblock in the N. Y. Senate Friday, already has the approval of the State Assembly. The Metcalf - Baker bill became a virtual certainty when Walter J. Mahoney, Republican, said that he would call it for a vote.

The bill, to go into effect Sept. 1. would prohibit discrimination in the sale of privately owned housing and in rentals, except for a room in a one-family house or apartment or in an owner-occupied two - family house.

• • •

THE PRESENT law, enacted in 1961, exempts sales involving individual one-family and two - family homes and rentals in one - family, two family, and three-family homes when the owner occupies part of the building.

It covers the original sale of one - family homes when the building is part of a development of ten or more homes.

The existing law, as well as the proposed new law, was introduced in the legislature, at the request of the Governor. He expressed "great pleasure" that the new measure will apparently pass its last major stumbling block.

THE ROCKEFELLER bill will affect about 95 per cent of all private housing in the state, according to the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

The committee is the coordinating group for 40 civil rights, civic, religious and labor organizations interested in legislation against discrimination in housing.

The committee estimated that the existing law affects 40 per cent of the state's private housing market and 1 per cent of private housing outside New York City. New York has had a housing bias ban for six years.

—We're in for fight

(Continued from page 1)

out a list giving home and office telephone numbers to reporters.

In addition, they offer to answer questions when called. Many reporters don't question them further when they boast about the "good racial relations here."

When the AFRO did, the mayor said the good race relations didn't include colored persons holding city jobs above the labor and broom-level category — then he ended the conversation.

Look for Greenwood and Leflore officials to make any statement or take any not-too-severe action which will make them appear to be, as they put it, "bending over backwards" to be fair.

But the key thing to look for is the number of colore d persons who are approved as registered voters. Enough of them are going down to the courthouse for the number to be impressive.

However, only a few of group gets to put in an application. Their names appear in the local paper. Then it's three weeks or more before the person finds out whether or not he passed the test.

So it really will be near the end of April before figures will show how far the officials are bending over backwards.

was postponed.

This is his explanation: "It's not a case of discrimination on the part of the county. It is the ignorance on the part of the applicants. . . ."

A few years ago in New Orleans one of the registrars was explaining before the Civil Rights Commission how colored applicants often failed the test she administered.

When she was asked to do the test herself, she flunked it right there in the federal courtroom.

• • •

A TIP off how much progress the campaign in Leflore might be making could be included in this tsatement by Atty. Lott:

"I would eliminate that only 10 colored persons out of 336 taking the tests during March, 1963, passed the tests."

Dick Gregory, to the colored citizens of this country, and many whites, is the hottest entertainer in the world today. And the most beloved.

• • •

A FEW DAYS in Greenwood and you are impressed with the young people city officials refer to as "outside agitators come to destroy an All-American city."

They operate on a shoe string in the face of all kinds of threats, intimidations and them in their personal accounts.

• • •

FIRST, THE reaction was to send in food and clothing to help victims of economic reprisals.

Now it begins to go further.

James Farmer put it this way:

"If Northern businesses come to Mississippi and you can't get jobs, we will boycott them up there.

"Loans are given in the north to feed the dogs turned loose on you down here and to build your segregated schools. We are going to fight against these things more and more. We will fight back with the mighty dollar."

Colored persons in the target areas now are being told about the profit margins of big companies. "They need you just as much as you need them," they are told.

• • •

NOW THAT the Federal Government has agreed to a compromise that freed eight movement leaders but set back the hearing date on a restraining injunction until possibly October, what will happen is anybody's guess.

Most likely the city and county officials are believing their own statements that in a short while the "the circus will close its tents and move on."

On the other hand, the combined civil rights group has said the campaign will continue until every person who wants to register does so.

the recommendation of pastors, last week announced a four-year plan to desegregate Catholic elementary schools in Memphis and Shelby County, effective in September.

UNIFORMS

Usher Board, Deaconess, Mother of Church, Nurses, Missionary, Prayer Band

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WHEN YOUR SKIN CRIES HELP

You don't have to live with the awful torment of agonizing itching. Get fast, blessed relief from the ugly, itching misery of pimples, rashes, eczema, and tetter. As the internationally-famous medication of "Skin Success" Ointment eases and tranquilizes itching, many forms of upset skin can heal faster. **Palmer's "Skin Success" Ointment.** Only 35c. Large economy size containing four times as much, only 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

LOVELIER COMPLEXION

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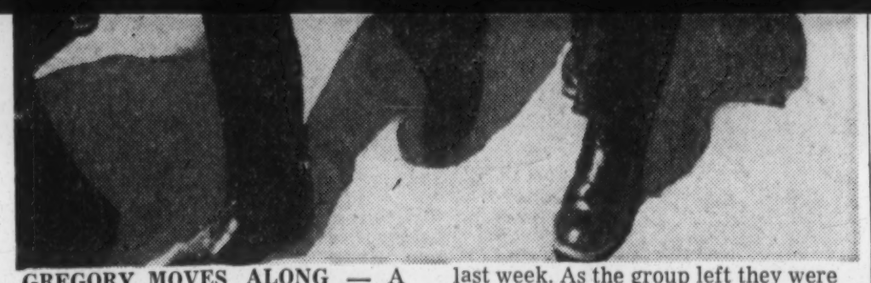

GREGORY MOVES ALONG — A Greenwood police officer collared comedian Dick Gregory in Greenwood, Miss., as he left the County Court House after a group registered there, last week. As the group left they were told not to leave in large groups. Gregory, was helped across the street by a police officer when he was told he was moving too slow.

—Gesture is joke

(Continued from page 1)

the character of colored registrants.

• • •

THE CITY'S agreement to furnish the bus, however, was another in a strange series of concessions. Notable among these was the refusal to arrest comedian Dick Gregory, although he taunted police officers as they arrested protest marchers all around him.

At one point, an officer (really a civilian wearing the yellow armband of a hastily-assembled volunteer police force) started to arrest.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute!" called Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond.

The commissioner and Police Chief Curtis Lary went to extremes to avoid letting Gregory's needling get under their skin. They felt that the arrest of such a nationally prominent person might bring even greater unity to local colored citizens.

• • •

JUDGE ORMAN L. KIMBROUGH' in a police court hearing, found 12 of the vote marchers guilty of disorderly conduct. He levied $100 fines and 30-day jail sentences against each.

Their arrests came as they walked with Gregory and SNCC registration workers toward the courthouse. A fire department vehicle and several private cars immediately jammed the street. There was no fire.

Police ordered the marchers to break up into smaller groups and arrested them for "obstructing traffic" when they refused.

Four other persons arrested were dismissed for lack of evidence. Appeal bond for those convicted was set at $500.

• • •

IN AN AGREEMENT with the U.S. Department of Justice, the city officials released eight marchers arrested the previous week. The Justice Department agreed in return to drop a request for an immediate order banning interference with colored persons seeking to vote.

U.S. District Judge Claude Clayton has not yet scheduled a hearing for the goverment request for a permanent injunction against city officials. The city and county officials have until May 20 to answer the suit.

No one expects the Missisippi judge to hear the case before October.

The eight marchers freed were sentenced to four months and fined $200. They were arrested during a march in protest of the failure of police to take seriously the attempt to kill three vote-drive workers of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The SNCC has combined with the NAACP, CORE and the Southern Educational Conference to form the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) which is pressing the drive in Leflore County.

• • •

IN WASHINGTON, President Kennedy told his news conference last week that denial of voting rights in Mississippi was "evident" and he hoped the court would decide the matter that way.

Asked by one reporter if the Justice Department "can do more in terms of speed and effectiveness," the President replied:

"Well, we've had a suit there since last August against the registrar on the ground of discrimination in voting. We have now a suit which we launched the other day against the denial of the rights of voters themselves, and that's due a hearing shortly..."

• • •

IN A TELEGRAM to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King wrote last week:

"I have asserted before that a reign of terror exists in Mississippi. It is corroborated by the bizarre events in Greenwood...

"It is apparent that law and order have broken down in Leflore County and police power is being used to intimidate and threaten rather than to protect and keep the peace."

He urged the attorney general to "take whatever steps that are necessary" and ended his message with:

"I will continue to urge our people in Leflore to remain nonviolent but it is difficult to predict how much longer the colored citizen in Mississippi can endure this repeated mayhem and attempted murder."

• • •

WALTER REUTHER, president of the United Automobile Union, wired President Kennedy to:

"Urge prompt federal protection for American citizens besieged in Greenwood, Miss. for no offense other than their efforts to register so they may discharge their citizenship responsibilities."

About 40 colored and white students of Atlanta University demonstrated in front of of the new Post Office Building protesting the Greenwood situation.

The students pushed a new coffin on to the main landing and five of them knelt in front of it carrying signs of protest. A four-man picket line also carried signs of protest.

When the AFRO did, the mayor said the good race relations didn't include colored persons holding city jobs above the labor and broom-level category — then he ended the conversation.

Look for Greenwood and Leflore officials to make any statement or take any not-too-severe action which will make them appear to be, as they put it, "bending over backwards" to be fair.

But the key thing to look for is the number of colore d persons who are approved as registered voters. Enough of them are going down to the courthouse for the number to be impressive.

However, only a few of group gets to put in an application. Their names appear in the local paper. Then it's three weeks or more before the person finds out whether or not he passed the test.

So it really will be near the end of April before figures will show how far the officials are bending over backwards.

• • •

ANOTHER ANGLE of the struggle in Leflore County is that the civil rights organizations working there expect the Federal Government to shoulder full responsibility in protection of citizens who seek only their constitutional right to vote.

Explains Wiley Branton, an attorney directing the 11-state Voter Education Project:

"Protection of an American citizens' voting right is up to the Federal Government. Civil rights organizations shouldn't have to put up f or a red cent here for lawyers or bail.

Leflore County has become a testing ground in more ways than one.

Here, the NAACP, CORE, SCLC and SNCC have combined forces to create what is known as the Council of Federated Organizations for Mississippi.

In this operation they have pooled their resources in the state under the direction of Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, Miss.

"With this degree of unity," said Mr. Henry, "this effort must succeed."

All the staff workers from all the organizations already were flung out over Mississippi, most in the Delta area, when violence started breaking out in and about Greenwood, home of the State's White Citizens Councils.

That's when the teams, all carrying out the registration program of the Voter Education Project headed by Branton, started converging on Leflore County.

• • •

POPULATION FIGURES for Leflore and Greenwood tell a significant story.

Total for Leflore, 46,700; colored, 30,307; white, 16,393.

Total for Greenwood, 26,436; colored, 10,586; white, 9,856.

Last week Greenwood City Attorney Hardy Lott disclosed some other interesting figures.

He said fewer than 400 colored persons in the county are registered to vote and most of them are Greenwood residents. From 1955 until Jan. 1, 1962 fewer than 100 qualified, he said.

The county as a whole, has about 6,400 registered voters, Atty. Lott said, with 4,008 of them being in Greenwood.

It was reported last weekend that the city, as part of its campaign to place a "good image" before the world, offered the use of a city bus to transport registrants. This development so encouraged Dick Gregory, nationally - known comic who has been lending his support on the scene, that he decided he would be able to leave finally. An earlier departure date set by Gregory **failed the test she administered.**

When she was asked to do the test herself, she flunked it right there in the federal courtroom.

• • •

A TIP off how much progress the campaign in Leflore might be making could be included in this tsatement by Atty. Lott:

"I would eliminate that only 10 colored persons out of 336 taking the tests during March, 1963, passed the tests."

Dick Gregory, to the colored citizens of this country, and many whites, is the hottest entertainer in the world today. And the most beloved.

• • •

A FEW DAYS in Greenwood and you are impressed with the young people city officials refer to as "outside agitators come to destroy an All-American city."

They operate on a shoe string in the face of all kinds of threats, intimidations and violence. But they keep coming back for more. In some of them you see wasted talents that America needs behind the big desks of its big industries.

Instead, they burn up energy, time and money trying to secure rights for people the 15th Amendment was supposed to bring about decades ago.

To understand how plucky they are, you have to see them move into an office without chairs and settle down to work.

Or see a girl about 5'2" pont her own box camera at the White Citizens Council member who stops outside a church to shoot pictures, and shoot her self one of him.

Or see how they brace themselves and select new leaders, and follow them, after Greenwood police arrest eight of their top leaders in one big haul.

• • •

THERE IS some thing else about the Greenwood movement that voters always bring to mind. That is politics. It's not that anyone is being partisan about it but is just that no one is satisfied any more with fine sounding words from even a president.

An some day, calls from the South for ballot box help is going to switch enough colored votes to sway an election.

Not a single night is mass meeting goes by when President Kennedy isn't called on to do something more than speak and send in a few observers. The people are being told the Federal Government is letting them down.

Charles McDew, SNCC leader, said President Kennedy has abdicated his duties and James Farmer said the government is irresponsible in calling on all to vote then failing to protect some who try.

• • •

THESE ARE the high-sounding statements that get into the press.

There are others such as when fiery Dave Dennis shouts, "James Forman with his ulterated stomach needs a special diet and baby food but he's willing to sit there in jail.

"He's sitting there because he wants them to get off their lazy behinds in Washington and do somthing."

The civil rights organizations now are taking on more and more a phase of the attack used for years by the opposition. The big money pressure.

The other side works it in many ways. For instance, in the All - America City of Greenwood, not one of the civil rights organizations can open an account in a bank.

Some individuals who cashed their checks found after they could not deposit loose on you down here and to build your segregated schools. We are going to fight against these things more and more. We will fight back with the mighty dollar."

Colored persons in the target areas now are being told about the profit margins of big companies. "They need you just as much as you need them," they are told.

• • •

NOW THAT the Federal Government has agreed to a compromise that freed eight movement leaders but set back the hearing date on a restraining injunction until possibly October, what will happen is anybody's guess.

Most likely the city and county officials are believing their own statements that in a short while the "the circus will close its tents and move on."

On the other hand, the combined civil rights group has said the campaign will continue until every person who wants t o register does so.

One guess is that if the drive loses steam it will not be because the residents decide it isn't worth the bother.

SAID ONE typical man in the street: "We've been patient since the Civil War and it hasn't got us anything. We might as well try this way."

Too many now seem to agree with the Rev. James Bevel of Cleveland, Miss., who said, "I believe in prayer but it has never put a governor in office."

Or with Chuck McDew, who declared: "We've been singing Swing Lo Sweet Chariot, Coming For To Carry M e Home. The only chariot that's going to carry you any place is that one at the end of your ankle."

The songs they're singing now still have the old tunes but the words are different, and almost everybody seems to know them.

—Ammons

(Continued from page 1)

deal, a Federal agent stepped in and arrested him. Police said he made two sales to the three buyers for $150 each.

Ammons' attorney, LaVon Pride, who said he will appeal the sentence, called the arrest "entrapment."

He charged that Ammons' Constitutional rights were violated because the three men who "framed him were not on hand to testify during the Criminal Court trial last week.

Asst. State's Atty. Joe Gill said the three were not on hand to testify against the famous saxophonist because two of them were presently serving terms in federal prison, and the third is a fugitive from justice. All w ere described as "junkies," the term used for dope users in the narcotics rackets.

AMMONS WAS brought here for the trial from the Illinois State Penitentiary where he is currently serving a 2-10 year sentence for possession of narcotics. He was convicted on that charge in Will County last fall.

Ammons will be required by law to serve at least 20 years of the life sentence.

His attorney promised to appeal the sentence, even though Gene is broke. One of the top saxophonists in jazz, Ammons has made considerable sums from public appearances and recordings. His latest album, "Big Bad Bossa Nova," is a smash hit.

Allegedly, all of Ammons' royalties from his hit albums have been turned over to a former manager, Richard Carpenter.

Ammons is the son of the late pianist Albert Simmons.

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YOUR NEWSPAPER STANDS ON THE FRONTIER OF FREEDOM

Saturday, April 13, 1963

Mississippi Free Press

Greenwood Leaders Disappointed By JD

US Govt. Puts Off Request To Stop Intimidation: Peoples League Begins; 31 Pastors Add Support

The U. S. Government has backed down on its request for an immediate injunction to halt official intimidation of Negro voters in Greenwood and a dozen people are free on $500 bond following their arrest last Wednesday as they walked to the Leflore County Court House to attempt to register to vote.

A mass community meeting Tuesday April 9 met to form the Peoples League—a Greenwood political organization which will act for the interest of low-income people.

Police Threats

It was reported that Greenwood police last Thursday threatened three voter registration leaders who tried to post bond for Landy McNair, a SNCC worker arrested for speeding late Tuesday.

Over 30 Negro ministers from Greenwood and Leflore County have signed a statement giving their full support to the voter registration movement.

About 50 people walked and rode to the Court House to register Monday, April 8. That night over 800 people jammed the Turner Chapel AME Church to hear Rev. James Bevel of Cleveland, Miss.

Congressman Speaks

U. S. Congressman Charles Diggs from Michigan accepted an invitation to speak in Greenwood Thursday, April 11 and Rev. C. T. Vivian of Chattanooga, Tenn. was set for the next night.

The President of the Borough of Manhattan Edward Dudley proclaimed the week of April 7 "Food for Freedom Week" and urged all New Yorkers to contribute food and clothing for sharecroppers in Mississippi.

THE DETAILS

Vote leader Dave Dennis of Jackson declared this week, "It's getting close to election time, so they decided to take the Negro people and play politics with their freedom."

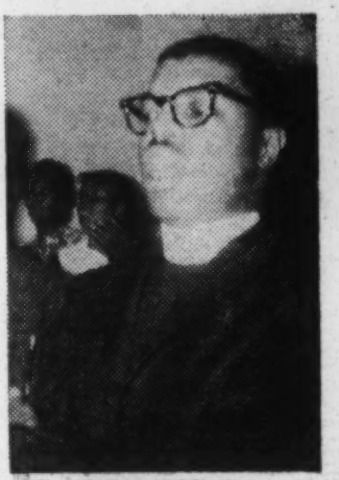
Dennis was reacting to the government's decision to withdraw its request for a temporary injunction to prevent Greenwood officials from threatening, arresting or injuring Negroes seeking to register.

Mayor Happy

The Justice Dept. said it needed time to prepare a case. Greenwood Mayor Charles Sampson said he was "completely happy" with the agreement they had reached.

Thursday, police released the eight vote workers arrested two weeks ago but said they would arrest Negroes walking to the

(Continued on Page 3)



Rev. Tucker

Rev. Tucker, Leader In Greenwood, Hits Government's Action

Rev. Donald L. Tucker, has been urging Greenwood Negroes to register since he became pastor of the Turner Chapel AME Church over two years ago.

He began with the members of his church and when SNCC staff members began working in Greenwood this summer, he joined forces with them and other members of the community.

Church Began Classes

Turner Chapel was the first church in Greenwood to set up citizenship classes to teach people how to register. Now classes are held regularly in homes and meeting places.

Rev. Tucker stated, "If we're ever going to stand up to be leaders in the community it has to be now." He was pleased that 31 ministers had declared their support for the movement.

Disappointed In J. D.

He said he was "very disappointed and let down" about the deal made between the Justice Dept. and the Greenwood city government. "We're right back where we started—we have no protection," he said. "I definitely feel that it's politics" that caused the agreement.

Greenwood Leaders . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Court House in large groups.

The day before they had arrested 19 people walking to the Court House. They had gone a few blocks from the voter headquarters when police blocked their way and ordered them to break up. When they refused, police grabbed them pushed, and threw them into a waiting bus.

Police Violence

Rev. D. L. Tucker said, "The violence created was a pitiful and pathetic sight." Diane Nash Bevel said, "When Milton Hancock, who was being pushed around by police, lay down, three policemen came over, removed their identification badges and began picking him up and dropped him on the ground several times."

One man was spun around by a policeman and dragged into the bus by two officers, his back was bumping the ground. Another was dragged away when he urged the group to stand fast. A Negro cameraman made a hasty exit when a policeman reportedly threw his night stick at him.

Face Trial

The agreement between the Justice Dept. and the Greenwood officials does not affect the 12 still charged with breach of the peace. Members of the community put up $6,000 in property appeal bonds to free them from jail. They face 30 days in jail and $100 fines.

The people convicted were Ida Holland, Levi Hamilton, Milton Hancock, Henry Smith, John Turner, Matthew Hughes, Henry Gilmore, Willie Magee, Eric Rainey, James Sanders, Oscar Broom, and Rev. Robert Kinloch. Charges were dropped against Lucius Ledbetter, Willie Wilson, Robert Stuart, Lucius De Berry, Mary Booth, Louise Cooper and Alberta Brown.

A ministerial alliance of thirty-one ministers have signed a statement which says: "We the pastors and ministers of Leflore County do hereby endorse the Freedom Movement 100% and we urge the members of our congregations and friends of Greenwood, of Leflore County and of the State of Mississippi to register and become first class citizens."

Peoples League

Greenwood citizens have formed the Peoples League in an effort to organize the Negro community for political purposes. The League will spur voter registrations and examine the platform of candidates to decide who to support.

It will also support the election of Negro officials for city and county positions. One spokesman said, "We'd like to see Negro policemen in Greenwood."

Dave Dennis told the FREE PRESS that he, Charles McDew and Hollis Watkins were threatened by police when they attempted to put up bond for Landy McNair early Thursday morning. McNair had been arrested three times in one day: twice for leading Negroes to register and once for speeding.

Dennis said that when the three entered the police station at about 5:30 a.m. the Captain told McDew, "Take that black hat off, you black nigger, you." McDew saw other policemen standing around with hats on and said, "What about the hats on these guys?"

Captain Pulled Hat

The Captain walked over to him and said, "I told you to take that damn hat off your head," pulled it off and threw it on the floor. McDew picked up the hat and put it back on his head. He asked about the bond and Police Chief Hammond said he would have to find the judge to determine the amount.

The three vote workers left and returned 15 minutes later to pay the $50 fine. Before they got to the police station door, the Captain and a few other officers stepped out and met them. One officer said, "What

(Continued on Page 4)

Voters Can End Police Violence

There are a lot of people in Greenwood, Miss.—and in other parts of this state—who are afraid to register to vote. They fear violence; they fear losing their jobs.

But just a short look over things that have happened in Greenwood just since the summer should make it clear that Negroes will always face violence and hunger until they gain political power.

July 3 Curtis Crosby died while serving a 30 day sentence on the Leflore County Farm. He was arrested on the charge of stealing $1 from his wife.

Forced To Work

At the time of his arrest, July 1, Crosby was under doctor's orders not to do any heavy work, but he was put to work the next day cutting grass and digging ditches. He became ill that night, but was not taken to a hospital until the next night; he died on the way to the hospital.

A few weeks later, July 22, 14 year old Welton McSwine, Jr., was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into.

Had Been Working

The youth said he didn't know about the incident; he had been working in the cotton fields.

The policemen took him to a cell. One beat him on the head with a blackjack; another hit him in the face with his fist; a third hit him in the stomach with a club. The police made him lie naked on the floor while they beat him with a whip.

They later released him without ever charging him with a crime.

Of course there has been violence against voter registration workers. August 14 Sam Block was beaten by three white men.

Three days later he and two other vote workers fled over the roof of their office when a band of whites armed with g ropes and pipes broke in police car had been seen e waiting parked outside the fice.

Unjust Arrests

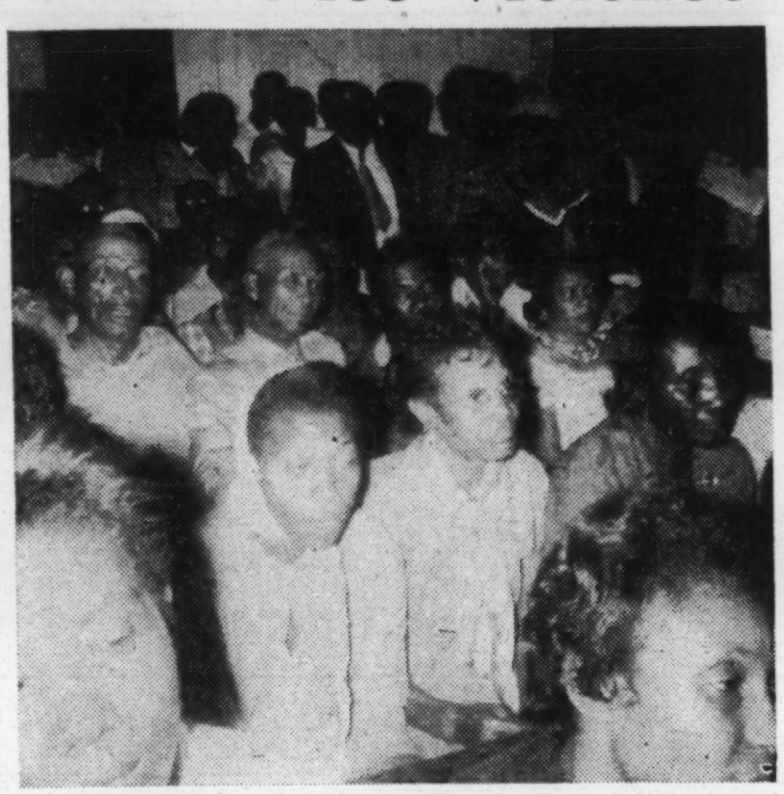
And there have been un arrests in Greenwood before these recent mass arrests. In February, when four Negro businesses next door to the voter registration office were burned, Block said, "I believe this was at attempt to burn down our office." He was arrested for circulating statements calculated to incite a breach of the peace.

But when the judge offered to suspend the sentence if Block stopped his voter registration work, the young man refused.

He refused because as a native Mississippian he knows that the only way to end violence and intimidation permanently is to register masses of Negro people—and to get mayors and sheriffs and policemen who treat all people as human beings.

2 To 1

The people of Leflore County should remember that there are two Negroes to every white man there. If Negroes voted, they could control the entire county government. This is the way to end violence and intimidation—not by sitting back in a tumble-down shack content to be a second class citizen forever.



HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE crowd the First Christian Church in Greenwood for a mass voter registration rally. Mass meetings at different churches have drawn over 2,000 people.

Injunction Delayed In Jackson School Desegregation Suit

The Mississippi state law requiring school officials to enforce segregation provides proper grounds for suing the Jackson and Leake County School Boards, argued attorneys in a hearing before U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize last Friday.

They spoke in response to a request by School Board lawyers to dismiss the cases of nine students demanding to be transferred to integrated schools.

The Boards said that since the Negro students had not previously asked the School Board for transfer to white schools they had no legal right to bring the integration suit to court.

However, as lawyer Jack Young pointed out, "The school board couldn't assign these people to another school if they wanted to," because of the state segregation laws.

Motions for preliminary injunctions were due Friday. Attorneys for the Jackson parents agreed to delay this motion until a decision is made on the School Board's motion for dismissal of the case.

However, attorney Jess Brown, made no such agreement. He stated that Leake Negroes "have waited long enough." District Judge Harold Cox, will hear both cases this week.

L. C. Carr Auto Parts and General Repair

Justice Department . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, Justice Department officials are seeking a permanent injunction against Wood, Breed O. Mounger, a Tylertown attorney, and Mike Carr, a former district attorney.

A warning has also been issued to Elred Green, George County Circuit Clerk. During a conference held in Hattiesburg last Friday, it was disclosed that Green had failed to tell the federal court he had rejected the registration of a Negro, Inez Wilson.

Federal Judge Harold Cox said that he "will not hesitate" to hold Green in contempt if he refuses to report Negro voter rejections to the court. According to Judge Cox, Miss Wilson appeared to be well-qualified to vote. Green is presently under a year-old restraining order prohibiting him from discrimination in the application of voter registration laws.

—o—

Greenwood Leaders . . .

Continued from Page 3)

in the hell are you back up here for?"

The police pushed the three into the street and the Captain declared, "This black nigger is going to make me kill him yet," Dennis said.

Last Friday a group of 30 people walking to the Court House turned back after the streets became congested with cars, police and a fire truck. Voter Education Project head Wiley Branton said that a clear attempt had been made to create a traffic jam so that the people could be arrested for blocking traffic.

Cars Waiting

One vote worker told the FREE PRESS that cars driven by whites were parked and when the group began to cross the streets, the cars moved into

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SDAY, APRIL 17, 1963.

PRESIDENT URGED TO CUT OFF FUNDS FOR MISSISSIPPI

Action to Halt 'Breakdown of Law and Order' Asked by Civil Rights Commission

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 16 — The Civil Rights Commission urged President Kennedy today to consider withholding Federal funds from Mississippi until the state ends its "subversion of the Constitution."

The suggestion was made in an unusual "interim report" by the commission. It was the first time since its creation in 1957 that the commission had issued such a special report.

"Since October, 1962," the report said, "the open and flagrant violation of Constitutional guarantees in Mississippi has precipitated serious conflict. Each week brings fresh evidence of the danger of a complete breakdown of law and order.

"Citizens of the United States have been shot, set upon by vicious dogs, beaten and otherwise terrorized because they sought to vote. . . . All this affronts the conscience of the nation."

Officials could think of no occasion when Federal funds had been withheld from a state because of assertedly illegal action by the state not connected with the program for which the funds were allocated.

Carefully Worded

The commission was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It has general powers to investigate, make reports to the President and Congress and to hold public hearings. It may subpoena witnesses to its hearings. It has no law enforcement or administrative authority.

The proposal for the withholding of Federal funds was carefully phrased. The commission suggested that the President "explore his legal authority" to do so and that Congress "consider seriously" the idea of legislation.

The question, the commission said, is whether "Federal funds contributed by citizens of all states" should be made available "to any state which continues to refuse to abide by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The report said that in the fiscal year 1962, ending last June 30, the Federal Government received $270,000,000 in taxes from Mississippi and paid to the state more than $650,000,000.

"Massive assistance to the economy of Mississippi has continued past the time when the state placed itself in direct defiance of the Constitution and

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

NYT 4-17-63

CUT-OFF IS URGED IN MISSISSIPPI AID

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

Federal Court orders," the report said.

"For example, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency is proceeding with plans to build a $400,000,000 moon rocket engine test center in Pearl River and Hancock counties."

The report noted that Federal payments in Mississippi included grant-in-aid programs, United States Corps of Engineers construction contracts, military prime contracts and direct military and civilian payrolls. Other programs benefiting the state include redevelopment loans and grants, small business loans, public works projects and Federal Aviation Agency grants.

Charges 'Lawless Conduct'

The report said both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government should "inquire into the moral and legal considerations arising out of a situation where, in large measure, the lawless conduct and defiance of the Constitution by certain elements in one state are being subsidized by the other states.

"The commission does not want the people of Mississippi, either Negro or white, to lose benefits available to citizens of other states," the report added. "Rather, its goal is that all citizens in the United States be assured the full enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

The report praised the Kennedy Administration for "strong and vigorous action in assuring that violators of Federal law are prosecuted and that court orders are enforced" in Mississippi.

It went on:

"The commission has concluded unanimously that only further steps by the Federal Government can arrest the subversion of the Constituion in Mississippi."

In addition to the fund-withholding proposal, the commission urged that the President formally direct the people of Mississippi to comply with the Constitution and that he strengthen efforts to "suppress existing lawlessness and provide Federal protection to citizens in the exercise of their basic constitutional rights."

The President, the report said, should "employ to the fullest the legal and moral powers of his office to the end that American citizenship will not continue to be degraded in Mississippi."

One noteworthy aspect of the commission's action today was its unanimity. Two of the six commissioners are Southerners —Robert G. Storey of Texas and Robert S. Rankin of North Carolina.

John A. Hannah of Michigan is chairman. The other members are the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, Spottswood W. Robinson 3d, dean of the Howard Law School in Washington, and Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School.

The commission has wanted for more than six months to hold a public hearing in Mississippi. But the Justice Department has objected because of pending lawsuits, most recently the criminal contempt case against Gov. Ross R. Barnett.

#17-63 Atty Gen'l

Rights Panel Hits Aid to Mississippi

p. 1

file Segregation

By W. B. RAGSDALE JR.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission called on President John F. Kennedy Tuesday for an all-out effort—possibly including the withholding of federal funds—to force Mississippi to protect the rights of its Negro citizens.

"There is an overriding constitutional obligation to make certain that federal funds are expended in a manner which benefit all citizens without distinction," the commission said in a special report to the President at his Palm Beach, Fla., vacation home.

The commission has been studying the Mississippi situation closely for several weeks. Staff Director Berl I. Bernahard flew to Jackson Tuesday for a special session of the Mississippi Advisory Committee.

There was no immediate reaction from the vacation White House.

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

"Since October 1962," the report said, "the open and flagrant violation of constitutional guarantees in Mississippi has precipitated serious conflict which, on several occasions, has reached the point of crisis. . . Each week brings fresh evidence of the danger of a complete breakdown of law and order."

CITES INCIDENTS

The report cited a long list of incidents and said that despite vigorous action by federal authorities, "the nation must be concerned that the pattern of unlawful activity shows no sign of abating."

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962, the commission said, the federal government poured some $650 million in aid to various agencies of the state, including military contracts and payrolls, while it received only $270 million from all tax sources in the state.

IN DIRECT DEFIANCE

"Massive assistance to the economy of Mississippi has continued past the time when the state placed itself in direct defiance of the Constitution and federal court orders," the commission said.

"For example, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency is proceeding with plans to build a $400-million moon-rocket engine test center in Pearl River and Hancock Counties, Mississippi," it added.

The report said the Federal Aviation Agency also had just granted $2.18 million for construction of a jet airport in Jackson, "without questioning the airport's plan to build separate eating and restroom facilities."

That's A Lot Of Free Food

State Senator W. B. Alexander from over at Cleveland has sent along some pretty interesting statistics about giveaway food.

It seems from the senator's compilations, based on the monthly report of the State Welfare Department, half the people in the Delta outside of Leflore County have been getting free federal food at their counties' expense during the fall and winter.

Here are the figures for February distribution:

Bolivar doled out food to 28,561 persons. The population of that county is 52,000.

Coahoma County fed 20,441 out of some 45,000 people.

Humphreys, with 18,000 souls doled out 'moddities to 11,993.

Little Issaquena has a population of 3,500. Some 1,800 of them received the free food.

About 20,000 folks live in Quitman County and 11,247 of them received the food.

Of Shrakey's 10,000 population 6,204 drove down to the warehouse to load up the ole tote sack.

Sunflower County has 45,000 people. The board of supervisors over there footed the distribution and storage bill so that 22,652 of them could eat "free" government food.

Tunica County, with a population of 16,000, fed 8,726 people.

Washington, with 78,000 people, fed 23,107 of them on federal foood.

Other Delta counties which furnish the commodity program only for their people actually on the welfare rolls were Holmes, Leflore, Panola, and Tallahatchie.

Welfare department statistics show that one out of every six people in Mississippi are receiving free food, but that one out of every three are receiving it in the Delta area.

The Delta's ratio would be even higher were it not for the fact that some counties ,like Leflore, have refused to go into the full program this year.

Now, it would seem, any reasonable person would admit that half the populations of the above counties aren't starving.

By the same token, no reasonable man can claim that there is absolutely no sign of need in these counties.

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The problem, then, would seem to be in the welfare cheating that has turned public opinion against the dole. We can think of nothing except flagrant abuse which would create a climate in which it is popular to turn hungry people away from available food.

The tragedy is that certain Negro groups have seized on the commodity program as a propaganda weapon. Before they did, there might have been some chance of working out a more palatable method of distributing the food to the actual needy in which machinery for weeding out the cheats could be effected.

In the atmosphere which the Negro groups have created, though, such a solution seems impossible, and the prediction of State Welfare Commissioner Ross will probably come true.

That is, the Mississippi counties which have stayed in the program up to now will find it harder and harder to do, as the publicity mills in Chicago grind out their pap about "starving" Leflore County Negroes.

The goose is still laying the golden egg in places like Coahoma, Bolivar and Sunflower, but all these starvation charges are just about to wring its neck. (T. W.)

Greenwood Commonwealth

Greenwood Commonwealth
4-23-63

W. W. "Smitty" Smith To Run For Leflore County Sheriff

W. W. (Smitty) Smith, deputy sheriff, announced today his candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Leflore County.

Smith said:

"I am announcing my candidacy for Sheriff & Tax Collector of Leflore County subject to the August Primary election.

I was born in Carroll County and moved to Greenwood to make my home in 1940 while working with the National Youth Administration. I served in the Army during World War II and spent 13 months overseas in the E. T. O. After returning to the states I served several months as an M. P. on the West Coast. After my discharge from the armed services I joined the Greenwood Police force serving there for 11 years, 4 years as captain. I am presently serving as Deputy Sheriff and have held this position during the last two administrations. (I have finished 12 courses in investigation, and a graduate of Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Institute at Ole Miss.)

W. W. 'SMITTY" SMITH

"I am a Baptist and a member in good standing in the following organizations: Mississippi Law Enforcement Association, Tennessee, Mississippi Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, presently serving as liason for Grenada, Carroll and Leflore Counties, Veterans of Foreign Wars, having been a Sr. Vice-Commander, past Post Commander of American Legion, past Jr. Vice-Commander of the Third District, chairman Safety Education Program for the Department of Mississippi, 40 & 8, Citizens Council, Loyal Order of the Moose, Sons of the Confederacy and Leflore County Hunting and Fishing Association.

"I realize that the citizens of Leflore County need a strong and courageous Sheriff and Deputies and if elected I promise you the best. There will be a dispatcher on duty at all times to answer the telephone and radio, as in the local police station. This employee will also have the authority to sell drivers licenses and hunting and fishing licenses during the night so that anyone wishing to get these licenses will not have to leave work to do so. There will also be Deputies on immediate call 24 hours a day. I want to give the people the service they pay for and so rightly deserve.

"I have set up and organized an identification department during service as Deputy Sheriff during the present administration that is serving as a great help to all citizens. By doing this I have made it possible to keep records on all criminals and the different organizations that are springing up in this county at the present time. This is serving to help all citizens a great deal and, if I am elected I propose to keep an experienced officer in charge of this service, keeping records and helping in all investigations.

"I plan to contact every one that it is possible to see by August first. I earnestly solicit your vote, influence and your support in helping me get elected in the interest of realizing the full potential of our great County through good law enforcement."

4-29-63 file Jefferson Clip

Greenwood Commonwealth

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THATCHER WALT .....Editor
WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON..General Manager

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Law Day

A few years back thousands of folks were reading a book called "Anatomy of a Murder."

Then millions were gripped by the same tale in the form of a movie.

It was good courtroom drama, with a hint of sex and a whale of a characterization in the saga of a liquor drenched old lawyer who turned sober because he was fired up like a law student by the nuances of the case, stayed sober to win it, then left the world the impression that he would henceforth practice only at the legal bar.

The old fellow was aided (led in fact) by a young ex-district attorney who was in love with the law, which leads into what we're getting at.

One of the memorable scenes in "Anatomy" began in the jail cell occupied by the young army lieutenant, the accused killed. He rants about the vagaries, the slowness, the uncertainty of legal processes, and his defense attorney slams into him.

The only thing that stood between the young lieutenant and a lynch mob peopled by vengence-lusting relatives of the dead man was the law, his counsel told him. The law — by its very creeking slowness ,its insistence on time tested process, its argument, counter argument, rebuttal and surrebuttal — provides a cooling off period for those forces in human nature which make human beings react as primitive animals.

It was a fine treatise on the merits of due process, even though necessarily chizeled to the narrow mold of one murder case.

But the case for the law can be ex-

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But the case for the law can be expanded from it. Civil statutes, equity matters, criminal laws are all guidances by which a civilized people can lead orderly lives in close promiximity without the threat of anarchy.

But more than that, the system of law allows citizens of a complex society to progress as free men. Most of the history of the world has been a striving toward a system of law (social order) under which all men can live and exercise their freedom unmolested by a capricious exercise of pwer.

The world remembers Hammurabi as the lawgiver. Non-Justice-Christian cultures study Moses' promulgation of the Ten Commandments.

Rome — imaged in history as the despotic conquerer of other nations — protected its citizens with a system of law, the effects of which are still felt in today.

Medieval England agitated itself from under the oppression of Divine Right of Kings through a slow process of building laws — with occasional aid from bloody fighting.

Always it has been the law — in Western Civilization — to which man has looked for his guidance toward freedom.

Another landmark: The American Constitution, around which possibly the world's best legal system has clustered.

Contrasted with Western Civilization is communism of the East — with a few red splotches in the West — where law protects the state rather than the individual, where statute makes a man unsafe in the home that is man's castle in the West.

The difference is clear, the contrast sharp.

That is why the American Bar Association has begun to promote May 1 — communism's national holiday — as Law Day, USA.

Locally, the Leflore County Bar Association is also promoting law Day with speeches and special programs.

Aubrey Bell has spoken to the Lions Club. James Millard Pierce spoke to a high school assembly today and will speak at the Exchange Club meeting tomorrow.

A tour of courthouse offices for students is in the planning stage, reports Jimmy Pittman, local Law Day chairman.

Though lawyers have a reputation for long-windedness, (sort of like some editorial writers), lets listen to them around May 1.

The law — and respect for it — separates civilization from savagery.

(T. W.)

WB
RB
JM

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol. IV, No. 1 Issued by The Student Non-violent Coodinating Committee, 6 Raymond St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga., April, 1963

The Mississippi Story

SNCC Staff Jailed as Greenwood Negroes Register in "First Breakthrough" in Miss.

GREENWOOD, MISS.- Eleven voter registration workers from SNCC - including Executive Secretary, James Forman - were arrested here and charged with "inciting to roit" and "refusing to move on" after Greenwood police turned a dog loose in a group of 150 Negroes on their way to register to vote at the LeFlore County Courthouse.

Nine of the SNCC workers were sentences to four months in jail plus a $200.00 fine. They have all agreed to serve their sentences, rather than appeal "illegal charges for crimes we have not committed."

Forman said from the jail that "the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee workers in LeFlore County are determined to stay until every eligible Negro is registered to vote!"

In jail are: Lafayette Surney, Lawrence Guyot, Curtis Hayes, James Forman Robert Moses, Willie Peacock, Bobby Talbert, James Jones, Charles McLauren and Frank Smith.

In Atlanta, the SNCC office protested the arrests and "intimidation of prospective Negro voters" to the United State Department of Justice, the Civil Rights Commission the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with several U. S. Congressmen.

SNCC worker Don Harris who has been working in Southwest Georgia but who answered Forman's call for additional workers, was also jailed.

The 18-month old SNCC program in the state has provoked shootings, beatings, burnings and daily harassment of SNCC staff by whites, who grasp the challenge of Negro voter registration.

James Travis, a 20-year old SNCC field secretary was shot by three whites in an untagged car on February 28. A bullet grazed his shoulder, and another hit Travis in the back of the neck, where it became lodged behind his spine.

Travis, a native Mississippians and former Freedom Rider, is recovering rapidly.

Robert Moses, director of the SNCC drive, and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the Atlanta-based Voter Education Project, were also in the car but not injured. Moses said, "We were all inches away from being killed."

But there have been other shootings. On March 6, Samuel Block and Willie Peacock, two SNCC field secretaries, and two young women from Greenwood, Essie Broome and Peggy Marye, were shot at by white assailants in another untagged car. Windows were smashed, but the four were not injured.

Moses explained the sudden rash of attempted murders when he described the increased voter registration efforts in Greenwood as "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi." Just two days prior to Travis' shooting, at least 150 Negroes had attempted to register in Greenwood within two days, and are continuing to try to register at the rate of 20 a day.

Special wrath has been directed against Samuel Block, who is in charge of the Greenwood office, distributing food and clothing to the 20,000 Negroes cut off welfare and surplus government food rolls, (Leflore County officials announced the resumption of the county food program on March 20. However, SNCC field staff said that even when the program was operating, it was inadequate to take care of Negroes who need help.)

JAMES TRAVIS

(The Greenwood SNCC office was set on fire March 25; most of the registration figures and records were saved, but all office equipment completely destroyed.)

Last August, Block and three other field secretaries had to jump from a second-story window when a white mob, armed with guns, ropes and pipes, surrounded the building which housed their office.

On February 20, four Negro businesses were burned to the ground in Greenwood, just one block away from the SNCC office. Block stated publicly that he thought arsonists had meant to destroy it. Three days later Block was arrested on a charge of "circulating breach of the peace," which was later changed to "making statements calculated to breach the peace."

What differentiated this from the usual harassment against SNCC staff members was the reaction of Greenwood Negroes, who conquered generations of fear to protest. At Block's trial, on February 25, Negroes pack-

Continued on page 4

THIS IS THE CAR where death almost triumphed. Jimmy Travis, Robert Moses, and Randolph Blackwell sat in the front seat as bullets were pumped into the car. Travis, the driver, received a shoulder wound; a bullet penetrated the back of his neck and lodged behind his spine. Doctors said Travis would have died instantly if the bullet had entered his body with a little more force.

S. W. Georgia Voter Program Continues Despite Legal Losses

LEE, TERRELL AND SUMTER COUNTIES, GEORGIA -- Twelve Negro and white field secretaries, under the direction of Charles Sherrod, leader of SNCC's Southwest Georgia voter registration program, are continuing to register voters here despite harassment and loss of a suit against a county official who chased them at gunpoint.

John Churchville and Don Harris, two workers in Sumter county, were detained for an hour by Sumter County law enforcement officials, fingerprinted, and threatened with arrests for "vagrancy" March 18. The two said that "over 80" Negroes had made registration attempts in the county in the previous three week period.

In August, 1962, D. E. Short, a deputy town marshall in Sasser, shot at and chased three SNCC workers out of Terrell County. A Justice Department suit was filed against Short, who was accused of violating the workers' civil rights. Short was acquitted of the charge in 33 minutes by a 12-man, all-white jury on Janurary 25.

Sherrod and other workers cabled the President after Short's acquittal, saying that if the Justice Department did not protect voter registration workers in the Southwest Georgia counties, "our blood will be on your hands." They also protested the behavior of Justice Department lawyers, who asked them to say "colored folk" instead of "Negroes," sit segregated, and would not allow one young Negro woman field secretary, Prathia Hall, to wear a hat in the courtroom.

Despite the legal setback and the intimidation, the group continues to hold voter registration meetings in each county, and are taking groups down to register each week. Some field secretaries use a red-white-and-blue bus to carry them throughout the Negro communities, where they distribute voter registration material to citizens.

DEMONSTRATORS BEING HERDED into police van after a sit-in at Cross Keys Restaurant in downtown Nashville March 5. On left, John Lewis, chairman of the Nashville Nonviolent Movement. All 16 sit-inners, including a 61-year old minister, were charged with disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and conspiracy to obstruct trade and commerce. Lewis had led demonstrations at the same restaurant during the SNCC Fall Leadership Training Institute in Nashville. Prior to the arrests, students had staged sit-ins and protest marches at the downtown (segregated) branch of the YMCA.

Freedom in the air says Harper's "Rich with Immediacy,"

The April issue of Harper's Magazine says of FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a SNCC - produced documentary on Albany, Georgia, "...the sound of protest can be heard alive and quick..."

The review says, "It (FREEDOM IN THE AIR) is a 'documentary,' which means there are repetitions, and voices are mixed in with the music, but its materials are rich with immediacy and danger. It is called FREEDOM IN THE AIR and you can get it by sending a minimum contribution of four dollars to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia. The standards set by reality are sometimes higher than we are entitled to."

FREEDOM IN THE AIR has received excellent notices from the San Francisco Chronicle, which called it "an inspiring album." The Reporter Magazine said, "powerful and exhilarating," and the New York Times, in a review by Robert Shelton, said, "the most effective documentary recording to grow out of the integration movement..."

James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, said, "FREEDOM IN THE AIR is not only a record -- it is the means by which we are able to raise funds independently to support our 50 part-and full-time staff members."

Forman commented, "In addition to raising funds to support our staff, we consider the record an excellent way of people from other areas to hear for themselves, in on-the-spot recordings, what the excitement and dignity of the Albany Movement sounded like."

SNCC field secretaries came to Albany, Georgia in October, 1961, to set up a voter registration program, and were instrumental in forming the Albany Movement.

ATLANTA'S MAYOR IVAN ALLEN (center) meets with some 400 students from the Atlanta University complex who staged a protest march from the campuses to the steps of City Hall March 14. Two students had been arrested the day before at the Henry Grady Hotel after refusing to move when they could not obtain rooms. The students opened suitcases, removed pillows and blankets, and went to sleep in the lobby.

Mayor Allen lauded the tradition of progress in Atlanta, and said he was glad to hear the desires of the students.

Picketing resumed on March 15 in front of the Henry Grady, which is on property owned by the State of Georgia.

Students said, in a letter presented to Mayor Allen, they would "use every legal and nonviolent method" at their disposal to achieve integration in the city of Atlanta, and said more demonstrations were be forthcoming.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS -- Clyde Kennard, subject of a SNCC petition drive, is in Billings Hospital here after cancer surgery. Kennard was released from Parchman Penitentiary at the request of Chicago medical authorities who said they had doubts for his life if he remained in prison.

Students at Tougaloo Southern Christian College in Jackson, who had first spearheaded the petition campaign, had collected names from every state in the union. The SNCC drive netted several thousand names.

****

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA -- SNCC field secretary Robert Zellne's trial on "false pretenses" ended here February 28 with a hung jury. Judge Eugene Carter declared a mistrial. State attorneys have notified Zellner they will retry the case in late May, when the Montgomery Grand Jury will be in session.

Zellner has sued in Federal Court to restrain the prosecution and end harassment of himself and his family. Five state investigators followed him from Montgomery to Mobile where his grandmother lay dying and harassed his family through the wake and funeral.

Zellner's Federal petition charges that George C. Wallace, now Governor of Alabama, instigated his arrest on January 8 for vagrancy one week before he took office, against the instructions of then-Governor John Patterson.

****

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE -- Students for Equal Treatment, a student protest group at the University of Tennessee, was enjoined in late February from picketing a cafeteria here in groups of more than two because of the danger of passerbys receiving possible "bodily harm." Marion Barry, Jr., former SNCC Chairman and now head of SET, said, "We are in no way guilty of the charges in the injunction. In my opinion Judge Dawson was in error in issuing it."

The Knoxville Civic Improvement Committee, led by Avon Rollins, a SNCC coordinating committee, led ber, has sent down several thousand tons of food to dispossessed Negro families in the Mississippi Delta.

****

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND -- The Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee is continuing a drive for fair employment practices in Cambridge's retail stores. This group, under the leadership of SNCC coordinating committee member Gloria Richardson, has also been engaged in the following: a voter registration and voter education program, a drive to increase employment for Negroes in city, county and state agencies (specifically in the Sheriff's office), a selective buying campaign aimed at Cambridge's stores. an attempt to integrate the Eastern Shore Mental Hospital, filing complaints against local industries with Federal contracts and other activities.

SNCC Confab Set Easter Weekend in Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- The Annual Spring Conference of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will be held here April 12-14. At least "300 students", SNCC spokesman said, would attend workshops and strategy discussions on the theme, "Emancipation Then -- Freedom Now."

Students will be housed at the Gammon Theological Seminary here for the Easter Weekend. While there is still time, representatives are urged to write to the SNCC office, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia, for applications to attend the conference.

Workshops are scheduled on "Southern Influence on National Politics," "The Hidden Structure and Social Action," "Negro Protest: A History," "Nonviolence: Past and Present," "Community Involvement," and "Problems of the Movement."

Support SNCC

48 Jailed In Pine Bluff sits-in

PINE BLUFF AND LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS -- SNCC field workers, in Arkansas since last October, have helped to integrate most public facilities in Little Rock, and are now in Pine Bluff where continuous sit-ins at Woolworth's and Walgreen's are underway.

Most Little Rock lunch counters, some hotels, some restaurants, and a bowling alley desegregated their facilities on January 2, 1963. No incidents occured and the desegregation was announced publicly two weeks later.

Bill Hansen, and Ben Grinnage, and interracial SNCC team, moved from Little Rock to Pine Bluff and were arrested there for vagrancy just after they arrived. About a week later, the two succeeded in organizing the first sit-ins in the history of Pine Bluff.

On February 11, fifteen Arkansas AM & N students were suspended by college President Lawrence A. Davis for their participation in the sit-ins.

Hansen reported that over 48 persons - including SNCC staffer Ben Grinnage - were arrested March 25, 27 and 28 during anti-segregation demonstrations.

White mobs have thrown bricks at demonstrators and participants in mass meetings here. Hansen has been attacked several times, and the windows of the car he and Grinnage were using were smashed one night during a mass meeting.

MISS. STORY TOLD

A chronological listing of 64 acts of violence and intimidation aimed at SNCC workers and Mississippi Negroes is available for 7¢ in pamphlet form from:
The Committee for the Distribution of the Mississippi Story, Box 564, Atlanta, Georgia.

Project Underway in Dallas County ; 20 Register

SELMA, ALABAMA -- Three field secretaries, two of whom are a newly-married couple, are completing four weeks here since they came to begin a voter registration project.

Bernard and Colia Lafayette and Frank Holloway have set up bi-weekly voter registration classes in Selma, and have taken trips to outlying districts in Dallas and Wilcox Counties. The three are teaching registration procedures to those who wish to register, and are instructing those already registered so that they will be able to teach others.

Frank Holloway described, in a field report, one of the communities they had found in Wilcox County, called Gee's Bend: "This area, up until about 13 years ago, was the most backward area in Alabama and probably the United States. The Negroes in Gee's Bend were living in the most primitive style. They knew nothing of running water, gas or electricity or automation in any form. They were not allowed to come out of Gee's Bend.

"They were born, they lived and they died in Gee's Bend. Because of this they had to intermarry among themselves... During this time the Negroes did not live in houses but they actually lived in little primitive huts. The Federal Government became aware of this situation and built a few houses, barns, etc. ...The situation in Gee's Bend today isn't much better. It still is a very backward place. Very few of the Negroes come out. Most of the children do not attend school, because they have to work in the field. There is still this marrying within their own family. Most of the people know very little about what's going on outside of Gee's Bend."

CROWDED, ISN'T IT? In a jail meant for 140 women, 208 Negro and white demonstrators line up after 413 students were arrested in late February for stand-in demonstrations and picketing at a segregated movie theatre in Baltimore. Students, primarily from Morgan State College, but also from Goucher College and Johns Hopkins, demonstrated at the Northwood theatre under the leadership of the Baltimore Civic Interest Group, a branch of the Maryland CIG. The theatre integrated voluntarily on March 6, and Negro students and members of the community saw films there the next day. On March 12, the Maryland State Legislature passed a state-wide public accommodations law. The campaign against the Northwood Theatre caused one of the highest numbers of arrests in one spot since the sit-in movement began February 1, 1960 in Greensboro, North Carolina.

SNCC Staff sits-in at Howard J.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- Staff members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee have attempted several times to obtain service at a Howard Johnson's restaurant here, but have been refused.

The attempts came after an initial try of staff members en route to Nashville for the SNCC Leadership Training Institute Thanksgiving.

All Howard Johnsons' restaurants in the state of Georgia are segregated, despite a statement by the firm's president that all restaurants and hotels would have to integrate in Atlanta if businessmen wished to hold a World's Fair here.

MISS.

Continued from page 1

ed the courtroom to hear Block refuse to accept a suspended sentence if he agreed to stop his work. About 200 Negroes stood outside, unable to get in. And then they began to go down to register.

Field reports on the scene indicate that Negro sharecropping families are barely existing.

Food drives conducted by Friends of SNCC in Chicago, the Southern Conference Educational Fund and CORE in Louisville, students in Ann Arbor, Detroit, Los Angeles, and several other cities will continue until cotton-picking begins again for the thousands of seasonal sharecroppers.

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file Jeffries Greenwood

Police Officers Receive Checks As Appreciation Fund Dispensed

5-3-63 p.1.

Each of 30 Greenwood police officers was presented a check for $240 this afternoon at city hall ceremonies climaxing the "Police Appreciation Fund."

Also receiving checks, for $50 each were the city's two policewomen The police department secretary was presented a $100 check.

The officers got their checks at the 3 p.m. change of shifts today and watched the presentation of a plaque commemorating the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies in the racial crisis here last month.

The distribution of the money was decided by a committee composed of Chief of Police Curtis Lary, Mayor C. E. Sampson and Commissioners B. A. "Buff" Hammond and W. G. Mize, and Frank Miller of Delta Jewelers, spokesman for the group which first started the fund.

Miller reported the fund to the Commonwealth a month ago and after a story from this newspaper had been picked up by both major wire services, contributions to the fund began pouring in from surrounding towns and states as well as Greenwood.

Miller said at the beginning of the fund that his group hoped to raise at least $3,000 "to give each officer a $100 check."

The final tally when the fund was cut off last Friday came to over $7,600.

Today's presentation followed a barbecue at city hall last night for police officers and members of the auxiliary force who rode and patrolled with city officers during the racial "marches" here.

The fund was begun, according to Miller, as a means of showing appreciation to the police force for its "outstanding around-the-clock alert, no days off duty during the 13-day crisis."

✣ ✣ ✣

Council Votes Extra Pay

City Council voted today to pay the 30 local police officers $75 each for extra duty pay during the city's racial crisis.

The Council also heard a report from Frank Jones, city engineer, that his crews had hauled 367 loads of trash since Monday of this week. Most of it was caused by the gale force winds that whipped through the city Sunday night.

file Siskiyou County 1963

out in terms of transfer of functions and even loppings-off are not a responsibility of mine or any other private citizen. Whether the AEC has one administrator or its present five commissioners, or whether such-and-such a division ought to be reduced from 50 desks to 1 or 2 * * * these matters are of interest to me chiefly as a taxpayer.

What does concern me is that steps are taken to get the atom fully back into the stream of American life, and in a role of proper proportions. I want my government to continue to encourage, through every means, the broad growth of scientific research and development—and that means all of science not as in the past singling out the atom for preferential treatment. I do not want atomic science, because of the euphoria of the past, or present-day lobbying power, to secure more than its justifiable share of our research resources of money and brains. If the most efficient way of ensuring a balanced scientific development means transferring from the AEC all of its grants or scholarships, and turning these over, say, to the National Science Foundation, then I would be heartily in favor of such a move. Similarly, I favor continuing technical and financial aid to underdeveloped countries and if in certain instances such aid would be wisely supplemented by an atomic power installation, well and good. But the idea of a separate atomic point 4 program, carried on almost as if the larger and more comprehensive scheme of foreign aid did not exist, makes no sense to me whatsoever.

This artificial apartness of the atom in areas where this is not justified has been and is not only wasteful but harmful. Let me cite but one example of many.

A few years ago almost by accident the public discovered that containers of low-level radioactive waste products were being dumped into the coastal waters of Massachusetts. In that area fishing is an important industry and a source of food for the whole Northeast. In the summer the beaches are used by millions of people for recreation. This dumping was done with the permission of the AEC, but apparently the marine biologists and the State and Federal agencies with responsibility for health did not supervise the dumping. The AEC suffered in prestige by this unfortunate assumption that because radiation was its field, they were also experts on public health. A more serious consequence: by this sense of atomic apartness the State and Federal public health services were deprived of the opportunity to become fully knowledgeable of the radiation hazards—or absence of hazards—in such wastes and how to protect against them. Today more and more the functions of AEC that involve existing technical agencies are being slowly transferred to those agencies. This is a move in the direction I urge: putting the atom into the mainstream of men's affairs, not artifically keeping its separate and apart.

What I have been trying to do in this discussion is:

To take a look at the peaceful atom and also at the executive establishment concerned with the atom, in the light of the facts of 1963. This has been an effort to see the peaceful atom not as it once was viewed, but as it really is today. On the basis of that examination I have suggested some changes are due, perhaps overdue. What I have said of the peaceful atom is based on the theme of these lectures; namely, that the atom is not something magic and separate and apart, but is an integral part of the whole fabric of life of which change is the basic imperative.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Honorable Howell Appling, Jr., secretary of state of the State of Oregon, has called to the attention of my colleague, Senator NEUBERGER, and myself the enrolled senate joint memorial 4 which was adopted recently by the 52d Legislative Assembly of Oregon.

I ask unanimous consent, on behalf of my colleague and myself, that this memorial, dealing with the importance of obtaining adequate funds for the water pollution control program at Oregon State University, be set forth at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 4

To His Excellency, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

We, your memorialists, the 52d Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas under the 1961 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Oregon State University at Corvallis has been selected as the site for the Pacific Northwest regional laboratory for the conduct of research, investigation, experiments, field demonstrations, and studies and training relating to the prevention and control of water pollution; and

Whereas the site has been etsablished on the campus and funds have been appropriated for the construction of this facility; and

Whereas there is need for programing and establishing research at an early date prior to the completion of the actual laboratory building scheduled for early 1965, staff must be recruited and research in its initial phases must be undertaken in order that the laboratory can be used to its utmost effectiveness as soon as it is available: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

1. The Congress of the United States is memorialized to provide support for initiating and carrying out research relating to water pollution problems by introducing in the fiscal year 1964 budget necessary funds for hiring staff and initiating research for the water pollution control program at Oregon State University.

2. The secretary of state shall send a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, to each Member of the Oregon congressional delegation, and to each Member of the Washington, Idaho, and Montana delegations.

Adopted by senate March 5, 1963.

DALE A. HENDERSON,
Secretary of Senate.

BEN MUSA,
President of Senate.

Adopted by house April 20, 1963.

CLARENCE BARTON,
Speaker of House.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Nation and the world have been witness in recent days to a spectacle of racial bigotry in the United States that would disgrace a Union of South Africa or a Portuguese Angola.

It is no longer possible for decent citizens to sit in silence, whether they are public officials or not, and tolerate by that silence the massive and oppressive denial of constitutional rights that is occurring in several areas of the United States.

The conflict between peaceful Negro demonstrators and police in the cities of America brings to mind nothing so much as the assaults of the Nazi Party storm troopers against the Jews, and the unleashing of Communist soldiers against peaceful demonstrators in Eastern Europe.

Unless American citizens are willing to stand up and demand an end to these scenes of police brutality and disregard for civil rights, our constitutional guarantees will be no better than those of Hitler's Germany or Communist Russia.

Aside from the merely moral indecency of what has been transpiring, police authorities in certain southern communities are crushing the exercise of rights supposedly guaranteed to every American by nothing less basic than the Constitution.

The heroic Americans who are completing the march for equality begun by William Moore are doing no more than exercising their right to freedom of speech, and their right to petition their government for a redress of grievances. Under the Federal Constitution, they are guaranteed that right by the first article of the Bill of Rights. I would be surprised if they are not also supposed to be guaranteed that right by the constitution of the State which took it from them.

Moreover, they are exercising the right of all Americans to move freely from one State to another, a right recognized by the Supreme Court, and a right that was denied them when they were arrested not upon violation of law but merely upon their entry into one of our States. In my opinion, the local authorities responsible for the travesty should be prosecuted on both grounds.

Let us remember that we are long past the day when citizens were secure in their constitutional right only against the officers and action of the Federal Government. The executive officers of the Federal Government have the duty to protect Americans in the exercise of their constitutional rights against their infringement by State authority, as well.

I know it is said that the civil rights statutes are relatively weak. But some do exist. I know it is said that in the past the courts have limited their application. But even within those limitations, there is room for the Justice Department to make clear that the Federal Government is not entirely powerless to intervene.

Section 242 of title 18 of the United States Code makes it a punishable offense for anyone "under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, (to) willfully subject any inhabitant of any State, territory, or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

I can think of the Bill of Rights, with its supposed guarantee of free speech, petition, and peaceful assembly; I can think of the 14th amendment, with its supposed guarantee that no State shall make or enforce any law which abridges

the privileges or immuities of American citizens and which also forbids a State to deny any person life, liberty, or equal protection of its laws.

The Supreme Court has indicated that for any local official to be brought to account under this section there must be shown an intent upon his part to deny a federal right. Surely there is evidence that there was such intent in the case of the memorial marchers.

There is also evidence that there is an intent to deny the right of peaceful assembly and freedom of speech to the demonstrators in Birmingham, Ala. The use of hoses and dogs upon peaceful demonstrators is such evidence, in my opinion.

I hope the Department of Justice will reexamine its legal weapons in these cases. I hope it will recognize that the courts will never tell it when to move in to protect American rights; it is up to the Justice Department to act within the rules already laid down by the courts and proceed to test by action whether or not the courts agree with its interpretation of its powers.

For this enforcement arm of the National Government to do nothing, except to send mediators and await reports from the combat zone, is a shameful commentary on American democracy. If indeed, the Justice Department does act in defense of American rights and is not upheld by the Federal courts, than it should seek whatever new legislation is necessary to empower it to act.

It will never be good enough for this, or any administration of the Federal Government, to wring its hands over the inadequacy of legislation in this field. The test of this administration is whether it is willing to exercise its existing authority to the full, and then seek from Congress whatever additional authority is needed to put an end to the police atrocities which have been occurring.

To the extent that these demonstrations are against segregation of public facilities in Alabama, and the denial of the right to vote in Mississippi, they are against something already known to be illegal. The demonstrators are asking that the law simply be upheld, but they are not even being accorded that right by the legal authorities of those States.

Aside from the legal side of this issue, there is the even more urgent moral side of it. I can think of no action anywhere in these United States that is a more completely un-American activity than that of the Alabama police in arresting the Moore marchers and in attacking the Birmingham demonstrators. Such spectacles must bring great joy to the hearts of Communists everywhere, as they see American law officers putting down peaceful demonstrations in the same fashion as the Communist police put them down. Arrests, imprisonment, and brutality are the methods of totalitarianism everywhere, in Cuba, East Germany, in Red China, and apparently, in certain parts of the American South.

No conscientious American can continue to remain silent. This is not a matter that can be met with passivity on the part of the majority, and left to the Negroes and whites of the South to fight it out among themselves. What is going on down there today is an infinitely greater threat to American freedom than Cuba, for indeed, if we cannot and do not protect America freedom in southern America, then where can we and where will we protect it?

I made made the foregoing remarks because I think they are a deserving and fitting tribute to a magnificent article written by Joel J. Sprayregen, general counsel, Illinois division, American Civil Liberties Union, entitled, "Of Dogs and Freedom—Under the Law." This inspiring article of Joel Sprayregen's is published in the April 26, 1963, Chicago Daily Law Bulletin. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Chicago Daily Law Bulletin, Apr. 26, 1963]

OF DOGS AND FREEDOM—UNDER THE LAW

(By Joel J. Sprayregen)

Law Day came a little early in front of the Leflore County Courthouse in Greenwood, Miss., last month. The principal celebrant was a giant police dog who left an enduring impression on the leg of a minister and, incidentally, on the minds of millions of people throughout the world.

It is regrettable that the pressure of his official duties will keep this dog from appearing with eminent jurists and leaders of the bar at Law Day observances throughout the Nation. The President's proclamation says that we need a Law Day for "our people to rededicate themselves to ideals of equality and justice in relations with one another." The amount of rededication necessary may be measured by the distance between the upper and lower jaws of the police dog.

As has always been customary in cases where a citizen is oppressed, the dog can plead that he was merely following orders. His master—a policeman sworn himself to follow orders and, if possible to enforce the laws of the land—ordered the dog to bite the leg of a minister who was peacefully demonstrating in the cause of securing the right to vote for his fellow citizens. In Greenwood, apparently, clergymen had better preach only where no one can hear them; as earlier authorities have noted, the Gospel can be a disturbing thing if only men will open their hearts and minds to hear it.

The President's proclamation tells us that Law Day records "man's advance from savagery to civilization (with) reason and morality displacing brutal force." We may ponder that—although it is not recorded that dogs have an official "Law Day" of their own—the attack on the minister was not something that came naturally to the animal. Only after intensive training—presumably by human beings—is a dog sufficiently "educated" to attack instantly a man who has not threatened to do him wrong. This is certainly a significant accomplishment for higher education in Mississippi. But on Law Day, can we ask for something a little higher? Can we ask for education to ensure the prevalence of reason and morality over brute force?

Greenwood's premature Law Day festivities may remind us of more than the peril of the preacher who ventures into the gray pastures of public morality. As lawyers, it should remind us that when we take the case of the afflicted and oppressed—in Greenwood or Chicago—we act in the noblest of traditions. As a leading contemporary theologian says:

"The concern for justice is delegated to the judges, as if it were a matter for professionals or specialists. But to do justice is what God demands of every man: it is the supreme commandment and one that cannot be fulfilled vicariously. The calling of the prophet may be described as that of an advocate or champion, speaking for those who are too weak to plead their own cause. Indeed, the major activity of the prophets was interference, remonstrating about wrongs inflicted on other people. * * * The prophet is a person who is not tolerant of wrongs done to others."

We are not the first generation of lawyers called on to employ our ingenuity and courage in defense of the rule of law. St. Thomas More lost first his judgeship, and then his life, because he would not swear to an act which he believed was beyond the power of Parliament and the King. Lord Coke lost his judgeship by insisting that even kings are subject to the law. Have any lawyers ever drafted a more persuasive brief in defense of political freedom than the one in which Madison and Jefferson pledged for themselves and their colleagues, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor"?

In Illinois, Governor Altgeld lost his office because he believed that political passion was no ground on which to keep men in prison. A downstate Illinois lawyer shepherded his countrymen through a fratricidal bloodletting so that our best traditions of self-government "shall not perish from this earth." In 1910, the justices of our State supreme court (prophesying a case that 52 years later was to bring down grossly undeserved wrath on the U.S. Supreme Court) ruled that a Catholic schoolchild could not be compelled to recite from the Protestant Bible. And in Cook County, how many times has Clarence Darrow or the public defender or a member of the Defense of Prisoners Committee stepped to the bar in defense of, among other things, the finest traditions of the profession?

Almost half the world today celebrates a May Day whose heroes are, not lawyers dedicated to a rule of reason, but rather trained assassins and embittered theorists who never knew the responsibility and art of self-government under a rule of law. But our own traditions warn us not to be complacent about our achievements because the supreme commandment of justice "cannot be fulfilled vicariously." To each generation of American lawyers—and laymen—is given the responsibility of preserving freedom under law against the faint-hearted who would trade it for the illusory "security" of increased governmental power over the conscience and conduct of the individual citizen. The responsibility must be met both inside and outside of courthouses in Mississippi, as well as in the North. It can be met not by quoting dead men, but only by taking risks to protect the liberty of living men.

Is there a despicable defendant who cannot secure a fair trial? Is there a schoolchild segregated because of his race or compelled by the State to recite a prayer in which he does not believe? Is there a policeman who tortures prisoners whom he believes guilty? Is there a judge who thinks contempt of court means any disagreement with him? Is there a mayor who thinks he can break up a peaceful demonstration for civil rights or peace or John Birch? Is there an American citizen who is not allowed to vote because his skin is black? Can a police dog's bark drown out, or his teeth crush, a plea for human dignity under law? Such cases are the crucibles in which are tested daily our faithfulness to the great tradition, and our right to have a Law Day.

Man, having subjected all the other animals on earth to his rule, now stands on the eve of conquering the infinite spaces of the universe. But can man subject himself to

the rule of law? If he can, we can excuse police dogs from participation in our ceremonials, and let them have their own day. Man himself will then be worthy to proclaim Law Day throughout the universe.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AND ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. WEDNESDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, there will be no business considered today.

It is anticipated that on Wednesday next the Senate will consider the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill; the Treasury, Post Office, and Executive offices appropriation bill; and also the unfinished business, S. 537, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment to meet at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none. and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 537) to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE 1963 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM AND PROPOSED FEED GRAIN LEGISLATION FOR 1964–65

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, last year when the administration's proposal for a mandatory feed grain bill—a bill which would have provided for a mandatory limitation on feed grain production—came before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I opposed it and I offered an amendment to knock out the mandatory provision. My amendment succeeded in the committee by one vote. I opposed the mandatory provision again on the floor, but it passed the Senate by a very close vote. But it failed in the House, and was never enacted into law.

Now, the administration has had second thoughts on the kind of feed grain bill it feels would be best for the country. I commend the Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the United States for recognizing that a mandatory program would not be desirable. I feel that it would not work, that it is not a practical approach. I think it would be most unfortunate for our agricultural economy.

Preliminary reports indicate that 25.8 million feed grain base acres will be diverted under the 1963 program as compared with a diversion of 28.6 million in 1962 and 25.2 million acres in 1961. For the entire United States feed grain acres intended for diversion in 1963 are only 90 percent of those diverted in 1962.

The central Corn Belt States of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio all reported fewer than 90 percent as many feed grain acres intended for diversion in 1963 as in 1962. Iowa, Illinois and Ohio, for example, will divert only 80 percent as many acres as in 1962. Indiana, Missouri, and Michigan will divert only 85 percent as many acres as in 1962. Other States which reported a greater than national average decline in acres intended for diversion in 1963 were Arizona, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Texas.

There were 20 States, however, mostly in the Northeast, West, and South which reported more feed-grain acres intended for diversion in 1963 than in 1962. They are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Georgia.

The number of farms participating in the 1963 program is slightly higher than in 1962 and about 10 percent higher than in 1961. Only nine States have fewer farms enrolled in the 1963 than in the 1961 program. The nine States are: Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio.

Small farms appear to be participating in larger numbers in 1963 and some large farms may have dropped out. In spite of the 10-percent increase in the number of farms participating in the program, the percentage of the total feed-grain acreage on farms participating in the 1963 program is lower than it was in 1961; and is only slightly higher than in 1962. In 1961, 59 percent of the base acreage of feed grains was on farms which participated in the program. In 1962 barley was also included in the program and the percentage of the total feed-grain acreage on the farms participating in the program dropped to 55.3. Preliminary estimates indicate that 56.7 of the feed grain base acreage is on the farms which are participating in the 1963 program.

The smaller acreage of corn, grain sorghum and barley intended for diversion in 1963 as compared with 1962 is the result of a higher proportion of small farms participating in 1963 and of less diversion per farm cooperating. The portion of the base diverted for payment on participating farms dropped from an average of 39.6 percent in 1961 and 42 percent in 1962 to 34.4 percent intended for 1963. In Iowa and Illinois the percentage diversion on the participating farms dropped from 34.7 percent in 1962 to 27 percent in 1963—a reduction of almost 20 percent in the proportion of the bases diverted on the participating farms. This is in line with the changed economic incentives in the 1963 program which provides less incentive for diverting more than 20 percent of the base acreage than was provided in the 1961 and 1962 programs.

One of the reasons why I opposed the program last year was that I thought the taxpayer would not get as much for his money, inasmuch as the incentive for the farmers to cut down on production was reduced, while the payments were increased.

COST COMPARISONS

Acreage diversion payments in 1961 were $782 million; in 1962, $842 million; and acreage diversion plus price support payments for the 1963 program are now estimated at $872 million, which will be the highest to date. In addition to the payments to producers in 1961 and 1962 the Government took over 500 to 600 million bushels of corn at $1.20 per bushel and substantial amounts of other feed grains at comparable loan values after selling certificated grain at $1 to $1.08 per bushel. Its losses on these feed grains probably amounted to $100 to $150 million each year. Under the 1963 program with the loan value of $1.07 per bushel for corn—and other loan values in proportion—and a prohibition against selling certificated grain at less than the loan values, little if any 1963 feed grains are expected to be delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the price-support program.

Taking into account both the payments for diversion and the CCC losses on the new grains acquired under the 1961 and 1962 loans, it appears that the cost per acre diverted in 1963 will be about the same as the total cost per acre diverted in 1961 but 5 to 10 percent higher than in 1962.

As compared with the 1961 and 1962 programs, in 1963 the Secretary of Agriculture reduced acreage diversion payments from 50 to 20 percent of the value of the crop grown, raised the price-support level from $1.20 to $1.25 per bushel for corn, and made similar increases in the price-support level for the other feed grains. These changes were made to keep the total cost of the 1963 program in line with the cost of the 1961 and 1962 programs in view of the change in the legislation requiring compensatory price-support payments of 18 cents per bushel for corn, and for other feed grains in proportion.

Although the Government costs per acre diverted for the 1963 program will probably be 5 to 10 percent higher than total costs per diverted acre for the 1962 program, the market price of corn

Shootings, Assaults –

May Grand Jury Convenes To Deliberate Various Cases

The May term of Circuit Court opened this morning with Judge Arthur Clark, Jr., of Indianola presiding.

A 20 member grand jury was empaneled and T. B. Browning, Jr., was named foreman.

Among the cases to be heard by the jury is the shooting of James Travis, Negro voter registration worker who was wounded west of the city. Travis was hit in the shoulder.

Two white men and a teenager were arrested in connection with the shooting and are free on bond awaiting action of the grand jury. The three are charged with felonious assault.

Two other white men are also awaiting the jury's action on a case in which they are charged with assault and battery in connection with the beating of an aged Negro man after a 100 mile per hour chase by police.

Five Negro college students from Mississippi Vocational College in Itta Bena are also awaiting the grand jury action on their case.

The five were arrested after they tried to run down with a car several white boys atempting a 50 mile hike.

The jury is expected to take two to three days before it makes known its findings. Included in its deliberations are inspections of the county jail, city jail, county farm and other departments of the county.

The members of the jury are: Brownnig, foreman; H. C. Truitt, Robert W. Taylor, J. E. Makamson, W. E. Boyles, Curtis L. Posey, L. C. Wilkinson, Karl L. Pruett, Murray Collum, Dave Brody, A. R. Mathews, Jr., D. B. Chrismond, Jr., C. E. Waldrup, C. E. Ware, Earl Geter, Ed Bledsoe, C. C. Linebarger, J. C. Meeks Mike J. Ballas and J. C. Weed.

Shoots Hubby, Goes To Work; He's Not Mad

Local police investigated a call last night to Number I Kelley Alley where they found a Negro man had been shot in the neck with a .22 caliber pistol.

Macey B. Chamerlin said her husband, L. C., came in and jumped on her so she shot him, police said. She then left the house and went to work at a local cafe.

After contacting the Negro woman at work she went with the officers to 121 Avenue F where she had hid the pistol under a house.

Chamerlin told investigating officers he did not want to press charges against his wife.

Greenwood Commonwealth 5-6-63

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JACKSON DAILY
NEWS (MISS.)
P. 11
Date MAY 10 1963

5 Negroes Indicted In Greenwood

GREENWOOD, Miss. (Special) —Five Negro Mississippi Vocational College Students charged with trying to run down a group of whtie boys have been indicted by the Leflore County Grand Jury.

The Negroes, charged with assault and battery, tried to run down the white boys as they were on a 50-mile hike near Itta Bena, Feb. 26.

Indicted were Murray Bacon, Lorenzo Pleasant, Swancy Brown, Otis Funches, and Charles Tuggle.

Also indicted were William H. Greenlee and Wesley Hersey, both white, in connection with the shooting of Negro voter registration worker James Travis, Feb. 28.

Travis, a 20-year old field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, was traveling in the car with Carl Blackwell of Atlanta and Robert Moses, voter registration workers when they were fired upon from a passing automobile. Travis was struck in the neck by a bullet.

R. B. Note!

From: H. Research

SNCC Worker Struck After Resisting Officer

5-17-63
Greenwood Commonwealth

A Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee worker was being held under technical arrest at Greenwood Leflore Hospital this afternoon on a charge of resisting arrest and driving without a license after he was struck with a nightstick by a city officer.

In the hospital is Melton Hancock who police charge refused to accompany the officer, Roy Logan, to the station last night.

He was reported in good condition at the hospital with a small cut over his left eye.

Police Commissioner B. A. "Buff" Hammond said he would have been able to leave the hospital after treatment but police asked that he held there instead of the jail to keep down visits by other SNCC workers.

SNCC has some 15 field secretaries in the county working in the Negro voter registration drive.

Hammond added this morning that more charges may be lodged against Hancock when the investigation is complete.

Hammond gave this account of what took place last night:

Patroleman Logan was alone in his squad car and fell in behind a car driven by Hancock.

The officer noted that while the Negro "wasn't driving recklessly" he was driving in a manner that "made me decide to caution him about his driving."

Logan pulled Hancock over and asked to see his drivers license. The Negro refused to show his license and Logan told him: "Alright, then, you're under arrest."

"I'm not going with you," Hammond quoted the Negro as telling the officer.

Logan then went back to his patrol car, got his nightstick and returned to the Negro's car. He grasped the Negro's arm and again ordered him to get in the squad car to go to the police station.

"The Negro took a swing at the officer," Hammond said, "and the officer hit him with his club once."

Hancock was brought to the city police station and booked, then taken to the hospital for treatment, where Hammond gave orders that he be kept temporally.

Birm. World
5-18-63

2 Indicted For Shooting SNCC Aide

GREENWOOD, Miss. — The Leflore County Grand Jury Indicted two white men in the March 5 shooting of a field secretary from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (S..CC).

Indicted on charges of assault and battery in the near fatal shooting were William H. Greenlee, former oil bulk plant owner, and Wesley Kersey, local implement establishment services manager.

Greenlee and Kersey and a 17-year-old youth were arrested in the shooting of SNCC worker Jimmy Travis, 20, of Jackson.

Travis was wounded in the neck and shoulder when shots were fired at his car from an auto carrying three white men. SNCC worker Bob Moses, who heads the Mississippi vote drive, and Randolph Blackwell, of the Voter Education Project, were also in the Travis car, but escaped injury.

Travis' shooting triggered an increase in Negro voting attempts here. Hundreds of Negroes walked to the Leflore County courthouse during the week following the shooting, and local authorities used police dogs to deter would-be voters. Eight SNCC workers were jailed during that week

Greenwood Com 5-20-63 file (Welfare) County

Court Asked To Delay Trial In Shooting

Circuit Court Judge Arthur Clark, Jr., took under advisement today a motion to continue the case in the trial of Wesley Kersey and William H. Greenlee until the November term of court.

A similar motion was expected to be filed in court tomorrow in behelf of five Negro students from Mississippi Vocational College indicted on a charge of assault and battery with intent.

Kersey and Greenlee were indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit murder. The indictment came out of the shooting of Jimmy Travis, Negro voter registration worker on the night of February 28.

Travis was shot in the shoulder while traveling in a car west of the city with two other voter registration workers.

Attorney A. H. Bell, representing Kersey and Greenlee, read his motion to the court, citing numerous instances of racitl tension in the state and surrounding states, claiming that because of these his clients feel they can not receive a fair and impartial trial.

"Time is a great healer," the motion stated, "and by November it is felt he can receive a fair trial."

The motion cited the fact that both Kersey and Greenlee have pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault and battery with intent to commit murder.

It stated further that, "Affiant claims he did not know Jimmy Travis, Negro voter registration worker and since the time he has learned that Jimmy Travis was a Negro voter registration worker."

Reading further, Bell cited racial demonstrations caused by outside agitators and how they have created hostility and tension between the races.

"Because of the hostility between the races the affiant feels he can not receive a fair and impartial trial," Bell said.

The motion cited plans that have been made in Jackson and other cities in the state for sit-ins and other types of racial disturbances.

It also brought to the attention of the court three suits now pending against the various branches of the city and county government The motion said most, if not all, of these cases will have been settled by the November term of Circuot Court.

"Affiant states this motion is not filed for a delay ,but that justice may be done."

After reading the motion Bell said, "I think it is for the welfare of both races that this not be tried at this time. We do not believe a change of venture would help because the tension between the races is noted in other counties throughout the state."

"We think it would be better for the city, county and state, the white race and the Negro race that this case not be tried. Time is a great healer," Bell said as he closed his argument.

District Attorney Parham H. Williams of Lexington said, "The court is aware of the circumstances cited and while the state does not agree with th emotion it will leave it up to the court to make its own decision."

When court convenes in the morning a similar motion is expected to be filed in behalf of five Negro college students who were indicted after trying to run down several white youths attempting a 50 mile hik

Judge Clark said he has given the Negroes, until Tuesday to file such a motion. He said if the motion is filed he will rule on both of them at the same time.

Greenwood Commonwealth 5-21-63

Court Finds Negro Guilty

Melton Hancock, Negro Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee worker, was convicted in City Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of resisting arrest.

A driving without a license charge was dismissed after he produced his license.

Hancock was arrested late Friday evening when officer Roy Logan stopped him to caution his driving. Logan asked the Negro for his license and Hancock refused to show them, after which he was placed under arest.

The Negro was hit once by the officer with a night stick.

Logan testified yesterday that Hancock threw his arms up when the officer placed a hand on his shoulder in a movement that made him think the Negro was going to strike him.

Hancock is free on a $200 appeal bond.

Judge Ormand Kimbrough fined him $50.

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE" 6-18-63

Laura Taylor, 110 West Taft, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Annie Hughes, 1306 Roosevelt St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Boyd Hughes, 1306 Roosevelt St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Millie Mae Coleman, 108 East Gibbs, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Martha Gordan, 110 E. Gibbs, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Sallie Sims, 616 Ave. M, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Eddie Thomas, 210 E. Percy, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Lorene Ivey Brown 507 Ave. I Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Lindsey, 305 Ash St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Martha Ann Meeks, 605 Miller Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Bertha Ellis, 418 W. Percy St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Martha Melton, 422 W. Percy, Greenwood. Mississippi.
Will Greer, 909 Ave. F., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Charmayne Howell ,P. O. Box 162, Swiftown, Mississippi.
Miss Joan Gibson, Sidon, Mississippi.
Freener Davis, 424 West Percy, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Hubert Loyd Hodges, P. O. Box 125 Minter City, Mississippi.
Alberta Stewart, 807 Dixie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Eathel Stanback, 823 Dixie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi
Cecil Carol Woods, 1006 Parkway, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Lula Thomas, 210 East Percy, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Fred Johnson, Route 1, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Bertha Austin, 517 Ave. I, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Clara Jones, 107 West Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi
Bob Harris, 316 W. McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. H. B. Goss, 351 Malmaison Road, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Gavins, 102 Mcgee, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Richard Henry Dennis, Rt. 2, Box 93, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Reece Barbour, Rt. 2, Box 89, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Jessie Davis, 117 W. Taft, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Bobby Lance, Box 282, Sidon, Mississippi.
Annie Bell Wade, 1014 Broad Street, ,Greenwood Mississippi.
Dewey R. Greene, 619 Howard, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Alma Nichols Hardy, 606 Howard Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. James A. Carter ,601 Henderson ,Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Betty T. Johnson, 1202 Strong Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Shirley Minga, 610 Montjoy St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Leonia Keys, 311 McCain St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
David Stephens, P. O. Box 331, Money, Mississippi.
Ned J. Graziosi, 323 McCool, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rev .Agee Allen, 806 Dixie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Carolyn Peeples Ellis, 1111 W. Monroe ,Greenwood ,Mississippi.
Bill Harris, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Cora Campbell, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Miss Joy Lanette Jamieson, 406 Williamson St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rev. Albert Haney, 904 Ave. F, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. John T. Drake, 612 W. Adams, Greenwood, Mississippi.
John T. Drake, 612 W. Adams, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Jerry Carpenter, 1409 Leflore, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Annie May King, 707 Walthall, Greenwood ,Mississippi.
Mrs. Blanche Blakely, 123 Barrentine St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Bobby Burton Howell, P. O. Box 162, Swiftown, Mississippi.

LeFlore C June 18-2

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE" Freedom Commonwealth

Octavia Granderson, 601 Miller Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Maggie R. Thomas, 410 Ash, Greenwood, Mississippi
Arvella McCaskill, Rt. 1, Box 283A Greenwood, Mississippi.
Oscar Davis, Jr., 354 W. Adams, Greenwood, Mississippi.
William Lonnie Haas, Jr., 804 Martin St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
David Porter, 421 Jeff Davis, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mable L. Turner, 306 R. Palace St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Charlie Neal, 205 Vardaman St., Greenwood, Mississippi
Steve Washington, 504 State St, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Elizabeth Harris, 106 Jackson St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Eva Bryant, 104 Jackson St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Avell Wilson, P. O. Box 483, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Miss Sarah Kimbrough, General Delivery, Morgan City, Mississippi.
Maggie Mullins, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Bernice Harris, 106 Jackson, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Jessie Mae Fisher, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Mrs. Dearl Willard, 406 Kinney St. Greenwood, Mississippi.
Nellie Mae Lindsey, 315½ Oak St. in Rear, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rosie Lee Petty, 312 Palace Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rosella Larry, 317½ Rear East McLauren, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Alberta Common Ramsey, 306 Short Elm, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Dewitt Talmadge Monroe, Jr., 209 E. Monroe St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Carolyn Faye Teal, Rt. 1, Box 32, Sidon, Mississippi.
Willis Wright, 406 W. Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Johnnie B. Garner, 714 Main St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Lena Mae Walker, 117 Ave. F, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Gradie Lee Sanders, 713 Walthall, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Willie Hendrix, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Nick Hampton, Jr., Rt. 1, Box 427, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Maggie Harris, P. O. Box 566, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Charity Hilliard, P. O. Box 164, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Mrs. W. A. McEachern, 926 Mclean St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Ida B. Roberts, P. O. Box 671, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Minnie Ola Wright, 301 Senica Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Wright, 405 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Edd Brown, Rt. 2, Box 88, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Ledbetter, 726 Howard, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Lou Alice Love, 513 Court St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Robert R. Stone, Rt. 1, Box 348, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Ora Lillian Trenor, 617 Cherokee, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Thurman Wilson White, Jr., Rt. 2, Box 195, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Lucy Brown, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Reed Boles, 700 East Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Annie Mae Cage, 313 West Stone, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Abelle Byrdo, 411 Ave. F, Rear, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Will Byrdo, 411 Ave. F, Rear, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Brown, 210 East Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Clara Dorris, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Gracie Gibbs, General Delivery, Henrietta Kingston, P. O. Box 627, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Kenneth Wm. Echols, P. O. Box 646, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Felix Louis Mitchell, 705 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Miss Sara Ruth Richardson, Rt. 1, Sidon, Mississippi.
Henry Smith, 701 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Jewell J. Carpenter, 709 Avenue N, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Dora Lee Jackson, 216 Noel St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Rosie M. Freeman, RFD 1, Box 338, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Maggie Sullivan, Rt. 1, Box 44, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Emma Stile James, Box 631, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Eva Lee Johnson, 103 Rear McCain St., Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mrs. Jerry Willoughby, Box 83, Minter City, Mississippi.
Walter McCraney, Gen. Del., Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Miss Mary Ann McCuan, 211 West Adams, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Mary Strong, P. O. Box 654, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Hattie B. Long, P. O. Box 616, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Margaret Truss, P. O. Box 524, Itta Bena, Mississippi.
Daphraim Smith, 518 Ave K, Greenwood, Mississippi.
Miss Patricia Forbes, 803 W. Jefferson, Greenwood, Mississippi.

June 11-18

Jefferson County 1963

have the facts, and such confidence in the analysis of the foreign aid bill that I have been making over the past several years, that I am perfectly willing to run all the risks that may be involved in standing up and being counted in opposition to my party's proposal for a foreign aid bill as it has been submitted to this Congress in the form of the bill now being considered in hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

We have a clear duty as a Congress to try to create the kind of aid program which would truly reflect American interests and benefit the international community. And I yield to no one in my continuing concern for those objectives. However, those objectives are not met by the present foreign-aid bill which is but a repetition of the traditional program tossed up to us again this year.

Mr. President, I reiterate my position to allow for no chance of misinterpretation. Like Alice, I have become disgusted with the mad tea party. No longer will I join my committee colleagues in the despairing annual effort to push the shoddy and overstuffed doormouse into the teapot.

My duty to my constituents and the dictates of my conscience will force me to register a protest vote against the foreign aid bill when it comes before this body if it resembles its present form.

I shall offer and support with evidence and argument a series of amendments which, if adopted, will reduce the foreign aid expenditures by at least 25 percent. I joined in cosponsoring one of those amendments this afternoon, when I joined in cosponsoring the amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH].

I close by saying that it is my judgment, after long and detailed study of the bill, that the bill can be reduced in total amount by 25 percent without in the slightest weakening the security of this country. To the contrary, in my judgment it would strengthen the sesecurity of this country, because it would strengthen the domestic economy, which is crying out for strengthening.

I shall not propose an across-the-board 25-percent cut. The total amount of cut which result from adoption of the amendments I shall offer or support would, at a minimum, be 25 percent. In some instances I shall propose the striking of an entire amount. That goes along with the proposal I shall make later, to supplement the proposal of the Senator from Idaho, to eliminate certain countries entirely from receiving a single dollar of grant money in fiscal year 1964.

In some instances we could safely reduce the amount involved by 50 percent; in some instances by 40 percent; and in some instances by 10 percent. In a few instances I shall support an increase in the amount, where the facts warrant an increase.

But the total amount, in my judgment, should be reduced not 1 cent less than 25 percent.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Medford Mail Tribune in my State, under date of May 16, 1963, published an editorial which was called to my attention yesterday. It is called A Reply to a Letter. It is one of the most devastating answers, in my judgment, to a non sequitur we have heard in this country on civil rights for many years. I have heard it stated in one form or another over the years on the floor of the Senate. It is a common non sequitur used by southern editors in their editorial writings. It is a non sequitur which is supposed to cause those who live in the North to surrender, to give up on the matter of civil rights.

The editor in Medford, Oreg., Eric Allen, has written a reply to this fallacious argument.

I shall read the editorial in part, and later I shall ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in full in the RECORD.

The editor says:

We received the following letter the other day:

"To the EDITOR:

"A correspondent of ours in Oregon tells us that you have shown an interest in the South's racial problems on your editorial page.

"We southerners are delighted to see that other parts of the Nation are becoming interested in the race problem and welcome the sincere desire to help.

"Would you on behalf of your subscribers welcome into your community several hundred Negro families from the South? If you will write such a welcome in the form of an editorial we will give it wide publicity throughout the South and will help raise the necessary transportation cost for these Negro migrants.

"Perhaps you would print this letter in your letters to the editor column.

"We believe that the most nearly Christian solution to the race problem is migration and dispersion throughout our Nation. I am mailing you under separate cover statistics on this subject which may interest you.

"Sincerely,

"ROBERT B. PATTERSON,
"Secretary, Citizens' Council.
"GREENWOOD, MISS."

I am sure no one is surprised that such a letter came out of Greenwood, Miss.; but, of course, there are many other communities south of the Mason-Dixon line in which that bigoted organization known as the White Citizens' Council reigns, along with its hooded copatriots, the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Patterson got his answer from this Oregon editor. Listen to a part of it:

No, Mr. Patterson. We would not welcome "several hundred Negro families from the South" here—not so long as they are shipped off like a bunch of diseased cattle just to get them out of your way.

You, Mr. Patterson, and your colleagues and your and their forebears, held Negroes as slaves until 100 years ago. Since then you have exploited them, refused them adequate education, refused them even a chance to improve themselves. You have prevented them from learning skills which would have made it possible for them to rise on the economic ladder.

You, Mr. Patterson, and your fellows, for generations have treated these fellow human beings like subhumans, subject to lynchings, beatings, intimidation, night-riding.

I digress from the editorial long enough to say that all one has to do is look at the photographic evidence in Life magazine and the newspapers of the country in recent days to see how right Mr. Allen is. What a shocking betrayal of the ideals of constitutional government—policemen in one community after another in the South, including Cambridge, Md., have been subjecting Negroes to a shameful disgrace, to the great loss of our prestige around the world.

These photographs are front page in the newspapers of the world, free and Communist.

As Senators know, for years I have stood up against police brutality within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. I have carried on the fight against the proposal to change the Mallory rule, although there are bills pending in the Congress to surrender to the police of the District of Columbia the great, precious constitutional protections of the Mallory rule. If we surrender it here, we shall have surrendered the principle nationwide.

If anyone had any doubt about any of the many speeches the senior Senator from Oregon has made on this floor over the years, calling upon the Senate always to be on guard against unchecked police power, he only has to look at the shocking pictures of cruelty and brutality practiced by various southern police departments in recent weeks against Negroes. Humane principles cry out against it.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point in continuity.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Medford (Oreg.) Mail-Tribune, Mar. 16, 1963]

A REPLY TO A LETTER

We received the following letter the other day:

"To the EDITOR:

"A correspondent of ours in Oregon tells us that you have shown an interest in the South's racial problems on your editorial page.

"We southerners are delighted to see that other parts of the Nation are becoming interested in the race problem and welcome the sincere desire to help.

"Would you on behalf of your subscribers welcome into your community several hundred Negro families from the South? If you will write such a welcome in the form of an editorial we will give it wide publicity throughout the South and will help raise the necessary transportation cost for these Negro migrants.

"Perhaps you would print this letter in your letters-to-the-editor column.

"We believe that the most nearly Christian solution to the race problem is migration and dispersion throughout our Nation. I am mailing you under separate cover statistics on this subject which may interest you.

"Sincerely,

"ROBERT B. PATTERSON,
"Secretary, Citizens' Council.
"GREENWOOD, MISS."

No, Mr. Patterson. We would not welcome "several hundred Negro families from the South" here—not so long as they are shipped off like a bunch of diseased cattle just to get them out of your way.

You, Mr. Patterson, and your colleagues and your and their forebears, held Negroes as slaves until 100 years ago. Since then you have exploited them, refused them adequate education, refused them even a chance to im-

prove themselves. You have prevented them from learning skills which would have made it possible for them to rise on the economic ladder.

You, Mr. Patterson, and your fellows, for generations have treated these fellow human being like subhumans, subject to lynchings, beatings, intimidation, nightriding.

You and your ilk, Mr. Patterson, under the guise of States right, have made and kept an entire group of people second-class citizens—when, indeed, you permitted them any of the dignities and privileges of citizenship at all.

You and your ilk, by collusion, subterfuge, and even more overt methods—including, most recently, dogs, hoses and bombs—have prevented them from voting, from serving on juries, from attending your schools, even from using common lunch counters or restrooms.

You say they are ignorant, irresponsible, lazy, unclean, diseased. In many cases this is true. And you are to blame; you and your determination to maintain your privileged status by holding others down, by depriving them of the dignity and opportunity to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to which each American—regardless of color—is entitled.

No, Mr. Patterson, we would not accept your offer, because it is a brutalizing, evil, hypocritical offer; nearly as evil and brutalizing and hypocritical as the slave trade itself.

We do know that, inevitably in times to come, Americans whose skins are black will come here to live and seek livelihood. And we know that it will bring problems—difficult and serious problems, just as it has in Detroit and Chicago and Los Angeles and San Francisco, and Portland, and in other smaller communities.

We will not welcome these problems, because we have so far been without them, and no one likes to borrow trouble.

Still, when the time comes, we are convinced that men of good will—and they are legion—will do their utmost to see that the problems are settled with fairness, justice and honor.

One-sixth of the nation's population has dark skin. And these people, as never before in history, are demanding the right to be treated simply as Americans, and not as inferiors, as people set aside from the stream of life.

They are demanding the right to make their own choices, and not to be shoved around, or to be shipped off like a group of slaves just to satisfy the malevolence of racist citizens' councils.

We must, if we are to live up to the ideals which made America great, learn to live side-by-side with each other, and to deny equal opportunities to none.

This will not be easy for anyone—white or Negro. There are agonizing times ahead. But the challenge is one of the greatest Americans have ever faced.

They can meet it if—and only if—they can bring themselves to do unto others, all others, as they would have others do unto them. E.A.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am proud that there is an editor in my State with the courage, foresight, and enlightenment of Mr. Allen, who called a spade as it should be called in his reply to the racist, Mr. Patterson, who wrote this letter thinking that the non sequitur of the letter would leave Mr. Allen and others without reply.

SPEECH BY

Greenwood Commonwealth

Twelve Negroes Sentenced To County Farm Yesterday

6-27-63

Leflore Cty

Twelve Negroes were sent to the Leflore County Farm yesterday making a total of 22 arrested and sentenced this week.

Forty-five from Itta Bena were arrested and sentenced last week Only one has posted bond. An elderly woman who was unable to work

Three Negroes arrested Tuesday afternoon by Chief of Police Curtis Lary, two blocks from the court house were tried before Judge O. L. Kimbrough in city court. They were charged by City Prosecuting Attorney Gray Evans with parading without a permit.

Ida Holland, 19; Ruby Wright, 18 and Milton Hancock, 33, each received a sentence of four month in jail and fined $200. A 12 year old girl arrested with the group was released to her mother

Later in the afternoon nine, arrested at noon yesterday inside the courthouse, were tried before Judge C. C. Williamson's court

Mary Lane 22, and George Green 19, were charged by County Prosecutnig Attorney John J. Fraiser, Jr., with creatnig a disturbance in a public place. The received a sentence of six months in jail and were fined $500 each.

Mrs. Martha Lamb, tCircui Clerk, testified that Mary Lane and Green brought two elderly women and a young girl into the clerks office "to take the literacy tests". She told them that she would be with them in just a moment as she was busy, and her deputy was issuing a marriage license. She said they were asked several times to wait outside the door until she could help them, but green and girl refused.

A deputy sheriff asked the two Negroes several times to leave and when they refused they were placed under arrest.

The other seven Negroes, Willie Lee Wilson, 41; Donald White, 22; Fred Harris, 17; Eliza Vassar 18: Minnie Thurman, 18; Jessie Glover, 16 and John Handy, 18, were charged with breach of the peace.

They were fined $200 each and sentenced to four months in jail.

Appeal bond was set at $500.

Greenwood Commonwealth 7-1-63

Trial Opens

GREENVILLE, Miss. (AP) — Two 18-year-old negroes, charged with breach of the peace when they refused orders to leave a city park in a white residential area, were to go on trial here today.

The two, Annie Lee Bynum and Carroll Bolton, members of the Greenville Student Movement were arrested Saturday with eight juveniles.

The juveniles face a hearing in court later this week.

Dave Green, worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said white persons took his pad and pencil as he took notes and "roughed him up."

Police Chief W. C. Burnley said no complaints were filed and his officers saw no incidents.

The scene marked the first multiple racial arrests in this northwest Mississippi delta town.

* * *

Crack Outfit – Greenwood Commonwealth Leflore Cty 6-29-63

Greenwood Auxiliary Police Force Being Copied Throughout State

Greenwood's Auxiliary police force has become a pattern for other cities in the state, it was learned today, and is recognized as one of the outstanding auxiliary police departments in Mississippi.

The force was formed in March, when the city was gripped in a crisis which threatened to tax the regular police beyond endurance.

The Auxiliary group is made up of business men from throughout the community, who have contributed hundreds of hours of their time in acquainting themselves with the operation, and duties of a police officer so that they may better serve he community.

The men furnish their own equipment, with their on the job training with regular police officers, supplemented with lectures and meetings they today are a crack outfit.

They maybe recognized by their white helmet liners painted with the words, Greenwood Auxiliary Police across the front. They wear white shirts with ties, and dark trousers. The helmet liners, riot sticks and badges are the only expense incurred by the city.

During the height of the crisis last March the Auxiliary policemen were found riding with the regular police on their rounds in the patrol cars. They were also used in directing traffic and in other capacities.

The force is authorized, like the regular police officers, to make arrests, control traffic and to carry out the orders of chief of police Curtis Lary.

Chief Lary has stated,"With the assistance of the Auxiliary police, we are able to double the size of the city police department in a matter of minutes. The men set up in shifts, just like the regular force, and we can have them on duty with just a couple of telephone calls."

The men in the Auxiliary police pulled 12 hour duty last March when the force first came into being. Since that time they have not been called to duty, except on one occasion. They have had regular monthly meetings and their schooling and learning is continuing, Lary said.

FBI In Miss. Shooting Case; 5 Persons Hurt

Bern. Word 6-29-63

GREENWOOD, Miss. — (UPI) — About 60 Negroes turned up at the county courthouse to register as voters Tuesday and 10 were arrested for refusing to disperse when the office closed for the lunch hour.

It marked the second consecutive day large numbers of Negroes have appeared at the court house. Monday police broke up a group of about 150 that gathered.

A voter registration drive has been underway in Greenwood since spring. Negro comedian Dick Gregory led one of the early voter registration marches.

Greenwood is about 88 miles north Jackson, where Byron De La Beckwith - the accused slayer of integration leader Medgar Evers - was given a preliminary hearing Tuesday afternoon.

PLEADED INNOCENT

Beckwith pleaded innocent to the murder charges filed against him.

In Canton, Miss., just 25 miles north of Jackson, four FBI agents showed up Tuesday to assist Canton authorities with an investigation involving five Negroes who were wounded Monday night by a shotgun blast.

The Negroes were attacked near a hall where a voter registration rally was in progress. Authorities said they did not believe the events were related.

Bernice McGruder, 23, one of those wounded, said she and her companions were walking down a street when she heard a shot and turned to see "a white man standing in the door of a filling station with a shotgun in his hand." She said the man was wearing khaki trousers and a striped shirt."

QUESTIONED EMPLOYES

Police said they had questioned several persons who worked at the station, but so far had turned up nothing. Chief Dan Thompson said he didn't know whether the FBI had been summoned by other city officials or Negro leaders, but added; "We are mightly glad to have them."

In Raleigh, N. C., Gov. Terry Sanford was rebuffed by Negro leaders in an appeal he made for a halt to demonstrations.

Police in Albany, Ga., arrested 14 Negroes late Monday night and early Tuesday. Two of those picked were charged in conection with a rock-throwing incident in which a white man suffered a fractured skull. The others were arrested during anti-segregation demonstrations on charges ranging from parading without a permit to destroying city property.

Leflore Cty. News Clips

People Jailed As Campaigns Grow In Itta Bena, Greenwood

Miss Free Press 6-29-63

14 voter registration workers in Greenwood and 47 citizens of nearby Itta Bena were jailed this week as a result of stepped up registration activities in the two Delta communities.

According to Eleanor Holmes, a registration worker in Greenwood, 10 registration organizers were arrested there Tuesday morning and four were arrested that afternoon as 70 citizens of Greenwood went to the courthouse and found themselves caught in a game of nip and tuck with the county sherriff and local police.

According to Miss Holmes, the county sheriff told the Greenwood citizens to leave the courthouse steps, where they had been waiting, when the registration office closed for lunch.

Face Police

As the 70 people surged away from the courthouse and into the street, they were met by Greenwood police, who, fearing a demonstration, told them they would have to go back inside the courthouse. When the Sheriff shooed the group away from the courthouse a second time, they were met again by the local police, who arrested the ten leaders.

Four more were arrested during activities that afternoon.

14 Held

Miss Holmes noted that the 14 were being held without bond, and that registration workers there had sent a telegram explaining the situation to the U. S. Attorney General.

The telegram, she said, pointed out that demonstrations were inevitable in Greenwood if citizens were not registered there more promptly.

Bomb Leads To Arrest

Meanwhile, in Itta Bena, 47 citizens remained on the county Penal Farm after being arrested Monday when they walked downtown to report that a bomb had been hurled into the church where a voter registration meeting was in progress.

According to Itta Bena registration worker Sam Block, at that time about 5,000 citizens had applied as voters, but only about 25 had been accepted.

Does Not Stop Action

Miss Holmes declared that registration activities in Itta Bena had not been quelled by the arrests. She stated that people in Itta Bena were "still coming in by the hundreds" to register. "The response is overwhelming," she said.

Miss Holmes held little hope for the jailed citizens, however, she said, there is little chance of raising enough money to bail them out.

Twenty-nine of the men arrested were fined $500 each and sentenced to six months on the LeFlore County Penal Farm.

Leflore City News Cerp

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 29, 1963 Greenwood Commonwealth FIVE CENTS

Leflore Co

Federal Suit Filed To Free Negroes

On Monday night, the Negroes practiced marching in their section of the city and Tuesday night they went to deputy Weber' house.

Named defendents were Leflore County; county prosecuting attorney John J. Frasier Jr.; sheriff's depuies Harlow Pittman and H. E. Weber Jr.; and John Arterbury, director of the county penal farm where the Negroes are now being held.

The Justice Department has filed two voter registration suits against the county earlier.

One in August, 1962, challenged the constitutionality of state voting laws, charging they resulted in systematic discrimination against Negroes seeking registration in Leflore and five other counties. The suit is awaiting trial.

The second suit, filed March 30, sought an injunction against Greenwood and Leflore County officials forbidding them to interfere with the rights of Negroes to register to vote.

It asked that arrest, prosecution and intimidation of Negro voter worker be stopped. Named defendants in that suits were Greenwood Mayor Charles Sampson; Fire and Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond; Police Chief Curtis Lary; City Prosecutor Gray Evans Deputy Sheriff Wilburn W. Smith; Count prosecuting Attorney John J. Frazier Jr. and the city of Greenwood and Leflore County.

This suit also sought the release of eight Negroes held at that time and convicted in city police court of a breach of peace.

The eight Negroes were released, but the suit is still pending. One of the eight Negroes arrested and convicted during March demonstrations was again arrested and convicted this past week. Laurence Guyot of Chicago was placed under arrest early this week when he refused to leave the steps of the County Courthouse when ordered by a deputy sheriff. Guyot was arrested and convicted. He was sentenced to four months and a fine of $200.

Claims 45 Negroes Didn't Break Law

The Justice Department wants a federal court to order Leflore County authorities to release 45 Negroes arrested in Itta Bena a week and a half ago and convicted of disturbing the peace.

In the suit filed Friday in U. S. District Court in Oxford, U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy charged the 45 were prosecuted for seeking police protection for their voter registration meetings.

The sheriff's department charged the Negroes with breach of the peace when they threw bottles and stones, breaking windows out of seven cars as they marched from a church to deputy sheriff Ed Weber's home.

The government suit said they were forced from the church when poisonous fumes were released inside; they were walking to the deputy's home seeking protection when attacked by other Negroes who threw bottles and bricks at them; then they were accused of tossing the debris although" no evidence was presented that any of them had done so."

Of the 57 arrested, 12 children under 15 were freed. Of the remaining 45, the women were sentenced to four months in jail and a fine of $200 while the men were sentenced to six months and $500.

Sheriff John Ed Cothran said the day following the incident that his department had investigated the charge by the Negroes that gas had been thrown into the church, but no evidence could be found to substantiate their story. "We checked this out very closely, "the sheriff stated, "but there just wasnt anything to their story."

It had also been reported by residents of the community that the Negroes had been practicing for several days for this march.

Law enforcements authorities had heard several days prior to the march that a march was to be staged in Itta Bena on the Saturday preceeding the Tuesday night arrests. However, it never came off.

Greenwood Commonwealth

Prisoners Carried To Parchman

7-2-63

Action Follows Sitdown Strike; Federal Court Hearing Slated

The county sent 23 prisoners from the County Penal Farm in the state penitentiary at Parchman today when they refused for the second day to go to work as ordered.

The prisoners were sent to the state prison under the authority of an Ex Parte Peition of Sheriff John Ed Cothran signed by Circuit Judge Arthur Clark Jr., of Indianola.

Early yesterday the Board of Supervisors passed an order declaring the necessity for additional facilities to house county convicts, and authorizing the filing of necessary petition for legal writ to tranfer convicts.

In the order the Board said the county farm is crowded to capacity, without suitable facilities for the present county prisoners, and many of the convicts have become hostile and refractory.

It stated that a survey had been made of the existing facilities and the most suitable additional jail facilities for housing the prisoners was found at the state prison.

The 23 prisoners, seven women and 16 men, all Negroes, this morning refused to go to work as ordered by penal farm superintendent, John Arterbury. Yesterday 14 prisoners refused to go to work when ordered.

This is the first time there has been a sit down by prisoners at the county penal farm, according to county authorities.

Sunday the county farm was besieged with almost 200 visitors to see the 85 prisoners being held there. At one time the city police had to send men there to help guards.

The Negroes being sent to the state prison at Parchman are part of the 67 arrested and convicted of breach of the peace last week at the county courthouse and also in Itta Bena the week before.

While the county was making preparations to move the prisoners to the state prison, they were also preparing their defense for a federal suit filed last Friday by U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy seeking the release of 45 Negroes convicted in Justice of Peace Court in Itta Bena. The Negroes were arrested when they threw bricks and stones through seven car windows after marching through the community.

The county was served with papers on the federal suit yesterday and a hearing has been scheduled for federal court in Greenville on July 11.

This was the third federal suit to be filed against the county in the past three years.

Greenwood Commonwealth

Free Ride

7-12-63

That testimony under cross examination in federal court over in Greenville yesterday was interesting, and we think Leflore Countians have a right to know that Negro vote workers here consider communists their friends.

But it would be a mistake to infer that therefore what is going on in Leflore County and all over Mississippi is a communist plot.

The Commonwealth Monday carried a story charging that Pete Seeger, folk singer who performed at one of the voter rallies here, was a communist sympathizer. We haven't heard any denials and the source from which we got the information undoubtedly knew what he was talking about.

What he said about the voter movement, then, is worth considering.

"These student non-violent boys come into your area and get something moving. The commies know that if they started the same thing you could stop them cold before they got off the ground. But they make themselves friendly to the civil rights workers. Then when the engine is stoked up and the train begins moving at a pretty good clip, they hop on for the ride."

(T. W.)

JV

Greenwood Commonwealth

Ex-FBI Agent Hits Justice Legal Staff

2-12-63

Leflore Cty

A former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent said last night that "the South has no friends in the legal staff of the Justice Department in Washington."

George Everett, retired FBI agent and candidate for district attorney in this district, spoke to the regular meeting of the Civitan Club at Lusk's Restaurant.

Everett was resident agent here until his retirement several weeks ago.

His wife is a teacher in the Greenwood schools.

Everett told of the U. S. government's role in the city's recent racial troubles.

Leflore Cty Mecus

FBI Agent Backs County Testimony

The Negro voter registration workers have contended that teargas was thrown into the church while their meeting was in progress and that they marched to downtown Itta Bena to seek Police protection.

They were arrested in the vicinity of the Itta Bena postoffice after what county officers have described as a rock and bottle throwing melee.

Throughout the hearing here, Negro witnesses produced by the Department of Justice have contended that another Negro group threw the rocks and bottles at them.

One, Charles King, 19, testified yesterday that he was arrested with a bottle in his hand after the bottle had been thrown at him and he caught it.

Under cross examination, the FBI agent refused twice to say whether he believed that teargas had or had not been thrown.

Finally Bell asked him: "Don't you think, based on your experience with this gas and your experience as an officer, that had teargas been thrown, the odor would have still been at the church by the time you got there?"

Yes, I would think so," answered the agent.

Two FBI agents investigated the incident shortly after the Negroes claimed it had occured, but the Justice Department only called Ford.

Also coming in for a share of cross examination by Leflore defense attorney was John Rosenburg a Justice Department attorney who promised the Negro group that bail would be provided for them if the federal suit fails to free them.

Bell questioned Rosenburg extensively on the report he sent of the incident on June 18 to Washington.

He asked Rosenburg whether the FBI agents had told him that they believed no teargas had been thrown and the attorney answered yes, he was familiar with the FBI report.

"Did you send the FBI information along with your report to Washington?" Bell asked.

"I don't remember, "Rsoenburg answered.

Also taking the stand yesterday was Robert Burns, Greenwood Negro who testified that he is under a suspended sentence for bigamy in Leflore County Circuit Court.

Burns subleased office space to Negro voter registration workers when they first arrived in Greenwood over a year ago.

Viola Burns took the stand and testified that Fraiser came to her and asked her to press charges against Burns for support money.

She told the court that she told

(Conetinued from Page 1)

Fraiser she didn't want Burns support. Then, she said, she was asked to sign a paper she later found out was an affidavit charging bigamy. She said when she learned about it she asked Fraiser to drop the charges.

Fraiser was put on the stand yesterday by the Justice Department as an adverse witness and asked about the prosecution of minors in the case involved in the hearing.

Fraiser said that the minors were certified to his court by the county youth court.

Didn't Smell Teargas, Says Investigator

GREENVILLE-- The testimony of a Leflore County official concerning an alleged 'teargas incident" in Itta Bena was backed up yesterday by a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent.

Robert B. Ford, a veteran of 16 years with the FBI, took the stand in U. S. District Court here following testimony by John Fraiser Jr.

Under cross examination he admitted that he "didn't think" a teargas bomb was thrown into Hopewell Church at Itta Bena on June 18 during a Negro voter registration meeting.

After yesterday afternoon's court session District Judge Claude Clayton recessed the hearing until 9 a.m. Friday. The U. S. Department of Justice has completed its case, John Doar, special assistant U. S. Attorney General for Civil Rights announced and Leflore County defense attorneys will begin presenting evidence on Friday.

Judge Clayton refused a Jusentered in the case as evidence tice Department request to have voter registration records of Leflore County.

Justice Department attorneys had asked that they be entered, but county defense attornies objected and Judge Clayton sustained the objection.

At issue is an injunction the Justice Department seeks against the county preventing interferrence with Negro vote drives. The suit also seeks to have freed from the county penal farm and Parchman State Penitentiary 45 Negroes arrested in Itta Bena on June 18 after a march in the downtown section.

The exchange on teargas came when Aubrey H. Bell, Leflore board of supervisors attorney cross examined Ford, the FBI agent.

Under direct examination by Doar, Ford had testified that he investigated the alleged incident at the church about an hour and a half after it was suoposed to have taken place. He said he didn't smell any teargas or anything else and added that he was familiar with the c' emical from "Numerous training sessions."

The Justice Department apparently called Ford to the stand only after attorneys learned that Fraiser had talked to him about his investigation.

Fraiser had testified earlier that Ford told him he could find no evidence of teargas at the church.

GREENWOOD COMMONWEALTH — JULY 16, 1963

Leflore City

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Mrs. Bobby L. Chastain, 402 E. Harding, Greenwood, Mississippi

William Parks Smith, 413 W. Jefferson, Greenwood, Mississippi

Annie Mae Willis, 202 W. Henry, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. W. P. Smith, 413 W. Jefferson, Greenwood, Miss.

Mrs. Odie L. Bond, Lakeshore Drive, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Rev. James D. Amason, Rt. 1, Box 132E, Minter City, Mississippi

Abraham, Williams, 410 Bowie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi

R. C. Robinson, 1213 Holloway, Greenwood, Mississippi

Chester Nichols, Gen. Del., Schlater, Mississippi

Annie Nichols, Schlater, Mississippi

Albert Whitehead, 101 McCain St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Michael K. Bransfield, Rt. 2, Box 304, Greenwood, Mississippi

Leon Wade, Rt. 2, Box 57, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Johnny Taylor, Rt. 2, Box 247, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Lester Young Holman, General Del. Morgan City, Mississippi

Arguster Brisco, 805 Dixie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Wm. E. Higginbotham, Wheeler St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Iguster Parker, 910 Burkhalter Alley, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Mary Frances Carpenter, 413½ Ave G, Greenwood, Mississippi

Zettie Lee Hill, 301 Short Ash, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Glenn Upchurch, Route 3, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. L. W. Fondren, P. O. Box 284, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Mrs. Charles Bennett, Sr., Route 1, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Mrs. Marcus F. (Jack) Meeks, 211 Virginia, Greenwood, Mississippi

Eartha Lene Gibson, Rt. 1, Box 137, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Virginia Smith, Rt. 2, Box 57, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Lena Gibson, Rt. 1, Box 137, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Robert E. Dilatush, Jr., 604 West Church, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. G. L. Cantrell, 413 Cotton St.,

G. L. Cantrell, 413 Cotton St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Miss Linda Dycus, 620 Cherokee, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Robert E. Dilatush, Jr. 604 W. Church, Greenwood, Mississippi

Lester W. Gardner, P. O. Box 145 Swiftown, Mississippi

Mrs. Lester W. Gardner, P. O. Box 145, Swiftown, Mississippi

Lemon Gulledge, 318 Stephens, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Cecil G. Ingram, Route 2, Malmaison Rd., Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. George R. Hankins, 205 Madison Place, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. James K. Gammill, 323 W. Monroe, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Marie McNeer, Rt. 2, Box 356, Greenwood, Mississippi

Minnie Mae Ray, Gen. Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Ruth Lolar Parker, Gen. Delivery, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Mrs. Herman Banks, 408 West Market, Greenwood, Mississippi

Ruth Jenelle Pollan, P. O. Box 36, Minter City, Mississippi

Mrs. Mack McGaugh, P.O. Box 126, Minter City, Mississippi

Lottie Duncan, 205 W. Taft, Greenwood, Mississippi

,Burle Franklin Peacock, 908 Dewey St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Frances Sue Bankston, RFD, Minter City, Mississippi ,

James R. Bankston, RFD, Minter City, Mississippi

Jerry T. Jordan, 510 Williamson, Greenwood, Miss.

Miss Shirley Brower, 1916 Grenada Blvd., Greenwood, Mississippi

O. D. Higginbotham, Rt. 1, Box 200, Schlater, Mississippi

Mrs. O. D. Higginbotham, Rt. 1, Box 200, Schlater, Mississippi

Mrs. Vada Duren, 1615 Carrollton Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi

Kittrell Smith, Jr., 915 McLean St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Charles Warren Makamson, P. O. Box 322, Sidon, Mississippi

James E. Landers, 1018 McLean St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Raymond E. Willhite, P.O. Box 363, Schlater, Mississippi

Mrs. Raymond E. Willhite, P. O. Box 363, Schlater, Mississippi

William F. Hankins, 702 Crockett, Greenwood, Mississippi

Willie O'Bryant, Jr., Rt. 1, Box 46, Sidon, Mississippi.

Mrs. F. W. Ray, 107 Luckett St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Clayton Minyard, 309 1st. Ave. North, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Jimmie Lee Tingle, Jr., 418 Hope St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Samuel G. Mounger, Jr., 122 Riverside Drive, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Gladys A. Nelson River Road Extended, Greenwood, Mississippi.

July 9-16.

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

John Wesley Porter, 914 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi

Lewis Moore, 510 Avenue J, Greenwood, Mississippi

Ethel Lee Brady, 313 Young St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Miss Elizabeth Saunders, Runnymede Pltn., Itta Bena, Mississippi

Maggie R. Thomas, 410 Ash St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Sam Block, 708 Avenue N, Greenwood, Mississippi

Rebecca Edwards, 510½ E. McLauren, Greenwood, Mississippi

Willie Marie Hale, 616 St. Charles, Greenwood, Mississippi

Fannie Jones, 414½ Walker St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Nancy Williams, Rt. 2, Box 467, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Lucy T. Fultz, Rt. 2, Box 471, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Willie D. Archie, Rt. 2, Box 475, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Willis Wright, 406 West Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi

Carrie Davis, 221 E. Scott Greenwood, Mississippi

Annie Brown, 703 Rear Fulton, Greenwood, Mississippi

Lue Ginger Smith 118 West Gibbs, Greenwood, Mississippi

Allen Tarver, 807 Miller Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi

Ozie L. Walker, 701 Miller Ave., Greenwood, Mississippi

Miss Rosemary Brock, 200 5th St., Apt. 3, Greenwood, Mississippi.

Marion L. Tackett, P. O. Box 45, Minter City, Mississippi

Mrs. Marion L. Tackett, P. O. Box 45, Minter City, Mississippi.

July 16-23, 2t.

VOLUME 47—NUMBER 267 Greenwood Commonwealth GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISS., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 12, 1

Leflore City

Negroes Promised Aid Before Meet, Court Told

GREENVILLE— A 23-year-old Negro girl who is active in voter registeration efforts in Itta Bena testified in federal court here today that U. S. Justice Departments agents had promised her group protection and lawyers if they got into any trouble over their meetings.

Lucinda Ward, 23, told the court that she served as treasurer of a group of Negroes who met at Hope well Church to work for voter registration.

"Then you met, marched, and sang knowing that if you got into trouble the Justice Department would get you out?" Aubrey Bell attorney for the defendants asked on cross examination.

"Yes," answered the witness.

The U. S. Justice Department is seeking an injuncition against four Leflore County officials. The suit would enjoin them from interferring with voter registration activities and also asks that 45 Negroes arrested in Itta Bena on June 18 be released.

The defendants are Leflore County prosecuting attorney John Fraiser Jr., Deputy Sheriffs Harlow Pittman and H. E. Weber, and Leflore County Farm Director John Arterbury.

District Judge Claude Clayton is hearing the case.

Fraiser was called by Justice Department Attorney John Doar as an adverse witness He testified that he represented the state against the 45 persons arrested in Itta Bena.

Fraiser stated that some of those arrested were certified to his court by Youth Court as being under 15 years of age.

After Doar had questioned Frasier twice about whether he handled appeals from the Greenwood municipal court, Judge Clayton explained to Doar that Fraiser did not ordinarily handle municipal cases.

Fraiser also said that he had never threatened or intimidated any Negroes in Leflore County concerning their right to register.

He testified that he had talked with an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who investigated the Hopewell Church after the meeting June 18 when the Negroes claimed the meeting was broken up by 'teargas."

The agent told Fraiser that he found no signs of teargas at the Church when he got there.

Cora Campbell 56, of Itta Bena who was at the Hopewell meeting testified that her daughter who was also at the meeting was "knocked out" by the "teargas."

Earlier, several of the Negro witnesses arrested in downtown Itta Bena following a march from the church testified that all rock bottle throwing had been initiated by another group of Negroes, not associated with the voter registration drive.

Lucinda Ward said she saw Junior Dunlop, another Itta Bena Negro mentioned as one of the rock throwers by other witnesses put the "teargas in the church window.'

The group then marched from the church to downtown Itta Bena to seek protection from Weber, she said.

David Strong, 20-year-old Negro, testified he heard Weber tell another group of Negroes the week before the June 18 incident to "Knock the hell out of them" when they marched.

Strong also said he saw two white men in an alley before the rock throwing.

James Jones, 16, said he had seen the justice of the peace who later convicted the group on the fringes of the melee on June 18.

Under cross examination, Jones told Bell that Justice Department attorney, John Rosenburg, has told him bail would be arranged for everyone held in the Leflore penal farm if the federal suit failed.

Yesterday Rosenberg was intensively cross-examined by Bell concerning his investigation an affidavit which led to the Justice Department's suit.

Court was recessed at noon until 2 p.m. today.

Mississippi Herald 7-26-63

Officer Fires In Self Defense, Say Authorities

Lufkin Tx

TCHULA —Holmes County authorities said late yesterday that Tchula Town Marshal W. O. Moore was forced to shoot a Negro in self defense here Sunday night after the Negro had "run amok" in the Coxtown section.

The victim, Willie Joel Lovett, 20, had beaten several Negroes in the area and one of these, said Holmes Chief Deputy Sheriff Andrew Smith, called Moore to arrest Lovett.

It was reported here that Lovett had cut one Negro with a knife as well as beating others, but Smith's formal statement didn't mention the knife.

A complaint was made to the U. S. Department of Justice in Washington about Lovett's death and two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents from the Jackson office conducted a probe of the shooting.

Smith said Moore shot Lovett after the Negro had threatened to kill him and J. M. Bruce, a Tchula citizen whom Moore had deputized to go with him to arrest Lovett.

In the formal statement, Smith said:

"Late Sunday afternoon Willie Joel Lovett, Negro of Tchula, ran amok in the north end of Tchula and beat and choked sveeral Negroes.

"One of the Negroes who had been beaten by Lovett reported the matter to Marshall W. O. Moore of Tchula, who summoned J. M. Bruce to go with him to arrest Lovett.

"When the two officers approached Lovett, he cursed them, threatened to kill them and struck Mr. Bruce on his head and face and then made a felonious assault on Moore who shot Lovett in self defense."

Smith said he didn't know whether the FBI agents were satisfied with their investigation of the matter and he hadn't talked with them late yesterday.

The complaint to the Justice Department was understood to have been made by Zack Ball, a Negro heading up a voter registration drive in Holmes County.

Lovett, a hardware store employee, wasn't active in civil right efforts in the county.

Leflore Co. Greenwood Commonwealth 5-26-63

Negroes Make Appeal Bonds, Leave Prison

Five Negro women arrested for disturbances at the Leflore County courthouse last month were free from Parchman on $500 bond each today.

They were released from Parchman yesterday as Carsie Hall, Negro attorney from Jackson, began an appeal for some others arrested in Itta Bena on June 18 and at the courthouse later.

Those arrested in Itta Bena, all Negro voter registration workers, were the subject of a federal court hearing last week in which the Justice Department sought their release.

U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton denied the department's request for an order for their release.

His order has not been appealed, and Hall's appeal will apparently be through state court channels on the disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace charges of which the Negroes were convicted.

Making bond yesterday were Almeta Washington, Mary Booth, Ruby Wright, Mary Lane and Elizabeth Vassar.

Sheriff John Ed Cothron refused a bond for Lawrence Guyot. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee leader, on grounds that the person signing it "didn't have anything to back it up.

Guyot and the five women were among 22 being held at Parchman after they went on a sit-down strike at the county penal farm.

Police Exceed Budget Because Of Race Crisis

City Council met in regular session this morning at City Hall.

The Council announced that due to the recent racial demonstrations, the Police Department spent $8,800 over their regular budget.

The money was used for overtime wages, new equipment and materials.

"This is the only time it has ever gone over the budgeted amount," said Buff Hammond, city commissioner.

Mississippi In Brief –

Greenwood Commonwealth

U. S. Judge Rejects Justice Request That Books Be Opened

Tylorville 7-27-63

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — A district federal judge has rejected a request that he order the Hinds County Jackson voter registrar to reopen his books for additional registrations.

The suit was filed by Negro civil rights leaders, who have been pushing a drive to register Negro votes here.

"The court has no power to issue an injunction under these circumstances," said Judge William H. Cox. "There is no substantial evidence of any outward or subtle discrimination. A present right to vote in any immediate election is not involved."

County officials said voters registering now would not be eligible to vote in the Aug. 6 Demochatic primary anyhow and the crowds waiting outside the registrar's office were an inconvenience.

Judge Cox, in an opinion filed Friday, agreed that the registration drive, "did make for an almost impossible situation" in the courthouse corridor outside the circuit clerk's office.

The clerk doubles as voter registrar.

▲ ▲ ▲

nesday against pending civil rights legislation. McLaurin was invited by Sen. Storm Thurmond, D-S. C., who has taken the lead in questioning witnesses in an effort to defeat the proposals.

March Suit Defendant List Pruned

GREENVILLE— U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton yesterday narrowed the number of defendants in a Justice Department suit filed here during the city's racial crisis last spring.

The suit, a request for a temporary restraining order and a permanent injunction against interferrence with Negro voter marches, was delayed last spring after Greenwood officials and Justice Department attorneys came to an agreement.

The suit was reset for hearing in October.

Yesterday Judge Clayton dismissed as defendants in the suit John Fraiser Jr., county prosecuting attorney, and Leflore County. He took the action in sustaining motions brought by attorneys Bell and McBee on behalf of Leflore County and by Lott and Sanders on behalf of Fraiser.

Among other defendants in the suit were the city of Greenwood, Chief of Police Curtis Lary and other officials.

The suit was filed at the height of the so called 'voter marches' here. Shortly before the hearing was to begin, the court announced that the city and Justice Department had reached a truce in the matter until October.

The suit will apparently be heard on its merits as to the remaining defendants on a date in that month to be set later.

The "truce' last spring was credited by some observers as easing the racial crisis at that time.

Greenwood Commonwealth

Leflore Cty

7-27-63

Greenwood Commonwealth

Lawyer Slams C-R Bill In Rotary Talk

7-30-63

Leflore Cty

"If the Civils Rights Bill now before Congress is passed, it will make the gestapo under Hitler look like a mild regime."

Those were the words of attorney A. H. Bell yesterday at the Greenwood Rotary Club as he talked about Senate Bill 1731, the ominibus Civil Rights Bill presented to Congress by President Kennedy.

Bell, attorney for the Board of Supervisors, told Rotarians that the current Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress in 1955, deals with just voting.

"If it is shown that a pattern or practice exists, which attempts in any way to intimidate persons to prevent them from registering to vote, the attorney general has the right to file a suit. He can file a suit against an individual, a state, county or city.

"At the present time there are now three suits pending against Leflore County under this bill," Bell said.

He said a suit filed against the state and seven voting registrars in the state, in which Mrs. Martha Lamb of Greenwood is a defendent, will probably be tried this fall. If the suit is lost by the state and the voting registrars, it will nullify all constitutional amendments passed by the Legislature and people since 1955 in regard to voting in Mississippi.

"It will place the state back under the 1890 Constitution with laws of that time governing voting," Bell said.

Bell then went on to discuss the new Civil Rights Bill now before Congress.

"This is a package deal. It not only deals with voting, but takes in schools, employment, public accomodations and seeks to grant unlimited powers to the attorney general," he said.

Under the section on voting Bell said, "If 15 per cent of a class of people feel that they are being discriminated against and are not registered, the attorney general can file a suit. While this suit is pending a temporary referee may be appointed and anyone in that class would be permitted to register and vote while the suit is pending .

"An order would be entered authorizing those persons to be qualified voters if they had fullfilled the residency and age requirements. If the case is lost by the government, then those people qualified under this procedure would be removed from the rolls as qualified voters. Can you imagine what would happen in Greenwood if a suit was filed here near an election?" Bell asked.

He then discussed the public accomodations section of the bill which deals with hotels, motels, restuarants, cafeterias, sports arenas and recreations facilities.

"Never in the history of this nation has one man been given so much power — not even the president of the United States," Bell said. He was making reference to a section in the bill in which the attorney general would be able to file suit wherever he felt a pattern or a practice exists.

"Don't think for one minute they won't file a suit. They would fly three jet bombers from Alaska to Greenwood to bring evidence if they wanted. They will go to no end and they will spend untold amounts of money for just one case. When we were in Greenville trying the suits filed against the county I counted seven lawyers from the justice department and three of them were Negroes,' Bell said.

Bell warned the Rotarians that would affect everyone and his business. He urged each member the present bill before Congress of the club to write to friends in other sections of the country to write to their Congressmen and Senators urging the rejection of the bill.

Greenwood Commonwealth
7-30-63
Leflore Cty

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Joseph Ellis Burton, Rt 1 Box 238, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Ella Mae Nelson 111 Young St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Ewell Dale Buford, 601 Bowie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mrs. Ewell Dale Buford, 601 Bowie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi

Glen H. Naramore, Rt 2 Box 328A, Greenwood, Mississippi

Nora Pew, 707 Walthall, Greenwood, Mississippi

Louvie McCrainy, 618 Howard St. Greenwood, Mississippi

Annie Mae King, 707 Walthall St., Greenwood Missssippi

Mrs. Joe Dan Edwards, 620 Cypress, Greenwood, Mississippi

Hattie May Woodly, 310½ Short, Greenwood, Mississippi

Almeada Mitchell, 705 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Eva Purnell, 707 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi

James A. Grantham, 207 10th St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Felix Louis Mitchell, 705 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi

Gable Taylor, 110 W. Taft, Greenwool, Mississippi

Leemy Greer, 1112 Main St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Susie Brooks, 115 E. Gibbs, Greenwood, Mississippi

Terry Lee Butler, Jr., 1006 East Lawn Drive, Greenwiod, Mississippi

July 30-Aug 6

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Alice Wise, 314 Ash St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Willie Moore, 415 Ave G, Greenwood, Mississippi

Talton Woodard, 309 Ave F, Greenwood, Mississippi

Julia Flowers, 316 Ash St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Alice Lee Wright, 619 Ave K, Greenwood, Mississippi

Lula Bell Johnson, 317 Noel St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Lula Mathews, 604 Walthall, Greenwood, Mississippi

Ollie Brown Sims, 106 W. Taft, Greenwood, Mississippi

Viola Hunter, 618 Ave I, Greenwood, Mississippi

Jimmie Coleman, Rt 1 Box 52A, Greenwood, Mississippi

Mary Frances Carpenter, 413½ Ave G, Greenwood, Mississippi

Milton Duncan, 406 W Scott, Greenwood, Mississippi

Louise Robinson, 204 Noel St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Hattie Mae Lucas, 704½ Ave K, Greenwood, Mississippi

Frankie Lee Wiggins, 704 Ave K, Greenwood, Mississippi

Eddie Mae Matthews, 617 State St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Irene Mitchell, 512 Ave J, Greenwood, Mississippi

Morgree Common, 312 Palace, Greenwood, Mississippi

Pearl Lee Ross, Rt 1 Box 276, Greenwood, Mississippi

Elvira Brown, Rt 1 Box 346, Greenwood, Mississippi

Adelle Hemphill, Rt. 1 Box 346, Greenwood, Mississippi

Jessie Rogers, 701 Roosevelt, Greenwood, Mississippi

Frankie Dunlap, 616 Roosevelt, Greenwood, Mississippi

Ida Mae Gibson, 608 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Frank Washington, Box 295, Sidon, Mississippi

Mary Hattie Perry, 606 Ave L, Greenwood, Mississippi

Maggie Johnson, 915 Howard St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Isaiah Triplet, 924 St. Charles, Greenwood, Mississippi

Pearlie Reaves, 911 Cotton St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Dolly Mae Davis, 416 Ave G, Greenwood, Mississippi

August 5,12

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Joseph Ellis Burton, Rt 1 Box 238, Itta Bena, Mississippi

Ella Mae Nelson 111 Young St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Ewell Dale Buford, 601 Bowie Lane, Greenwood, Mississippi

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Nora Pew, 707 Walthall, Greenwood, Mississippi

Louvie McCrainy, 618 Howard St. Greenwood, Mississippi

Annie Mae King, 707 Walthall St., Greenwood Missssippi

Mrs. Joe Dan Edwards, 620 Cypress, Greenwood, Mississippi

Hattie May Woodly, 310½ Short, Greenwood, Mississippi

Almeada Mitchell, 705 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Eva Purnell, 707 Broad St., Greenwood, Mississippi

James A. Grantham, 207 10th St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Felix Louis Mitchell, 705 Broad Street, Greenwood, Mississippi

Gable Taylor, 110 W. Taft, Greenwool, Mississippi

Leemy Greer, 1112 Main St., Greenwood, Mississippi

Susie Brooks, 115 E. Gibbs, Greenwood, Mississippi

Terry Lee Butler, Jr., 1006 East Lawn Drive, Greenwiod, Mississippi

July 30-Aug 6

Greenwood Commonwealth 8-6-63

Non-Registered Negroes Bring 'Ballots' To Polls

A group of 130 Negroes, none qualified voters in the city or county, came to the City Hall. in groups of five and six they went into the voting place where they presented an affidavit and a ballot, already marked, to an election manager.

The affidavit and ballot were then placed in another envelope and placed into a box.

The Negroes were not given regular ballots, election officials said because they are not qualified and are not entitled to the ballots.

A large group of people gathered at the city hall when Negroes arrived but there was no difficulty and police officers merely stood by and watched the procession.

Greenwood Commonwealth
p-6 - 63

Leflore Cty

New Face Joins Prosecuting Team

Greenwood Commonwealth 8-8-63

A new team will be prosecuting cases in Circuit Court here when it convenes here next year.

John J. Fraiser, county prosecuting attorney for the past 12 years was re-elected to that office again and George Everett a retired Federal Bureau of Investigation agent was elected to the office of District Attorney.

Fraiser, 37, a native of Sunnyside, has been practicing law in Leflore county for the past 15 years His victory over Gray Evans, city prosecuting attorney, was a one sided affair with Fraiser receiving 3.988 to Evans 1,991. The race was never in doubt once the returns started coming in Tuesday night. Fraiser carried every box in the city and county and was never in danger of losing his lead.

The campaign between Fraiser and Evans was based on the question of experience. Fraiser in all of his campaign talks and advertisements stressed his years in office and experience.

Both Fraiser and Evans are defendents in federal civil rights cases and this issue was brought into the campaign also.

Everett, making his first venture into politics, was an FBI agent for 22 years before resigning to make his campaign.

A native of Indianola, he is the son of the late Frank E. Everett who served as Chancellor and Circuit Judge. He has a brother, Frank E. Everett, Jr., in Vicksburg who is a practicing attorney. Everett is a graduate of Ole Miss, and has been living in Greenwood for about 15 years.

EVERETT (LEFT) AND FRAISER NEW TEAM

The totals in this race gave Everett 12,159 to James Bridges 11,671. The present district attorney, Parham Williams Jr. of Lexington, was not seeking re-election to this office.

Leflore Cty. News Clips

Afro World

Ballots Filed By Miss. Negroes Ruled Invalid

8-14-63

Leflore Cty

GREENWOOD, Mississippi—Field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee reported Thursday that all ballots cast by disenfranchised Negroes here and in Itta Bena have been declared invalid.

Dick Frye, a SNCC field worker, said that according to Hugh Middleton executive secretary of the Leflore County Democratic Party Executive Board, ballots cast by Negroes here will "not be counted."

Middleton said, "Each ballot has been examined by the Board and they are all not qualified to vote in the election under the laws of Mississippi so none will be counted."

Some 400 Negroes in Greenwood and 150 Negroes in Itta Bena filed affidavits and ballots at the two respective polling places. The affidavits were to the effect they they had been denied the right to vote, which is itself contrary to Mississippi state law.

In Ruleville, Mississippi, three field secretaries for SNCC were arrested on August 6, the morning of the state primary election. Curti Hayes, Charles McLaurin and Charles Cobb had gone to ask the election manager to inquire about polling procedures and to see if they could be poll-watchers [illegible] were arrested at the request of Ruleville Mayor C. M. Dorrough. Mayor Dorrough presided at their trial which, Cobb said "took 30 seconds," and charged with "interfering with an election." The three were sentenced to 30 days in jail and 100 fine each.

John Lewis, SNCC chairman, strongly protested the arrests to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.

Leflore Cty
News Clips

Greenwood Commonwealth 9-25-62

FBI Team Checks White Voters Here

A team of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were in Leflore County today interviewing white residents on their applications to vote.

The team of agents recently completed a similar survey in Clarksdale.

A woman in Itta Bena was interviewed yesterday relative to her application to vote made in 1959. She is a registered voter. The agents had a photostatic copy of her 1959 application and asked "a number of questions about it."

The agent in charge of the team couldn't be located for comment this morning, but it was believed they are gathering evidence on orders from the Justice Department to be used in a voter registration suit brought by the department seeking to wipe out Mississippi's registration provisions.

Six circuit clerks in the state, including Leflore County's Mrs. Martha Lamb, are defendants in the suit before the U. S. District Court in Jackson. The suit also names several high state officials as defendants.

Members of the Leflore County Bar Association, in view of the current investigation, today reminded citizens of their constitutional rights in case of being approached by FBI agents.

"A citizen is under no legal obligation at any time to answer any questions asked by an investigator about anything except in a court hearing or at a court connected proceeding," the bar group's statement said.

"For example, if an FBI agent or other investigator contacts a citizen at home, at work, on the street, or elsewhere, such citizen can, if he wishes, advise the investigator that he doesn't wish to answer any questions and can legally refuse to do so."

The bar group's statement points out that the FBI is an "efficient and honorable" organization and urges all citizens to cooperate with the agency in criminal and subversive investigations.

"On the other hand," the statement continues, "we do point out that when the FBI or another agency is ordered to make an investigation, not against a criminal, but under Federal Civil Rights legislation ,a citizen can legally stand silent and refuse to answer any questions, harmless as such questions may appear about voting, schools, employment, or anything whatsoever."

Leflore Cty. News Clips

Greenville Commonwealth

14 Are Jailed

6/24/63

INDIANOLA, Miss. (AP) — Police held 14 white persons and Negroes today on charges of distributing leaflets without a permit when they were found issuing copies of the Mississippi Free Press.

The 14 were handing out the weekly newspaper, published in Jackson, on behalf of Aaron Henry, of Clarksdale, state president of the NAACP. Henry is campaigning for governor as a write-in candidate. State law does not provide for write-ins.

Those arrested Tuesday included two Yale University students who were among 15 who came to the state to campaign for Henry.

Bonds were set at $50 each.

All except the Yale students were from the Greenwood area.

A spokesman said the trial was expected to be scheduled today. Maximum penalty is six months in jail and $50 fine.

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Negro Mock Election Rally Is Held Here

Negro Civil Rights organizations brought their "gubernatorial" campaign to Leflore County last night at a mass meeting at the Elks Rest on Scott Street.

Nearly 1,000 Negroes crowded into the Elk auditorium to hear Aaron Henry explain the purpose of mock election Civil Rights groups have called for Sunday, November 3, three days before Mississippi chooses between Democratic and Republican candidates for governor.

Henry, Clarksdale druggist, is state president of the NAACP, and is the candidate in the mock election.

Also on hand were seven students of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., who are in Mississippi "helping in the campaign."

They were recruited at Yale for one week's work in the "campaign." Others have been recruited on a week-to-week basis.

Henry told the audience that the "campaign" was planned to put pressure in Washington behind the Kennedy administration's Civil Rights package by showing that 'given the opportunity Negroes in Mississippi will vote."

He said a goal of a minimum of 100,000 mock votes have been set.

Negro churches will be used as balloting places for the voting and Henry urged Leflore County Negroes to 'do your part to see that the goal is reached."

'Congressmen from states like the Dakotas that don't have a Negro problem are being told that Negroes don't vote because they don't want to," he said. 'They believe it. This campaign was planned as something dramatic to show that they will.

Henry charged that a 'climate of racial hatred" resulted in the killing last week of a white service station attendant in Jackson by a Leflore County Negro.

"What can you expect when Lt. Gov. Johnson is elected on how he treats the Negro and Rubel Phillips campaigns on how much worse he and Barry Goldwater can treat us," he said.

Along with the "governor's election" local Negroes, most of them leaders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, will hold a mock election for local and district offices.

Cleve Jordan for sheriff; Andrew Jordan for superintendent of education; Willie Peacock for district attorney; the Rev. R. L. Rucker for county attorney; and the Rev. D. L. Tucker for state senator.

Greenwood Commonwealth 10/23/63

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Greenville Delta Democrat-Times

100,000 Vote

11-5-63

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — A leader in the statewide mock election to name a Negro governor of Mississippi says more than 100,000 persons voted Sunday and Monday at churches clubs.

Allard K. Lowestein, a white professor from North Carolina State who served as chairman of the election advisory committee, Monday night termed the make-believe vote 'a great success."

He said the high count of both registered and non-registered voters, mostly Negroes, showed that Negroes in the state would vote if given the chance.

Of some 435,000 Negroes of voting age, an estimated 25,000 are registered voters.

Lowestein said returns would not be made public until after the official returns of today's state general election.

Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, campaigned as a write-in candidate for governor in the mock election. State law makes no provision for write-in candidates except in the case of a death before an election.

Some 50 white Yale students participated actively in the campaign.

Several campaign workers were arrested during the past two weeks, mostly on charges of [illegible] distributing literature [illegible] of the [illegible] to move.

Warning To Negroes

YAZOO CITY, Miss. (AP)—Mayor Harry Applebaum warned that Yazoo City would "enforce its laws and prevent any disturbances" by Negro civil rights groups in the area.

The warning came after campaign workers for Negro gubernatorial candidate Aaron Henry were in the area distributing handbills.

Mayor Applebaum said the campaign workers were "evidently expecting to create an incident or provoke a disturbance and [illegible] publicity as possible.

"They [illegible] police department and [illegible] to create a disturbance and advised of our ordinance against circulating handbills and tracts without a permit," Applebaum said.

Henry is running as a write-in candidate for governor.

Leflore City News Clip

Greenwood Commonwealth 11-19-63

Judge Sets Trial Dates

Circuit Judge Arthur Clark, Jr., has set next Tuesday as the trial date for William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey, indicted during the May term of court on a charge of shooting into a car carrying three Negro voter registration workers near here.

The trial is expected to last one to two days.

On Friday of next week the case involving five students from Mississippi Vocational College will be tried. In this case five Negroes are charged with assault and battery with intent when they tried to run down with a car several white youths attempting a 50 mile hike.

Both of these cases were continued from the last term of court.

Leflore City News clips

Greenwood Commonwealth 11-26-63

Vote Worker Shooting Case Continued Here

File Defense Clips

Circuit Judge Arthur Clark Jr. granted a second delay yesterday in the trial of William H. Greenlee charged with shooting into an automobile containing three Negro voter registration workers last February.

The indictment handed down last May charged Greenlee and Wesley Kersey with shooting with intent to commit murder against Jimmy Travis.

A similar delay was granted in the case against five Negro students from Mississippi Vocational College charged with attempting to run down several white youths as they took part in a fifty mile hike.

The motion for delay of the Greenlee case was presented yesterday afternoon to Judge Clark by attorney A. H. Bell. This was the second time this year that Bell had presented a motion for a delay in the trial.

During the May term he claimed that his client could not receive a fair trial because of the strong feelings between the races. He cited then that racial demonstrations in Greenwood and the state and surrounding states had created this situation.

The motion filed yesterday pointed out in jurdical terms how the President of the United States had been assassinated in Dallas on Friday, November 22, and how the suspect Lee Oswald held for this crime was killed while being transfered under heavy police guard.

The motion stated: "As a result thereof feeling is intense against a person who is charged with a similar act, that is shooting at a person from ambush, secret or hidden places of advantage; that defendent is advised that proof in this case to be presented by the State will show that some person riding in a motor vehicle overtook and shot into a voter registration workers were riding.

"That by radio, TV and press, impressions of people all over the United States and world have been annonuced and recorded as expressing the deepest shock and indignation over the crime that took the President's life. The people of Mississippi are peculiarly affected by the act inasmuch as its citizens and its officials were well known opponents of the late President's Civil Rights Program. It is believed that any Mississippian charged with an act involving races could not at this time get a fair and impartial trial such as contemplated by the law and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and Mississippi."

After the motion had been presented to Judge Clark, District Attorney George Everett told the court the State was ready for the trial, but would not oppose the merits of the motion.

After granting the motion the court with the agreement of the State granted a similar delay to the five Negro students from Mississippi Vocational College. Representing the Negroes was Howard Dyer, a Greenville attorney.

Greenlee was indicted last May by the Grand Jury along with Wesley Kersey also charged with shooting with intent to commit murder against Travis.

During the May term of this year Kersey was granted a severance of his case by Judge Clark and his case was to nave been tried separately from Greenlee's.

Kersey's case was not scheduled for this session of court.

Commercial Appeal
12-10-63

Vote Record Suit

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP) — The Justice Department asked U.S. District Court here Monday to order Jasper County voter registration records opened for inspection.

The suit charged the registrar, Victor H. Hosey of Bay Springs, declined on Nov. 4 to allow an inspection.

Hosey, in Bay Springs, said he had never denied a Negro the right to apply for registration and federal officials would find nothing illegal in his operations.

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Mississippi In Brief –

Greenwood Commonwealth 1/29/64

Dad And Little Joe Join Boycott Of State Show

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Lorne Greene and Michael Landon Tuesday joined their "Bonanza" co-star Dan Blocker in cancelling appearances here Feb. 1-2 because of segregated seating policies in the state.

Blocker pulled out the previous day.

Lew Heilbronner, manager of Broadcast Station WJQS, said he received a telegram from all three stars of the television western Tuesday.

Blocker's withdrawal had been announced earlier by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

'I probably will have a statement after we evaluate the situation," Heilbronner said.

He had previously said that Donna Douglas of televisions "Beverly Hillbillies" would substitute for Blocker.

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Youths Returned To Police Court

The Leflore County Youth Court this morning sent the cases of four Negro juveniles back to city police court for further action.

The youths, all 17 were arrested here last week in front of the courthouse when they refused to obey the orders of police chief Curtis Lary. They were part of a group of 14 arrested as they picketed in front of the building.

Action on the youths' cases in police court will not be taken until after U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton has ruled whether he will take jurisdiction over the cases.

The four are part of a group that filed in district court to have the federal court take jurisdiction over their cases under the U. S. Civil Rights Act.

Judge Clayton is expected to hold hearings this week and rule whether he will take jurisdiction over the case or refuse and allow the local courts to handle the cases.

The four were all charged with disorderly conduct.

Greenwood Commonwealth 4/6/62

Leflore County News Clips

"APPLICANTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE"

Ethel Shaw, 101 McNeill St., Greenwood, Miss.

Mrs. Herman Banks, 408 W. Market, Greenwood, Miss.

Rev. Agee Al... V.R.D.

Greenwood, Miss.

Will Barnes, 505 Broad St., Greenwood, Miss.

Robert Webster, 410 E McLaurin, Greenwood Miss.

Henrietta Matthews, 725 Ave K, Greenwood, Miss.

Carrie Davis, 221 E Scott, Greenwood, Miss.

Eldora Freeman, 113 Longino St., Greenwood, Miss.

Letha Virden, 108 Elm St., Greenwood, Miss.

Abron Woodley, 508 E. McLaurin, Greenwood, Miss.

William Henry Jones, 404 E. McLaurin, Greenwood, Miss.

Cordie Wade, 318 Stephenson, Greenwood, Miss.

Eula Bell Fletcher, 311 Stephenson, Greenwood, Miss.

Sarah Brock, 1006 Ave F, Greenwood, Miss.

Alberta Barnett, 209 E Mclaurin, Greenwood, Miss.

Leon Lipsey, 427 W Percy, Greenwood, Miss.

Lula Bell Johnson, 317 Noel St., Greenwood, Miss.

Irene Cooley, 322 Stephenson, Greenwood, Miss.

Curley B. Edwards, 112 Young St., Greenwood, Miss.

Louvenia Walls, 206 Young St., Greenwood, Miss.

Walter McCraney, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Miss.

Zola Grant, Kelley Ave., Greenwood, Miss.

Annie White, General Del., Itta Bena, Miss.

Lue Ginger Smith, 118 West Gibbs Greenwood, Miss.

Rebecca Barcus, Gen. Delivery, Itta Bena, Miss.

Joe Golliday, 207 W. Henry, Greenwood, Miss.

May Bell Wins, 114 West Gibbs, Greenwood, Miss.

Eligha Weatherspoon, 114 West Gibbs, Greenwood, Miss.

Frank Clark, 116 West Gibbs, Greenwood, Miss.

Eugene Daniels, General Delivery, Greenwood, Miss.

Dennis Bevel, Box 675, Itta Bena, Miss.

John Williams, 215 East Percy, Greenwood, Miss.

Sol Gray, General Delivery, Greenwood, Miss.

Walter Baker, 217 West Henry, Greenwood, Miss.

Mary Diggs, Box 469, S. Sidon, Miss.

Ruby M Ware, 403 Pelican, Greenwood, Miss.

Otha Grace, 613 Ave. F, Greenwood, Miss.

Rosie Lee Loyd, Gen. Del. Itta Bena, Miss.

Theodore McGee 310 Pelican, Greenwood, Miss.

Rachel Martin, 712 East Ave., Greenwood, Miss.

Laura Tolderin, Box 552, Itta Bena, Miss.

Atlean Franklin, 1102 Broad, Greenwood, Miss.

Annie Bell Payne, P. O. Box 558, Itta Bena, Miss.

Julia Tillis, 113 East Henry, Greenwood, Miss.

Mary Ledbetter, 726 Howard St., Greenwood, Miss.

Leonia Keyes, 311 McCain, Greenwood, Miss.

Pinkie Davis, 110 Pelican, Greenwood, Miss.

Bobbie Nell Maggett, 511 Ave F., Greenwood, Miss.

Louella Loyd (Lowry), 218 W. Scott, Greenwood, Miss.

Lottie Duncan, 205 W. Taft, Greenwood, Miss.

John Henry Wright, 201 W Taft, Greenwood, Miss.

Creola Loggins, 202 Vardaman, Greenwood, Miss.

Cora Rogers, 328 Noel, Greenwood, Miss.

Homer Rogers, 328 Noel, Greenwood, Miss.

Rosie Freeman, Rt. 1 Box 338, Greenwood, Miss.

Ardellia W. Lucus, 706 Ave L, Greenwood, Miss.

Polly Barnes, 505 Broad, Greenwood, Miss.

Hemmingway, Alice P O Box 686, Itta Bena, Miss.

Ethel Lee Jones, 404 East McLaurin, Greenwood, Miss.

Lorene Ivey Brown, 507 Ave I, Greenwood, Miss.

Will Greer, 909 Ave F, Greenwood, Miss.

Hattie Barnes, 715 Fulton, Greenwood, Miss.

Eva Purnell, 707 Broad, Greenwood, Miss.

Hattie Mae Spells, 709 Broad, Greenwood, Miss.

Columbus Walker, 317 Ave G, Greenwood, Miss.

Lillie Miller, Rt 1 Box 319, Greenwood, Miss.

Rosie Triplett, Gen. Del., Itta Bena, Miss.

Johnnie Mae Shepherd, P.O. Box 569, Itta Bena, Miss.

Jessie Miller, Rt. 1, Box 319, Greenwood, Miss.

Mamie Nichols, 130 Vardaman, Greenwood, Miss.

Gus Austin, 105 Grant St., Itta Bena, Miss.

Mattie Nash, Rt 1 Box 304, Greenwood, Miss.

Clara Dorris, Gen. Del., Itta Bena, Miss.

Blanche Edwards, P O Box 889, Itta Bena, Miss.

Carrie H Outlaw, 802 Ave G, Greenwood, Miss.

Jeff Brown, 509 Ave F, Greenwood, Miss.

Mary Cathryn Strong, Box 593, Itta Bena, Miss.

Mary Ann Hendrix, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Miss.

Sam Harris, Box 685, Itta Bena, Miss.

Bessie Tate, 216 Ave G., Greenwood, Miss.

Albert Tate, 216 Ave G, Greenwood, Miss.

Fannie McClain, Box 486, Sidon, Miss.

Willie B Peacock, 708 Ave N, Greenwood, Miss.

John Spearman, 616 Ave I, Greenwood, Miss.

Annie Mae King, 707 Walthall, Greenwood, Miss.

Caroline Pitchford, 712 Broad, Greenwood, Miss.

Bertha James Griffin Harris, 211 Vardaman, Greenwood, Miss.

Octavia Granderson, 601 Miller, Greenwood, Miss.

Flieszella Strong, Box 593, Itta Bena, Miss.

Pleas Moore, General Delivery, Itta Bena, Miss.

Lizzie Henderson, 830 Dixie Lane, Greenwood, Miss.

Susie Brown, 1219 East Lawn D., Greenwood, Miss.

Rebecca Edwards, 407 Ave F Rear, Greenwood, Miss.

Emma Moy, Rt 1 Box 91, Itta Bena, Miss.

Leonia Virginia Luckett, P O Box 624, Itta Bena, Miss.

S. J. Foster, 307 Palace, Greenwood, Miss.

Willie Lee Cannon, Box 652, Itta Bena, Miss.

Mose Harper, Gen Delivery, Itta Bena, Miss.

Mary L. Mitchell, 535 Ave H, Greenwood, Miss.

Laura Mae George, 810 Broad St., Greenwood, Miss.

Dorothy Lovelace Weathers, 920 Howard St., Greenwood, Miss.

Martha Ann Saffold, Rt 2 Box 479, Itta Bena, Miss.

Mar.31-Apr. 7

Leflore Cty News Clips

Newsweek 4/8/63

Leflore County, bare-armed Negroes crisscrossed the fields on tractors, breaking the black Delta soil for still another cotton crop.

But Greenwood had become a theater of war, a likely successor to Little Rock and Albany, Ga., and Oxford, Miss., as landmarks in the Negro's long, painful revolt against discrimination. The issue was the right to vote—a right shared by 92.5 per cent of the county's 10,274 eligible whites and only 1.9 per cent of the 13,567 eligible Negroes. If they seemed to be pursuing an abstraction, the Negroes—and their allies in Washington—had come to regard the vote as the key to the bread-and-butter rewards of equality. And they had picked tough, intransigent Leflore County for the facedown—the "testing ground for democracy."

All last week, as they had for seven months, registration canvassers drove the dirt roads after dark, looking for prospects. All week, in increasing numbers, Negroes rallied in their brick and clapboard churches, fortified themselves with speeches and prayers and freedom songs, and marched downtown to register. All week, Leflore fought back, and the strands of tension drew taut.

Night Riders: First, on Sunday night, a fire broke out in the cramped campaign office on McLaurin Street. Tuesday, after dark, night riders trailed 19-year-old George Greene and two fellow canvassers to the Greene home and fired two shotgun blasts. One narrowly missed Greene; the other stitched a dozen holes over a bedroom mantel. Was Greene frightened? "You're gonna die anyway," he shrugged, "so it might as well be for the cause of freedom."

The fire was the second in a month, the shooting the third. But the next morning, 100 Negroes marching from church to city hall to protest met a new adversary: a police dog.

A policeman—one of a dozen lined up outside the buff-brick city hall—held the German shepherd on a long leather leash. Mayor Sampson, a beefy, cigar-puffing member of the segregationist Citizens Council, warned: "I'll give you two minutes to get out . . . If you don't, we are going to turn the dog loose."

The Negroes stood fast, and the police moved in, shoving them back. Lunging into the crowd, the dog knocked one Negro down and ripped open one leg of campaign director Robert Moses' trousers. Police arrested two leaders at the scene on disorderly conduct charges, tailed the others back to church, and prodded nine more into patrol cars. (By the weekend, eight were convicted and given the maximum penalties—four months in jail and $200 fines.) With knots of sullen whites clustered around the courthouse square, the street was barricaded and the registration office closed. But when it reopened that afternoon, 100 Negroes were there, filing inside to fill out registration forms.

The dog was back next morning as the Rev. D.L. Tucker led 42 Negroes double-file from the courthouse back to church. They had gone two blocks when police cars pulled up. "All right," the dog handler yelled, "break it up and go on, or I'm going to turn him loose." As the Negroes rounded the corner, the dog bounded at Tucker. The minister fell, clutching his bitten left ankle. Two marchers crossed hands to make a seat for him and carried him off. "Sic 'em, dog!" onlookers shouted. "Let him git the niggers!"

Still the ritual procession downtown went on. Leflore was tough, and the vote workers had precious little to show: two new Negro voters on the rolls. But the harder Leflore fought, the more Negroes turned out for the nightly church rallies—and joined the daily pilgrimage to the courthouse.

'I'm Not Going Home': "The days are over when they can shoot people and burn them out, and they are gonna learn it," Bob Moses told 1,000 cheering Negroes at one church meeting. And the dog? "That dog is going to have to bite every Negro in Leflore County before we quit," the Rev. James Bevel told 2,000 more. Was the road long? "Every time a Negro stands in line and says, 'I'm tired but I'm not going home,' the walls of segregation begin to tremble," Bevel cried. "Amen," the Negroes chanted back, and they sang: "Woke up this morning with my mind on freedom, hallelujah!"

But the Negroes needed more than songs and slogans, and their leaders knew it. The channels of communication were shut down; Mayor Sampson predictably blamed "outside agitators" for the trouble in Greenwood, and he had his own prescription: "We'll just have to load up the jail." So the Negroes looked for help elsewhere—in Washington. All week they chafed as a Justice Department fact-finding team of FBI men and lawyers prowled Greenwood. Finally, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy sent an aide to seek a Federal court order requiring local officials to end "intimidation" of Negroes, free the eight prisoners—and call off the dog.

Associated Press

Testing Ground: Tucker leads Negroes to voting registration

N.B. this is an official document compiled by Commission on Civil Rights — not for release

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APPENDIX

CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT EVENTS DIRECTLY AFFECTING CIVIL RIGHTS IN GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

DATE	EVENT
11/6/61	Judicial decree ordering desegregation of Greyhound Bus Terminal in Greenwood.
4/1/62	Formal beginning of Voter Education Project in Atlanta, Georgia, with grant funds allocated to voter registration activities in Mississippi Delta.
6/30/62	Decision by Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to admit James Meredith to University of Mississippi.
Early July/62	Team of SNCC workers, including Samuel Block, formally organized voter registration activities in Greenwood.
7/9/62	Decision by Leflore County Board of Supervisors to omit winter surplus food program from 1962-63 budget.
7/21/62	Samuel Block reported to Mississippi Free Press that Curtis Crosby died on county work farm as result of beating.
8/11/62	Thirteen Negroes filled out voter registration forms in Greenwood.
8/13/62	Arrest on bigamy charge of Robert Burns, owner of office SNCC used in Greenwood.
8/13/62	Samuel Block beaten by three whites in Greenwood.
8/17/62	Report of near lynching of three SNCC workers, including Block, by group of whites.
8/28/62	Voting suit filed challenging constitutionality of Mississippi voting registration laws.
8/28/62	COFO organized in Clarksdale; Leflore County designated as one of target areas for voter registration. Block and six others arrested after meeting in Clarksdale for violating curfew laws and for minor traffic violations.

DATE	EVENT
8/30/62	Block and three other voter registration workers arrested in Indianola, Sunflower County, for distributing handbills without a permit; Robert Moses arrested the next morning on same charge.
10/1/62	James Meredith enrolled at University of Mississippi.
11/1962	Memorandum filed by DOJ to cite Governor Barnett and Lt. Governor Johnson for contempt.
11/9/62	White citizens voted 40 to 29 at public meeting in Greenwood to re-affirm supervisors' decision of July 9, 1962, curtailing winter surplus food program.
11/11/62	Editorial in Jackson's only Sunday paper, entitled "Leflore Drops the Moochers."
11/16/62	News item in civil rights newspapers reported charge by Greenwood resident (later discovered to be Samuel Block) that surplus food action by Leflore County was taken to restrain and discourage voter registration activities.
11/23/62	Morris Lewis of Indianola, Mississippi's largest food distributor, reportedly sent letters to 400 retail grocers urging their opposition to surplus food program in State.
12/11/62	CORE National Director, James Farmer, sent telegrams to Attorney General Kennedy and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman requesting an investigation of charge that Leflore action in surplus food program was in reprisal against registration activities.
12/12/62	State Welfare Commissioner Fred A. Ross labeled Farmer's charge in "unadulterated lie."
12/17/62	Nationwide appeal by Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) for food, clothing, and medicine for needy in Delta.
12/28/62	Arrest in Clarksdale of Michigan students carrying donated food, clothing, and medicines for needy in Leflore and other Delta counties.
1/2/63	Suit filed in Washington, D.C., by Moses, Block and six others to require the Attorney General and the FBI to afford Federal protection to voter registration workers.

DATE	EVENT
1/14/63	Block wrote DOJ requesting that troops or marshals to be sent to Belzoni to protect registration workers there and that investigation be made into the denial of surplus food in Leflore County.
2/1963	Willie Peacock, COFO worker in Greenwood, complained to DOJ that Leflore County registrar and sheriff refused to register him or to take his poll taxes.
2/6/63	Mississippi SAC meeting in Jackson heard testimony from COFO representatives and residents of Leflore County on need for surplus food program there.
2/8/63	Letter to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman from David Dennis, CORE Field Secretary, transmitting survey of need for surplus food and other welfare programs in Mississippi Delta.
2/9/63	Letter to Secretary Freeman from Professor John R. Salter of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, citing need for food and welfare assistance for needy Negroes in Mississippi, together with his analysis of root causes of problem.
2/11/63	Dick Gregory arrived in Greenwood with 14,000 pounds of food as first shipment from Chicago for the needy.
2/13/63	First distribution of Chicago food to needy in Leflore County.
2/14/63	Commissioner of Public Welfare Ross charged Gregory with generating "cheap publicity" and reported that Mississippi's surplus food program could be halted or curtailed because of "racial agitation promoters."
2/20/63	An additional 9000 pounds of donated foods reportedly was distributed by COFO in Greenwood.
2/21/63	Block reported to press that a frame building which housed four Negro businesses in Greenwood was set afire as reprisal against food distribution work, apparently when the building was confused with one used by COFO.

DATE	EVENT
2/22/63	Block arrested by Greenwood police on charge of "making statements calculated to breach the peace."
2/25/63	Block convicted and sentenced to six months in jail and $500 fine.
2/26/63 & 2/27/63	A total of 125 Negroes filled out voter registration forms in Greenwood.
2/28/63	James Travis, departing Greenwood by car with Moses and Blackwell, shot by whites in passing car. FBI investigation helped produce three men charged with crime.
3/1/63	Voter Education Project announced all-out drive in Leflore County; telegrams sent by Wiley Branton of Voter Education Project to Governor Barnett and Attorney General Kennedy.
3/5/63	Mayor of Greenwood, through spot TV announcements, urged citizens of Greenwood to ignore "outside agitators" coming to Greenwood.
3/5/63	Aaron Henry, Chairman of COFO, after making speech in Greenwood, found window of his drug store in Clarksdale smashed by vandals.
3/6/63	Block and three other COFO workers shot at from passing car while parked outside of COFO office at 115 McLaurin Street in Greenwood. Moses reported incident to Grou of DOJ.
3/7/63	Aaron Henry wrote Curtiss Larry, Greenwood Chief of Police requesting police protection for COFO workers and property. (Letter never acknowledged.) Also, letter sent to President Kennedy informing him of situation and need for protection.
3/8/63	Report that shots fired from passing car over heads of Negroes gathered outside of Walthall Theater in Greenwood.
3/15/63	Chester F. Relyea, CCR Assistant General Counsel, arrested in Greenwood Greyhound terminal for entering "colored" waiting room but not formally charged.

Mayor Answers Gregory On National TV

Dick Gregory's charge that Negroes are afraid to walk Greenwood's street alone was called "Utterly ridiculous" on a national television show this morning.

Mayor C. E. Sampson spent some eight to 10 minutes on the Today Show giving Greenwood's side of the recent racial controversy here.

He was questioned by Hugh Downs in the show's New York studios.

Sampson made the "ridiculous" charge when Downs asked him about a comment Gregory had made on the show yesterday morning.

Sampson was due to appear with the mayor of Birmingham, but that official cancelled his appearance because of recent political developments there.

Sampson told the nationwide audience that "Negroes have been registering to vote for years in Greenwood."

To Gregory's contention that whites and Negroes are graded differently on voter tests, Sampson replied:

"The records of the voter registrar in Leflore County have been inspected by the Justice Department. They have been opened and will be opened again at any time to responsible members of the press. All these will bear out the fact that all applicants have been treaten alike."

Expanding on his refuting of Gregory's "fear" charges, Sampson said:

"Two Negro workers at city hall have been registered to vote for years. They aren't afraid to walk the streets.'

He stressed the fact that Greenwood police during the marches two weeks ago had informed the marchers that they were free to go to the courthouse in small groups.

He reviewed the recent history of racial 'incinents" in the county, citing the two (when a car load of Mississippi Vocational Students tried to run down a group of white youths on a 50 mile hike and the following one in which three white men fired into the car occupied by three Negro vote workers) which authorities know to have been genuine then catalogued several around which the suspicion of "manufactured incidents" clings. "City and county authorities have investigated all of them thoroughly," Sampson said. "So has the FBI. Except in the cases where arrests have been made, absolutely no evidence has been found by local police that they were genuine racial indicents. Certainly we have heard nothing from the FBI contrary to this."

The mayor also touched briefly on what he called "wonderful relations between white and colored citizens of Greenwood.

He called the city's efforts at keeping the peace during the 13-day racial strife period "a team job" in which everybody performed wonderfully, and named city commissioners Buff Hammond and W.G. Mize as round-the-clock workers during the crisis.

Downs commented that "I believe Gregory praised them too."

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

file Leflore clips

FACT SHEET ON GREENWOOD (LEFLORE COUNTY), MISSISSIPPI

AUGUST 26, 1962: Samuel Block and three other SNCC field secretaries, shortly after moving into Greenwood to begin a voter registration program, report they had to leap from the second-story window of their office to escape a white lynch mob, armed with guns, ropes and pipes. FBI and Justice Department notified; protection asked.

OCTOBER, 1962: Leflore County Board of Supervisors vote to drop surplus food program which had helped sustain some 22,000 Negroes, the majority of whom are seasonal workers and sharecroppers.

FEBRUARY 20, 1963: Samuel Block reports that four Negro businesses, one block from the SNCC office on 115 E. McLaurin Street are burned to the ground. Block says, "I believe this was an attempt to burn down our office." Federal authorities notified; protection asked.

FEBRUARY 22, 1963: Samuel Block arrested by Greenwood police. Charge: "circulating breach of the peace" (sic). Charge later changed to: "Making statements calculated to incite the breach of the peace." Federal authorities notified.

FEBRUARY 25, 1963: 150 Negroes pack county courthouse at Block's trial to hear him refuse to accept a suspended sentence if he agrees to drop all voter registration activity. Block convicted; he appeals. 200 more Negroes try to witness trial, but cannot get in.

FEBRUARY 26 & 27, 1963: A total of 150 Negroes go to county courthouse to register and vote in an unprecedented show of determination.

FEBRUARY 28, 1963: James Travis, 20, a SNCC field secretary and native Mississippian is shot by three white assailants seven miles from Greenwood. Travis receives a shoulder wound. Another bullet becomes lodged behind his spine. Robert Moses, director of SNCC's statewide voter registration program, and Randolph Blackwell, field director of the Atlanta-based Voter Education Project, are also in the car with Travis but are unharmed despite the fact that all side windows of the car are shattered. Travis is taken by ambulance to University Hospital in Jackson where doctors operate to remove bullet and report that Travis would have died instantly had the bullet penetrated his body with more force. Federal authorities notified; protection asked.

MARCH 1, 1963: VEP announces full -scale campaign in Greenwood to register all Negroes in Leflore county. Staff members of SNCC come from other Mississippi projects to concentrate efforts in Greenwood.

MARCH 6, 1963: Samuel Block and Willie Peacock, two SNCC field secretaries, shot at by white assailants in an untagged car as they, and two Greenwood citizens, Peggy Marye and Essie Broome, are in car in front of SNCC office. All windows are shattered, but nobody is injured. Federal authorities notified; protection asked.

MARCH 21, 1963: The Leflore County Board of Supervisors votes to reinstitute the county program of surplus food distribution after representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say the government will handle the program if Leflore officials won't.

MARCH 24, 1963: SNCC office set on fire. All office equipment completely demolished. Most of the records are saved. The telephone is ripped from the wall. Witnesses report that two white men are seen fleeing down an alley after smoke begins to pour from a window. Federal authorities notified; protection asked.

MARCH 26, 1963: Two shotgun blasts shatter front door and bedroom window of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of George Greene, a young high school student working with the SNCC drive. Dewey, Jr. is second Negro to apply to Ole Miss. Nobody is injured. Federal authorities notified; protection asked.

MARCH 27, 1963: Ten SNCC field staff arrested in Greenwood for "inciting to riot" after accompanying a group of 100 Negroes to county courthouse to register. Eight of ten are arrested in front of church attempting to load cars of people wanting to go to courthouse to register. In jail NOW: James Forman (executive secretary), Robert Moses (director of SNCC Mississippi program), James Jones, Curtis Hayes, Charles McLaurin, Frank Smith, Bobby Talbert, Willie Peacock, Lawrence Guyot, Lafayette Surney.

REGISTRATION IN LEFLORE COUNTY: 13,567 Negroes eligible to vote;
163 registered
(Civil Rights Commission Report, January, 1961)

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FOLLOWING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES TRAVIS IN LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ON FEBRUARY 28, 1963

March 1, 1963

WAB received a phone call from Randolph T. Blackwell from Greenwood, Mississippi, at approximately 4:15 a.m. RTB related the shooting and the fact that Travis was in the hospital in Greenwood. (See separate tape of RTB describing shooting incident and subsequent transfer of Travis to hospital in Jackson.)

WAB conferred with L. Dunbar and J. Minnis throughout the day regarding LeFlore County, Mississippi and plans were formulated for a concentrated effort at registration in LeFlore Coiunty with assistance from all participating agencies. WAB conferred by telephone with Wyatt Walker, James Forman, Marvin Rich and Roy Wilkins and obtained pledges of cooperation from each of the agencies represented by the individuals phoned.* WAB was in telephone conference with RTB who was still in Jackson.

A press release was prepared (see attached copy) and telegrams were sent to Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Governor Ross Barnett informing both of them of our plans for a concerted drive in LeFlore County and requesting both state and federal protection. (Copies of the telegrams are attached to the press release.)

WAB called Burke Marshall of Justice Department prior to sending of telegram to Attorney General and told him of plans.

After press release was prepared WAB read it to James Forman, Marvin Rich and Roy Wilkins and all agreed on the wording of the press release.

VEP and SRC staff then worked double time and overtime in getting out the press release. VEP was visited by Claude Sitton of New York Times, Joe Cummings of Newsweek and other reporters.

*Roy Wilkins agreed to send such personnel and to give such financial support as was necessary to effectively carry out the campaign. Wyatt Walker stated that James Bevel could be assigned to LeFlore County immediately and that additional

FRIDAY, MARCH 1 (cont'd)
~~MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1963~~

personnel would be furnished by SCLC for the LeFlore County project. Marvin Rich offered to shift 3 or 4 people from their Louisiana project to LeFlore County and to also make Dave Dennis, who is already in Mississippi, available on a full-time basis.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1963

RTB had returned to Atlanta the night before and came to the office early Saturday morning to get with WAB and JM. Claude Sitton arrived and questioned RTB about the shooting incident, allof which was taken down by VEP on tape.

Two agents of FBI came to the office about noon and talked privately with RTB for more than an hour.

WAB called Bob Moses in Greenville and explained decision for concerted drive in LeFlore County. Moses had just left Jackson that morning where Travis had been operated upon for removal of bullet from neck and stated that operation apparently was successful and a speedy recovery is anticipated.

WAB talked with Samuel Block in Greenwood and learned that the owner of the building where the SNCC office was located had ordered them to vacate the building by the next night (Sunday.) The owner is a colored lady and apparently she had great fear that something would happen to the building since there had been a fire nearby which destroyed three business houses some two weeks earlier, and which Sam Block of SNCC contended was an act of arson by unknown parties and was really meant for SNCC. (Note: As a result of such public utterance Sam Block was arrested and charged with statements calculated to incite or disturb the public and was fined $500 and sentence to six months in jail. The conviction was appealed.)

Sam Block stated that three or four colored people had come to the SNCC office stating that they had received anonymous threats of destruction of their home by fire or bombing. There was an air of tension and uneasiness in Greenwood on Saturday night but apparently there were no acts of violence.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3

WAB talked with Bob Moses and Aaron Henry and discussed the plans for LeFlore County. They agreed that COFO would send all available personnel into Greenwood on Monday morning (March 4). Bob explained the difficulty of getting a new place for an office and of getting a church in which to hold mass meetings. Some mass meetings had previously been held at the Christian Church where Rev. Johnson is pastor. Wesley Methodist church (Rev. Rucker, pastor) has been used as a distribution center for food and clothing but they have not been able to get it for mass meetings. Rev. Rucker appears to be very sympathetic but is a young man, and is reluctant to go too far without support from his trustees. Wesley Methodist is a rather large church for a city the size of Greenwood and has several office or class rooms which apparently are not in use. The church was built larger than the need of the congregation at the time of construction and is even larger for its needs now.

Aaron Henry stated that Bishop Golden of Nashville was the presiding bishop and WAB agreed to try to get someone to contact Bishop Golden for his support.

Bob stated that they had not been able to use any of the Baptist churches. There was a strong possibility that they could use Turner's Chapel AME church whose pastor is Rev. D.L. Tucker. Father Nathaniel of the St. Francis (Catholic) Information Center in Greenwood has been very sympathetic but there was some doubt about the use of the facilities there.

One of the most influential persons in the Negro community in Greenwood is Edward Cochran who is Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks of the state of Mississippi. He owns considerable retnal property in Greenwood. (Note: WAB knows that the Elks are very strong in Mississippi.) The local Elks have allowed SNCC to conduct meetings at theElks's Hall in the past but recently had "turned them out." We probably will not get too much open support from Edward Cochran at this stage.

Bob stated that Samuel Block who had been in charge of the Greenwood SNCC office had recruited approximately 20 LeFlore County residents who were willing to work in a door-to-door drive for $10 per week, and I readily agreed that this was reasonable and that COFO should consider the feasibility of hiring these people to supplement the regular COFO staff. Additional personnel would be furnished by other agencies

SUNDAY, MARCH 3 (cont'd)

It appears that there is not much support from the ministers in Greenwood or from the "professional" community. I asked Henry if he knew of any person who commanded respect in Greenwood whom we could get to go there and arouse community leadership and support and he stated that Rev. Merrill W. Lindsey, a methodist minister now living in West Point, Mississippi was a native of Greenwood and highly respected there. Rev. Lindsey was one of the Negro candidates for Congress last year. Henry agreed to contact Rev. Lindsey.

Diane Nash Bevel called from Cleveland, Mississippi, and stated that there was a colored lady there from Greenwood who was the mother of 9 children and that the lady had valuable information which she had given to Bob Moses and to the FBI regarding the fire which occurred in Greenwood and that she had received serious threats against her life and wanted to leave the state with her children at once, but had no money. Diante stated that Bob Moses was to have mentioned this to me when he called earlier but that he apparently forgot it. I suggested to Diane that she get in touch with Bob and have him call me. However, Bob did not call until the next day. Bob stated that there is a colored woman doctor (Dr. Garner) who has been sympathetic in Greenwood.

MONDAY, March 4

WAB conferred by telephone with Bob Moses and Aaron Henry. Travis is showing good improvement in the hospital at' Jackson. Moses states that SNCC workers are reluctant to give up their projects in the other counties of Mississippi as they feel that they are just beginning to crack the ice and to suspend the projects for 30 days or more would be detrimental. After discussing the situation WAB and Moses agreed on the following plan:

> The Hattiesburg project will continue without interruption as the registration worker there is a woman resident of Hattiesburg who could not go to Greenwood.

A decision by the Court of Appeals on the contempt citation of Lynd the registrar in Hattiesburg is pending.

COFO is in the process of fixing up a large house in Greenville which will serve as office and living quarters and it is felt that at least one person should remain there.

Frank Smith will come down from Holly Springs but will be free to make such trips back and forth from LeFlore to Holly Springs as he feels necessary to keep the Marshall County program alive.

The northern half of LeFlore County will be worked by COFO workers based in Sunflower County which is the adjoining county. The other COFO personnel will be temporarily assigned to Greenwood.

I related to Bob our decision about the lady witness who wants to leave the state and told him that we would demand federal protection if she would agree to stay.

Bob stated that he would like for NAACP to hire Amzie Moore (who lives in Cleveland) to work full time in LeFlore County during the campaign. WAB phoned Roy Wilkins who agreed to hire Amzie Moore if the request came from Aaron Henry. It is generally recognized that Amzie Moore has more influence among Negroes in the Delta than any other person.

WAB phoned Henry Cabirac of the National Catholic Conference for INter-racial Justice in New Orleans and solicited Henry's interest and support in developing support from the Catholic community in Greenwood and to stimulate Father Nathaniel

MONDAY, MARCH 4 (cont'd)

Henry agreed to this and promised to inform us in writing of his action.

WAB talked with Andy Young of SCLC and learned from him that Rev. ~~Lowrie~~ LOWERY of Nashville, Tennessee, is a key officer in SCLC, is the Administrative Assistant to Bishop Golden and Andy agreed to phone Rev. ~~Lowrie~~ LOWERY and seek his influence in contacting Rev. Rucker about the use of the facilities of Wesley Methodist church in Greenwood.

Atleast one or two people were known to have gone down to attempt to register on Monday and plans were made for a mass meeting on Monday night. At least two Justice Department lawyers were on the scene and John ~~Boer~~ DOAR was expected later in the day.

WAB received telegraphs from ~~XXX~~ Civil Rights Commission acknowledging receipt of VEP's telegram to Chairman Hannah. General Counsel Ferguson of the Commission on Civil Rights wired that a letter would follow.

L. Dunbar talked with Will Campbell regarding liberal white kpeople in Greenwood and Will suggested a Mrs. Wheatley whose husband is a cotton broker. But stated that the family had been pretty silent recently since their home had been fired upon. Her brother is President of the University of Louisville.

He also mentioned a Rev. Archie Meadows of the First Methodist Church whom he described as "all right, only..."

TUESDAY, MARCH 5

WAB put in a call to Aaron Henry in Clarksdale but line was busy. A few minutes later WAB received a call from Aaron Henry and it appears that they were trying to reach each other at the same time. Henry stated that he was the principal speaker at the mass meeting last night in Greenwood and that it was a big success with a packed house. The meeting was attended by Bob Moses, Medgar Evers, Mississippi Field Secretary for NAACP, Annelle Ponder and James Bevel of SCLC, R.L. Drew, Clarksdale fraternal leader and businessman, James Forman of SNCC and Rev. Merrill Lindsey. Rev. Lindsey had arrived at the request of Aaron Henry pursuant to our earlier telephone conversation.

The group agreed to hold weekly mass meetings every Monday night. Aaron Henry met with Bob Moses and Medgar Evers and others after the meeting to help plan joint strategy.

When Henry returned to Clarksdale he found the windows of his drug store smashed again.

About thirty minutes after talking to Henry WAB received a telephone call from Bob Moses from Greenwood. The operator s stated "will youaccept a collect call from Moses?" I immediately inquired"operator, is Mr. Moses on the line?" There was a very reluctant "yes" from the operator.

Bob's immediate concern was the plight of the lady witness (regarding the fire two weeks earlier in Greenwood) who wanted to leave the state with her nine children. Bob has a statement from her and has agreed to send it to VEP. She had talked with the FBI and with the Justice Department, including John ~~Doer~~ ROAR, who is now on the scene in Greenwood. Bob states that the woman appears to be very much in fear of her life and that she has withdrawn all of her children from school and has decided that she must leave the state at all costs. Bob states that ~~Doer~~ ROAR informed him that it would be difficult to provide protection and went into the usual explanation that it is seldome that "around-the-clock" protection can be provided and that in view of the fact that there were so many people in Greenwood at the moment that he felt that no additional protection would be provided as such. Bob and I both felt that the operator was listening to our conversation and we conducted the whole thing in rather vague terms that would be meaningful only to the two of us. By

TUESDAY, MARCH 5 (cont'd)

"people" Bob meant federal people. ~~Door~~ DOAR had suggested that it might be good for the lady to leave the area for the time being and to return at the time of any trial.

I explained again to Bob the necessity for our demanding protection from Washington prior to helping in any way for the lady to leave the state. Bob feels that he doesn't think that the lady would agree to stay there now if the Army was on duty unless sombody could talk to her and convince her.that she should stay. Amzie Moore had talked with her last night and was unable to convince her. The one way bus far for the family to Detroit is approximately $216 and she would need another $75 to "tide her over." She has relatives in Detroit but she has no money and Bob does not know what she will do if nobody comes forth with the money but he feels that she will try to manage to leave somehow.

Bob did not give the lady's name on the telephone and I think it best that he did not. I did ask if she were an eye witness and he stated that she was not but that she had overhead a damaging telephone conversation. There are several FBI or Justice men in the area.

Claude Sitton and Joe Cummings are still on the scene. SNCC is still using the office on McLaurin St,, and it appears that they can stay there a few days longer until they can find some place to move to.

Rev. Rucker, pastor of Wesley Methodist, had received a telephone call from Rev. ~~Lowrie~~ LOWERY and he is meeting with his trustees today and will ~~XXXX~~ let Bob know something definite about the full use of the church tonight. Bob seems optimistic about having full use of the church which would serve all of their needs in terms of both office, class room, and distribution center.

The meeting which they had planned last night for Locust Grove Baptist church had been shifted at the last minute to the Christian church where they have previously held mass meetings. When they arrived at the Baptist church a deacon took the key and locked the building and refused to let them enter. The Christian church is concerned about the inadquacy of its fire insurance and they are making application immediately for increased coverage.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5 (cont'd)

Bob feels that SCLC should immediately conduct a training program in Greenwood similar to the kind conducted at Dorchester and he is going to discuss this with Anelle Ponder who is currently in Greenwood. I am to call Andy Young to discuss this possibility with him.

The car oocupied by the persons who fired on Travis has been located in Carroll county which is the adjoining county. Bob learned this much from the local newspaper, but the article merely stated that the vehicle was found abandoned and there was not much other information.

Bob did not know who had found the vehicle and while the owner can easily be traced there was no mention of the ownership. (Note: It will be interesting to see if the owner will now claim that the vehicle had been stolen and also to see if the police authorities will state that the "report of stolen vehicle" had been filed with them prior to the shooting incident.)

Bob states that there is growing community support for the project from ordinary people and while they are beginning slowly to crack the leadership segment that this remains their biggest problem, in terms of support.

Some people have gone down to register this morning but Bob does not know exactly how many. The registrar is a woman and she has stopped a great deal of her harassment of applicants during the past few days.

At 4:45 p.m. James Forman phoned from Greenwood and stated that he had been informed by Claude Sitton that two of the white men responsible for the shooting had been arrested and that the officers were en route to pick up the third man. (Note: See clipping from Atlanta Constitution, March 6.) (attached)

Forman phoned to state that trustees of Wesley Methodist had voted not to permit use of church. Pastor is for it and Bishop Golden supports him.

3 Accused Of Shooting At 3 Negroes

Atlanta Constitution 3-6-65

GREENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—Three white persons, including a teenager, were arrested Tuesday in connection with a shooting attack on three Negroes who were trying to register voters.

A 17-year-old boy, who was not identified in keeping with policy regarding young first-offenders, will be turned over to LeFlore County Juvenile Court. The boy was charged with felonious assault.

One Negro, Jimmy Travis, 20, of Jackson, Miss., was wounded in the neck and shoulder by bullets during the attack last Thursday.

Sheriff John Ed Cochran said the investigation was still under way. He identified the other prisoners as William H. Greenlee and Wesley Kersey, both of Greenwood.

Greenlee, a bulk gasoline dealer, and Kersey, service manager of a roadbuilding equipment firm, were picked up at work. They were charged with felonious assault.

The attack came last Thursday night. Robert Moses, Greenville, said a hail of bullets came from a car that passed the auto in which he and Travis were riding.

Both Travis and Moses are field secretaries for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Moses and Randolph Blackwell, Atlanta, also in the car at the time, were not hurt.

PRESS RELEASE

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Ja5-0595

March 1, 1963
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The following statement was released today by Wiley A. Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project:

"On the night of February 28, 1963, in LeFlore County, Mississippi, white men, from their moving car, shot and seriously wounded a young Negro registration worker. The victim was James Travis of Jackson, Mississippi, a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This attack, with intent to kill, was made by men who had been observed throughout the evening watching a building in Greenwood where registration workers were meeting.

"After the meeting, Travis, Robert Moses, Director of the Council of Federated Organizations, and Randolph Blackwell, Field Director of our Voter Education Project, drove from Greenwood down U.S. Highway 82. Some miles outside Greenwood the attackers' car drove alongside and opened rifle or pistol fire. Fortunately, only Travis was wounded.

"Travis was returned to a hospital in Greenwood. The local police and the Department of Justice were promptly notified. On March 1, Travis was moved to a hospital in Jackson.

"This is but the latest of brutal attacks in Mississippi, southwest Georgia, and other areas of the South, against

registration workers and would-be Negro voters. These registration workers are people cooperating with the Voter Education Project. This Project, which has the endorsement of the chairmen both of the Democratic and Republican National Committees, is a large scale effort to find the best ways of increasing the electorate in the South, in order to bring into participation in American democracy citizens who have not before exercised, or been allowed to exercise, their responsibilities. In most areas of the South, work carried on in cooperation with the Project has been without disturbance, and in some cases even welcomed by local authorities.

"But in certain outlaw communities registration workers have been constantly harassed and put in danger of life. Negroes seeking to register have been cruelly treated.

"These are intolerable conditions to expose people to, and they cannot be allowed to continue. Accordingly, there is a need to establish once and for all that in this land people do not have to be afraid to be free.

"The state of Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence, and

death to Negroes seeking the right to vote. The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. LeFlore County, Mississippi, has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there.

"We are, therefore, announcing that the full resources of the agencies cooperating with us in the Voter Education Project will be immediately concentrated in LeFlore County, Mississippi. Mr. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mr. James Forman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Mr. James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality, have agreed with us today to put all necessary support at once into a concerted campaign to get every qualified Negro in LeFlore County registered to vote, if he or she has any desire to do so.

"Our methods will, at all times, be peaceable and lawful and will be conducted in the best traditions of American democracy.

"The campaign will be conducted openly. Voter registration is a civic duty, and registration workers will dignifiedly and publicly carry on their activities, which

will include literacy schools, meetings, and individual contacts.

"Based on the unhappy experience of recent months we must anticipate that our efforts will be met by continued harassment and violence. The state of Mississippi and the United States government each have a responsibility to protect those seeking the right to vote for all citizens. The state of Mississippi has not only failed to provide this protection in the past but, in fact, has cooperated with those who would deny basic rights to American citizens of color. The federal Congress and Executive have, in the past, failed to meet the minimum requirements for protecting the rights of Negro citizens in Mississippi.

"Recently, the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights has said: 'This Committee finds that the Federal Government has not provided the citizens of Mississippi the protection due them as American citizens.' We concur in this finding.

"Regardless of past attitudes and actions, we are advising the Governor of Mississippi of our plans for action in LeFlore County and have asked that the state of Mississippi provide protection.

"We have also notified the Attorney General of the

United States that this campaign is being undertaken and we have called to his attention our past experiences regarding the failure of the state and federal governments to protect the citizens of Mississippi. We have requested that federal protection be provided immediately to assure the personal safety of those working in voter registration or who seek the right to vote. We are asking the Justice Department to take the necessary legal action to see to it that discriminatory practices by the registrar cease and desist.

"Voting is a federally guaranteed right, and when its exercise is prevented by community lawlessness, the United States government has an obligation not only to punish that lawlessness but to put it down.

"We, therefore, call upon the President of the United States to use his executive powers to help make meaningful the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment - 100 years late."

(30)

Telegram Dated March 1, 1963 to Attorney General Robert F Kennedy:

As I am sure you are aware, James Travis, a voter registration worker, was seriously wounded last night by gunfire in LeFlore County, Mississippi. Mr. Travis and two other men, one a staff member of this office, were attacked while peaceably driving in their car on a U. S. highway. This is but the latest of these vicious assaults against registration workers and applicants in Mississippi. This cannot longer be tolerated. We are accordingly today announcing a concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro of LeFlore County. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality, and James Forman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, pledge their full resources. The campaign will begin immediately. You must anticipate that this campaign will be met by violence and other harassment. We are notifying you in advance so that you can provide at once the necessary federal protection to prevent violence and other forms of intimidation against registration workers and applicants. We shall keep you regularly informed.

Wiley A. Branton

Telegram Dated March 1, 1963 to Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi:

As I am sure you aware, James Travis, a voter registration worker, was seriously wounded last night by gunfire in LeFlore County, Mississippi. Mr. Travis and two other men, one a staff member of this office, were attacked while peaceably driving in their car on a U.S. highway. This is but the latest of these vicious assaults against registration workers and applicants in Mississippi. This cannot longer be tolerated. We are accordingly today announcing a concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro of LeFlore County. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality, and James Forman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, pledge their full resources. The campaign will begin immediately. You must anticipate that this campaign will be met by violence and other harassment. We are notifying you in advance so that you can provide at once the necessary state protection to prevent violence and other forms of intimidation against registration workers and applicants.

Wiley A Branton

LEFLORE COUNTY CHRONOLOGY

March 28, 1963 (As reported verbally by Wiley A. Branton)

WAB left for Mississippi and arrived about 4:30 pm. Went to Wesley church which is temporary SNCC headquarters. It was still necessary to get a full time office. Bob Moses had made arrangements for them to move into a new building which was still under construction. But Bob was in jail.

I learned about the minister's being bitten by a dog that day. He was still in a state of shock. News released out of Greenwood are sketchy. Atlanta papers have carried very little on the stories and struggle going on out there.

On this date in the afternoon they had arrested 10 SNCC kids and one Greenwood citizen on March 27. People had decided to walk to court house to register in a demonstration, in the light of burnings, shooting and harassment. They decided to stop at City Hall to ask for protection. The mayor rushed out and told them to get away from there. The police dogs were called out. The crowd was told to disperse. They told the mayor that they were going to register. En route to the court house the police cars went around to the front of the crowd and dogs were being brought around from the rear.

March 29, 1963

On this morning the Greenwood resident and a registration worker were released from jail. They arrested Guyot and Jim Forman. About a block from the city hall the rest of the people dispersed and went back to the church and decided then that they would go down in cars. They were loading people into the cars when the police arrested the other 8 SNCC kids. During the earlier fracas downtown a CBS cameraman was taken into custody and his film confiscated. Jim Forman's camera was thrown into the crowd to prevaent its being taken by the police.

(Back to Marfch 28)

On this afternoon at the trial they did not let people in but would let newsmen in. Jim Forman first. Forman said that he didn't want to go to trial until his lawyer was there. Then then put Forman in a separate cell. Guyot was brought in and tried to get a continuance but they proceeded with the trial. Guyot had a very nasty attitude in court and tried to be his own lawyer. He was cited for contempt. Theother 8 had trials and were declared guilty.

On this night we had a mass meeting. Jim Farmer of CORE came out to speak. The news media was there. I also spoke at that meeting. The mayor had issued some press statements ~~that~~ about"outside agitators." So at this meeting I told the

people present that my father had come to Arkansas from Leflore county, and my grandfather had also. And that my great grandfather was Greenwood Leflore for whom the city and county were named.

Claude Sitton on the following morning repeated this story to the mayor who called in three or four other officials and told them.about who I was.

It was an enthusiastic meeting on Thursday night. The people are really sold on this thing.

March 29, 1963

The people decided on Friday morning to go again to register. (On Thursday afternoon, the people were taken down in cars but the court house closes up around 11:30 a.m. They were not going to re-open until 1:00 p.m. Because they had gone down in cars they decided to walk back to the church. They were walking two abreast on the side walk, obeying lights and signals, just walking, not demonstrating. There were a lot of volunteer police around. A carload of four cops with a dog told them to break it up and the dog knocked Rev. Tucker down and started chewing on his leg.

The people went down in the afternoon in cars. The police stopped two cars and said that Negroes could not go across railroad track even in cars. Police told them to go in smaller groups.

McNair hd a list of people names on a clipboard and a motorcycle cop took papers away. McNair told WAB about this and WAB went down to talk to Jim Forman and then met McNair and a man came up and gave him his papers back and he turned to go away. WAB asked his name and he told them. He said he was the City Prosecuting Attorney. WAB introduced himself and asked about trials scheduled for that afternoon. He got the Police Commissioner and others into a court room and them their whole attitude changed. WAB asked them how they thought people should go down to the court house. They said in small groups of not more than 5. Drummong (Police and Fire Commissioner) said it was difficult to instruct the police. Drummond had been critical of use of the dogs. Farmer said "if we sent groups of five down at intervals of 5 minutes each?" Drummond said it would stir up the while people. WAB thought there was a nucleus of understanding in that group. The telephone were being tapped throughout these days.

WAB asked for discretionary judgement of judge to practice in in this case in Mississippi, judge granted it.

WAB described the court room scene at Jim Forman's trial when he tried to pin down the police officer as to what he thought constituted a mob. This was humorous. And it wound up that the arresting officer trapped himself into stating that two people (Jim Forman and one other) were responsible for obstructing traffic.

Their sentence was $200 a piece and four months in the county jail. The judge later told WAB he would construe the sentence to mean that they need not work. Their safety should be all right at least for now. But if Federal government should order their release then at least from the time that that order comes down and until they get back to a safe area I will be concerned.

There was a mass meeting this night. That meeting was well guarded by FBI agents. LThere were two in each car. Fire trucks with sirens screaming but no fires.

WAB recounted that he had drawn up a lease for 12 months for new SNCC headquarters. People are really rallying behind this thing.

March 30, 1963

At 6:00 p.m. the Justice Department lawyer drove Tucker to Oxford and filed suit asking temporary restraining order pending hearings on injunction. This would also provide protection for voter registration workers. The motion is to be presented on noon on April 1 at Aberdeen, Mississippi.

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ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL
(Represented in this Chronology)

COFO: (Council of Federated Organizations)	Henry, Aaron Moses, Robert
CORE: (Congress of Racial Equality)	Dennis, Dave Rich, Marvin
ELKS:	Cochran, Edward
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT:	Doar, John Marshall, Burke
NAACP: (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)	Evers, Medgar Henry, Aaron Wilkins, Roy
NEWSWEEK:	Cummings, Joe
NEW YORK TIMES:	Sitton, Claude
SCLC: (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)	Bevel, James Ponder, Annelle Young, Andy Walker, Wyatt Tee
SNCC: (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)	Block, Samuel Bevel, Diane Nash Moses, Robert Smith, Frank Travis, James
SRC:	Dunbar, L.W.
VEP:	Blackwell, R.T. Branton, W.A. Minnis, J.

April 3, 1963

I left here on Wednesday, April 3 and flew into Jackson. Arrived there about 5:10 p.m. I rented a car at the Jackson airport. This was the first time that I had been to the Jackson airport.since the Justice Department had forced them to abandon segregation practices. I was pleased to note that there are now longer any separate rest rooms for the races. There are now two rest rooms with signs reading "men" and two for "women". Heretofore there were separate waiting areas for white and colored but there is now only one waiting area and I saw two colored people seated in the man waiting area. The restaurant has taken up all of the tables and stools at the counter and they now have a high counter with stand-up service. A sign at the door advertises the fact that they have stand-up food service. Someone opened a door and I saw at least three tables in a private room in theback which appeared to be set up for dining. I had the impression that this was used by employees and frequent visitors to the airport in an effort to get around the federal requirement.

The Hertz man wanted to know where I was going, but they frequently ask this question, and I told him Vicksburg. I drove immediately to Greenwood and arrived there around 7:00 p.m. I went immediately to the COFO office and learned that there was to be a mass meeting at 8:30 where Chuck McDew was to be the principal speaker. I spent quite some time talking with Emma Bell regarding some of the office problems there. I learned that earlier in the day she had received a registered letter from VEP containing $500 in currency and another letter containing cashiers' checks for the payment of certain bills. At that time I had reason to believe that Emma was doing a fairly effective job in keeping up with the finance but she was having some difficulty in getting cooperation from nahy of the SNCC workers and it was apparent that there was considerable discord among the SNCC workers. My subsequent observations caused me to get an opinion that because of the fact that most of the top SNCC leadership was then in jail and there was no clear cut responsibility resting in any one person that many of the SNCC workers were responding to a natural inclination to try to exert his own leadership influence. It was quite apparent that when it came to finance that EMma was doing a magnificent job in maintaining a detailed businesslike attitude.

When I was in Greenwood the week before I visited the SNCC leaders in jail and discussed with Bob Moses and Jim Forman the manner in which the Greenwood program should be conducted while they were in jail. When I arrivedon March 28 the SNCC kids told me that Jesse Harris had been selected as the acting director.

I mentioned this to Bob, Jim and the other SNCC kids who were in jail and they seemed unanimous in feeling that this was not a wise choice. They felt that a committee should be set up to run things and they recommended Hollis Watkins, Curtis Hayes and Annelle Ponder, the latter being from SCLC. I told them that I would take this information back to a staff meeting with all of the COFO people and that they certainly should add EMMA Bell to this since she would be the one to keep up with the financial records. I asked them if they wanted to include Jesse Harris since those outside seemed to have selected him. I do not recall at the moment who was opposed to the idea of having him serve on the committee, but it was either Bob Moses or Jim Forman. One was opposed to using him and the other wanted to include him, and finally the one who was opposed relented and agreed to his use. I then went back and held a staff meeting and the group readily agreed to this but suggested that Dave Dennis ought also to serve on the committee and I agreed.

April 3, 1963

I went to the mass meeting on this night and James Bevel was serving as Master of Ceremonies. The first speaker was Rev. Fairley, a Negro speaker, who claimed to be from Dallas and who had come to the meeting asking for permission to speak. Bevel whispered to me that this man was on the payroll of the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission and I knew that he had been active in the segregationist cause in other areas of the South. Bevel limited him to 5 minutes. This was a very dark man, whowas wearing some kind of a chain around his neck with a medallion bearing a cross and he had processed hair. Rev. Fairlie immediately started criticizing the practice of marching downtown in large groups and pointed out the necessity for getting along with the white people in the South who were the only ones who would do anything for Negroes. He said that he was able to talk to any white man in the South and that the people in Greenwood should remember that they are going to have to live there when the outsiders have gone. He said that Negroes never have produced anything themselves and had no businesses other than something like a little cafe or some small business. The most disturbing thing was the fact that many people cheered him but I am of the honest opinion that it was because of the fact that many were not paying too much attention to what he was saying and they felt that if he was speaking on ourprogram that he must be for us and that when one person would applaud others would simply join in without knowing why they were applauding.

Bevel then whispered to me to take care of the speech. I started off by saying how pleased I was to know that we had

an emissary present who could talk to the white people because we certainly have a message that we want to get back. I then made remarks by turning to Rev. Fairlie and speaking entirely to him and said that I felt sorry that he had apparently not traveled very far and had read very little othere than what somebody wanted him to read. There were several high school students in the audience and I told them that I did not want them to feel that Negroes had no produced anything in the way of businesses. I told of how I had awakened that very morning and turned on the radio to WERD, the Negro owned radio station in Atlanta, that I then went out in the yard to pick up my morning newspaper, the Atlanta Daily World, a Negro owned daily newspaper with a circulation certainly bigger than the Greenwood Commonwealth. I pulled a blank check from my pocket and said that if I wanted to write a check that I would write it on the Citizens Trust Company, a Negro owned bank. That when I first moved to Atlanta and needed a $20,000 loan to buy a home, the first place that I went was the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Assocation, with admitted assets of over 11 million dollars. I then asked Rev. Fairlie if he new of a Negro chemist who needed a job because the Cannolene Manufacturing Company in Atlanta had just built a new industrial plant in Atlanta and would like another chemist and that this was a Negro owned company. I gave other examples. I then told the story of the election of Leroy Johnson to the Georgia senate and pointed out how the same thing might be possible some day in the Delta and asked Rev. Fairlie to please tell the white people that we were going to keep on walking until we get everybody registered.

Dick Gregory and Chuck McDew also spoke to the meeting.

April 4, 1963

Early this morning I received a telephone call from John Doar of the Justice Department stating that we wanted to talk to me and I agreed for him to come right over to Rev. Tucker's (where I was staying) and he arrived about 6:30 a.m. and told me that the hearing in Greenville would not take place at 10:00 a.m. as the city had agreed to release the eight people in jail on their own recognisance and would stay the executiion of their sentences until after the Court could hear the matter on its merits at the last term of court and that the Justice Dept. had agreed to withdraw its application for a preliminary injunction. I asked Doar if the agreement included the release of 19 people who were then in jail or if it said anything about the right of people to walk down the street in large numbers or mentioned the other acts of harassment by the Police Dept.

Doar said that the agreement included only the release of the 8 people who were in jail and he stated that the Justice Dept. was afraid that they could not get a preliminary injunction to protect the right of people to walk to the court house in large numbers and we discussed the right of a city to control the size of crowds gathering in the city. Doar said that there were some disturbing reports regarding the actions of some of the people among the 19 arrested on April 3 and that the FBI had made moving pictures which they would get to look at before taking any action on that group.
The 8 who were arrested on March 27 had been taken the day before by U.S. Marshalls from Greenwood to Greenville and the agreement was that they would be released in Greenville at 10:00 a.m. I arranged to have two cars sent over to pick the fellows up when they were released and then I went immediately to a staff conference with the COFO workers to discuss strategy. Rev. Tucker, the young AME minister who was bitten the week before the police dog has become a very respected leader in the Greenwood movement and he and Dick Gregory sat in on our conference. We were all disappointed in the fact that the Justice Dept. had withdrawn its application for a preliminary injunction but we did not know the whole story at that time and therefore could not intelligently discuss many of the problems. We agreed that if the city of Greenwood permitted large groups to walk to the court house unmolested that the marchers probably would not walk more than two or three times, and tha the idea of walking every day in the first place stemmed from the arrest of the group on March 27 when they stopped at the police station to protest the violence going on in Greenwood. We also felt that if the Justice Dept. had abandoned its request for a preliminary injunction to protect the right of people to go down in large numbers that some effort should be made to get additional concessions out of the city. The group suggested that I talk with the City Prosecuting Attorney, the Police Commissioner and any other city officials to see what concessions could be made if the group agreed to limit the number of people walking in groups. For the time being, these discussions were taking place while the eight leaders were still being held in Greenville and I made in plain that while I had no objection to some preliminary discussion with city officials that I would not want to see the group agree to anything until it had been discussed in full with the 8 SNCC leaders and that even if the 8 agreed that I would not want to go into any full discussion regarding concessions unless SNCC or COFO was represented in such a conference. With this understanding I then went to city hall were I had a conference w with the mayor, police Commissions Hammond, County Attorney Lott and other commissions whose name I do not recall. I presented to

them the deamands of the COFO group (which COFO had agreed to earlier) as follows:

1. That Greenwood would terminate the useof auxiliary police who were riding around in Negro neighborhoods wearing yellow Civilian Defense helmets.

2. That individuals going back and forth in automobiles would not be stopped

3. That groups of people of less than 6 who were going to the court house or anywhere else would not be stopped or harassed.

4. That police officials would be given special instructions not to harass or interfere with people active in voter registration.

5. That the 19 people who where then in jail would be released on their own recognizance and that no effort would be made to prosecute them until after the Justice Dept. suit had been heard. We had learned that this suit would not be heard until October, 1963. The city was asked its attitude regarding these demans if the COFO group agreed to halt its "marches." The city officials present stated that they would have to discuss it with the city prosecuting attorney and some other officoals who had gone to Greenville that morning and not yet returned. Most of the talking was done by B.A. Hammond, the Police Commissioner. I had the impression from a conference the week before in which Jim Forman participated that Hammond was basically a decent fellow and one with whom some agreement could be made. Jim Forman had told me in jail that he, too, felt that Hammond was a decent fellow and that he knows that Hammond was instrumental in holding back the use of the police dog to a rather large extent and he attributed the fairly nice treatment which they had received in the hail to Hammond's influence. The SNCC kids were given everyting that was brought to them as long as they were in the city jail. The mayor stated that there were no acts of harassment other than that they didn't want people marching down in large groups and he denied that people had been stopped in private automobiles from going to the court house and disclaimed any knowledge of a police officer taking papers from Landy McNair even after the group dispersed. Commissioner Hammond interupted to state quite positively that the incidents did happen and that it was all a mistake and was not likely to happen again. They did agree that the trials of the 19 would not be held on Thursday but would be put off until Friday.

I then went out into the hall where several auxiliary policement were standing around. The "volunteers" were very much in evidence and the local citizens had set up a refreshment center to help feed the gallant men who were doing so much to save the city from disaster and they were bringing in home made pies, cakes, sandwiches, bananas and some of every kind of food imaginable. I knew that it was about time for the group to start walking from the COFO office to the court house and I heard remarks in the city hall which disturbed me. One man said"they ought to be able to get some good pictures." Another said "I have three men who have agreed to be done there in their cars," And still another said" they know to wait until they are crossing the street." I then left city hall in my car and drove back to the area of the COFO office and I noticed an unusal amount of automobile traffic. I drove around some of the side streets and noticed several cars occupied by white people on side streets intersecting Broad Street with the traffic always headed toward Broad Street. I then saw a group of 30 to 40 people led by Rev. Tucker walking west on the south side of Broad Street going in columns of two. As the group would reach an intersection cards on either side on the side streets would push out into the intersection and stop and a police car following the walking group would get out with a camera and take two or three pictures. I witness this same thing taking place at a second intersection and then a fire truck came screaming down Broad Street going east and the group walking stepped over to the side and let it go through. At this time I was a block or so behind the group which was walking and the fire truck went about a block past me and stopped in the middle of the street and the firemen got off the truck and just stood and looked back down the street toward the group that was walking.

I then drove back toward the walking group and Dave Dennis flagged me down and got in my car and told me that it appeared to him that some people were in the line who were not supposed to be there and Dave was concered about all of the heavy traffic and the somewhat boisterous conduct of some of the people who had "joined" the line. There were any number of newsmen and photographers following the group and Dave and I hurriedly agreed that we should not go down under the circumstances then existing. I walked over to Rev. Tucker and whispered to him what was happening and we agreed that we would simply do an about face and go back to the COFO office. We did this to the surprise of all of the newsmen and the police and then we issued

a statement to the press explaining the attempt to manufacture evidence and the fact that there was no fire and that we did not want to be party to any manufactured artificial situation. The Police Commissioner drove up and when the press asked him why the group turned back he replied "I don't know, ~~thexxx~~ they're calling all the shots." Claude Sitton then read my statement and it took the Commissioner so by surprise that he spit a fresh cigarette out of his mouth and tried to explain that they get a lot of false fire alarms. He was obviously embarrassed.

The 8 who had been released from jail arrived shortly afterward and we went into a disucssion of what had taken place that morning. One or two people were very insistent that the group should continue to march down ~~ifxthexx~~ each day but others pointed out that they could overplay this particular strategy because it would be difficult to get people to join the march and keep it up very long. I sat in on all of the discussion and we were joined by Leroy Clark, a lawyer from the staff of NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund who had been sent out by Jack Greenberg. Clark explained to the group the dacree by the U.S. Supreme court a couple of weeks ago in setting aside hundreds of convictions of students in Columbia S.C. who had marched on the state Capitol.in protest against segregation. Clark explained that in going to the state capitol the students had gone in several small groups spaced several feet aprt and that they had not ganged up at intersections or anywhere else and that the only time that the whol group got together was when they reached the capitol grounds. Clark expressed some serious doubt about the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ability of the Justice Dept. to get an injunction which would permit the people to march to the court house in large numbers. He felt that if the court grantaed an injunction it would probably be a conditional thing which would limit the size and manner in which people could "march" to the court house.

I sat in on a discussion by COFO workers as they discussed strategy in bringing pressure against the Justice Dept. I must admit that I was very much impressed with their discussion.

August 14th, 1962

Samuel Block, SNCC worker in Greenwood, Mississippi, called this evening about 7:00 pm. He reported the following incidents:

Block and Bob Moses had, some days ago, rented a"U-Haul" trailer in which to transport the luggage of a group of people to the SNCC school operation in Dorchester. As it turned out they were able to get the luggage into the trunk of the car they were using, so they did not need the trailer. Apparently through dilatoriness, and because of some shortage of a car with which to tow it, Block was later than had been anticipated in returning the trailer to the service station on Claiborne street in Greenwood from which it had been rented. On August 13th the white woman whose husband operates the service station came to the office-residence of Block at 661 Ave. I, Greenwood and demanded that the trailer be returned and, says Block, made some undefined threats. Moses came to town later that day and the two of them returned the trailer to the station with Moses' car. The white woman and a white man at the service station heaped opprobrium upon their heads when they were at the service station. Moses was leaving town after their visit to the service station, so he dropped Block off several blocks from Block's residence. Block says that he noticed a red and white 1949 Ford that appeared to be following the car. The Ford made a U-turn and came back and pulled up to the curb alongside Block. Three white men jumped out of the car, dragged Block up onto a vacant lot that is used for selling cars and proceeded to beat him rather thoroughly. Block managed, after the beating to make his way to his home. There he was told by a co-worker and friend that the Greenwood police chief, a police captain, the Sheriff and a Sheffff's deputy had been there earlier, (at about 6:10 pm) looking for him. He was told that when the police did not find him at home, they arrested his landlord, on an unknown charge. The landlord had been helping to recruit prospective registration applicants and to raise funds for the SNCC voter registration work in Greenwood. At the time he talked to me he assumed that the police were still looking for him and was anticipating arrest at any time.

Later in the evening I received a call from Dave Dennis in Jackson, Miss. He said that Block had just called him and told him that the landlord had been charged with "local cohabitation" (I suspect this means illegal cohabitation) and had asked him to call and report this to me.

(over)

Minnis, August 15, 1962

Landlord's name was Robert C. Burns. He is presently (Aug. 15, 1962) in the Coahoma County jail chargdd with bigamy. It is alleged that he has one wife in Tallahatchie, one in Coahoma and two in LeFlore. Moses could, this afternoon, not evaluate the justification for the charges. He expected to talk with Mrs. Burns (Coahoma) tonite and learn more about the substance of the charge. Burns is being held in jail awaiting arraignmnet. Block was unable today to say whether or not a date had been set for the arraignment. Bond has not been set, and Burns cannot at this time be bailed out.

August 17, 1962

Bob Moses called Wiley this morning to report an invasion of the VEP SNCC premises last night by local whites. VEP-Sncc personnell were forced to flee from upstairs windows from the intrusion, to avoid what they thought was the imminent bodily harm. Shortly after the call from Moses WB got a call from John Doar in Washington. The substance of Doar's message was that two or three weeks are needed by his department to complete an investigation of the Greenwood situation (he said he got a call from Moses at 2:30 this morning reporting last nite's incident) and to prepare the necessary papers for presentation of his department's case, and that his department's activities would be much aided if the VEP-SNCC people would desist in their voter registration activity in Greenwood for approximately that length of time. Furthermore, Doar appeared to be concerned that SNCC personnel might be in serious danger in Greenwood at this time because of their voter registration activity. VEP staff discussed the matter with WB and it was agreed that Doar and his department would be more or less on the spot about doing something definitive in Greenwood if the VEP program there cooperated in some way with Doar's request. It was also decided that this might provide a very healty precedent for other such situations elsewhere. It was agreed that the possibility exists that Doar and his department actually want a "cooling off" period in Greenwood and that they have not, at this stage, actually planned any specific action. However, this will remain to be seen. John Walker suggested that maybe a rotation of SNCC personnel would serve the same purpose as a complete pullout, since it may be that the extremem visibility of present SNCC personnell, expecially Block, is resppnsible for the agitated condition of the police and some of the whites in Greenwood.

We called Moses and he was extremely reluctant to discontinue all activities in Greenwood because of the effect this would have on the Negro community there. He said that frequently the Negro communities wait to see if SNCC personnel will withstand the pressure and the resistance of the white community. If they see that personnel will not be frightened away, this frequently results in an increase of confidence on the part of the local Negroes. WB suggested that rotation of personnel and, perhaps, a muting of some of the more visible aspects of the SNCC operation might suffice. Moses agreed to the rotation plan, and to the muting. (He said they had planned to distribute a thousand pictures of a Negro who had been beaten recently, supposing that tieing in police brutality with the voter registration drive would give the local Negroes a good solid, visible reason for being determined to increase their policitical patticipation. WB suggested that this perhaps, that is for the next two or three weeks, was not an appropriate time for such visible activities.) At the time of the second conversation with Moses, he said that two FBI men from other Mississippi communities were then interviewing Block, Guyot

and Brown, the SNCC people who were the subjects of last nite's attack.

On Tuesday, August 28 at about 9:30 pm WB and I arrived in Clarksdale Mississippi for a meeting with state-wide leaders called to discuss a voter registration project for Mississippi. AAron Henry chaired the meeting. After a talk by WB about the purposes and aims of VEP, Henry asked for discussion of appropriate modes of organization. Several persons expressed opinions as to the proper distribution of the funds which VEP would supply. Someone called attention to the fact that the funds were not the primary concern; he stAted that the principal concern was in registering more Negro voters. Everyone concurred. It was decided that the existing Council of Federated Organizations would serve as the organizational structure of the VEP-supported program. A steering committee for the VEP project was appointed by Chairman Henry. The steering committee, chaired by Carstairs Hall, Jackson Attorney, then proceeded to appoint Bob Moses as director of the project. Moses and the committee worked out a tentative budeget (attached).

WB had asked that the SNCC workers be present for the meeting so that he could discuss with them any problems that may have been troubling them, or any questions as to voter registration activity that may have arisen. Most of the SNCC workers seemed concerned primarily about the future availability of funds. They appeared to be in considerable financial difficulty for the essentials of their work,--food, lodging, shoes, etc. They spoke of a mounting indebtedness resulting from their continuance of the voter registration program beyond the period of the original 90-day grant. This indebtedness now amounts to about $2,000. The question whether VEP would find $2,000 over and above the Mississippi allocation for paying off this indebtedness, or whether it would make a grant retroactive to August 1st in order to take care of the debt, was left open.

Moses intends to operate with teams of SNCC workers comprising mobile units which could move from place to place in the delta area and attempt to secure the interest and cooperation of local leadership. His headquarters will be in Cleveland Mississippi. Present plans call for setting up office and residence space for the workers in a house owned by James Bevel.

We left the church where the meeting had taken place about 12:30 Wednesday morning. We noticed two police cars parked at each end of the block as we left the building. While we were standing in frontof the church a car drove by with one occupant and Aaron Henry identified him as Clarksdale police chief Ben C. Collins. WB, myself and Henry went, in our rental car, to Henry's house where we were to spend the night. We had barely retired when, about 2:30 am, we received a call from Bob Moses inCleveland. He told WB that Dave Dennis had been arrested in Clarksdale and was at that time in the city jail. WB called the

city jail and was told that Dennis was being held on a charge of failure to yield the right of way, and that bail was set at $25.00. WB and I went to the jail immediately and WB told the desk sergeant that he wanted to make bail for Dennis. The sergeant then said that bail had not been set for Dennis, asserting that Dennis had been arrested on a "county charge", that he had no authority to set bail on such a charge, and that Dennis was being held in the city jail as a courtesy to the county necessitated by the fact that the County jail did not remain open around the clock. WB enquired if there was not a set scheudle of bail for traffic offenses which could be applied in a case such as this and the sergeant (who later identified himself as one Tutt) replied in the negative. The sergeant during the ten minutes or so that we engaged him in conversation about making bail for Dennis seemed extremely nervous and lacking in the confidence generally displayed by such persons when dealing with the public. Seeing that we were not going to be able to bail Dennis out, WB asked the officer for his name. The officer said his name was Tutt and we walked out of the building. We had not gone but a few paces when the door to the building opened and Tutt called after us "I gave you my name—now what is yours". WB gave him his name and we returned to Henry's house.

About 5:30 the following morning WB received another call from Bob Moses telling him that six other persons had been arrested leaving the meeting and that they were also in the Clarksdale jail (WB had asked the desk sergeant if any of Moses "companions" had been arrested, and the sergeant replied that they had not). WB again called the jail enquiring about the arrest of the six. After some hesitation and run-around, the person then on duty at the jail told WB that the six (John Hodges, Samuel Block, J.L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, Albert Garner, Dewey R. Green, J .) had been arrested and charged with loitering and that one, Dewey Green, was in addition charged with operating a motor vehicle without the required inspection sticker. The person told WB that Bail had been set at $51 on the loitering charges and $26.00on the inspection sticker charge. WB called BM and suggested the advisability of filing motions for enjoining prosecution of the loitering charges. BM indicated that investigators would appear that night in Clarksdale to look into the matter. WB called SRC and instructed that $300 in bail money be sent to him at 4th St. Drug Store, Clarksdale. From 4th St. Drug Store Aaron Henry asked Western Union tonotify him by phone when the money arrived. About 10:30 am, WB called Western Union and was told that the money had arrived. He, Aaron Henry and myself went to Western Union office and

picked up the money order. Then we went to a bank to cash it. As we pulled up in front of the bank Henry remarked that the president of that bank was a vice-president of the local Citizens Council group. We suggested that we should perhaps not patronize the enemy. He remarked that there were only two banks in Clarksdale and that the president of the other one was the president of the citizens council. We went into the bank and a teller cashed the money order for WB without any identification of any kind--without even asking him if he were the individual to whom the money order was made payable. The money order was for $500.

We went to the city jail and WB told the desk sergeant that he wanted to make bail for the six. She told WB that he would have to see the chief of police. We waited for about 20 minutes and when the chief arrived we were ushered into his office. WB explained who he was and what he wanted. The cheif agreed to accept bail. WB asked him if it would be possible to continue the trial of the six for about a week so that counsel could be secrued. The cheif said that he had nothing to do with that--it was up to the municipal judge, one Connell. We took delivery of the six and proceeded with two of them to the Weiss Auto Service, where their car had been towed after they had been arrested. WB told the man behind the counter at Weiss what he wanted. The man went into an office and came back and said that the charge would be $31.26 for towing and .50 for one day's storage. WB asked what basis the towing charge was figured on and suggested that this was a bit steep for a tow of some six blocks. The man indicated that he was going to lunch, walked out the door, got into a car and drove away. WB then asked another individual behind the counter for some kind of explanation of what seemed an excessive towing charge. The individual identified himself as Weiss the owner of the place. He said that the charge was set by the person who actually made the tow. He said this was so because each job offered peculiarities of its own and the charge was based upon the kind and amount of service required. He said that once the tow charge was set by the person making the tow it was not subject to alteration by anyone else. WB suggested to the representatives of the six that they leave the car there for the time being, because he feared they would be arrested again if they drove it off the lot without an inspection stikker. We left the yard and went back to the 4th St. Drug Store. The six had had nothing much to eat recently so WB invited them to a cafe about a block from the store for lunch. Henry warned that I might be arrested for consorting with Negroes if I went with them. WB asked if I would be served. Henry said yes. WB told me it was up to me whether or not I went. I went.

Minnie W. Lindsey
Methodist
West Point, Miss.

Methodist
Sunflower
Sunflower
Miss Eva
N. Lyons

Rev. D. A. Tucker
Turner Chapel AME
Bailey

Rev. John
The Christian Church

Rev. Rudolph Boddie
Wesley
Methodist
Church

Mrs.
Pryor

Edw. Cochran

Falls Williams
St. Francis Episcopal
Franklin Curtis
Episcopal

D. N. Jones

10 weeks
for 20 people
30 = people

Did not go
Locust Grove
Baptist Church

took keys - Deacon
Commonwealth

Grand
Delta Democrat Times

15 people

August 9, 1962

Mr. Samuel Block
616 Avenue I
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Samuel:

We are enclosing a description of recent events in Greenwood based upon the notes I took during our telephone conversation of August 8. I would appreciate it if you would read it over carefully and note on it any changes you think should be made and any additions you think should be made.

We wish that you would find out whether the individuals who were involved with you in these incidents would be willing to write out an account of them and send the accounts to us. This would include, of course, Miss McNease, as well as the registration applicants.

It is vitally important to us to have such statements anytime this kind of incident occurs, and we will greatly appreciate anything you can do to get such statements for us. If you think it advisable I will write to each of these individuals asking them for a statement.

Please let us know how you think this can best be handled. Best regards and good luck.

Cordially,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl
enc.

August 8, 1962
5:30 p.m.

About the attached I called Samuel Block in Greenwood. He said that a week ago last Monday, two Greenwood City policemen, one of whom he thinks was either chief of police or a captain, and the other of whom was Greenwood City policeman, Ben Branch, came to 616 Avenue I, in Greenwood. This address serves as Block's residence and as the Voter Education Program office.

Block met the police at the foot of the stairway leading up to the office and was told by them that they were investigating an automobile theft. The policeman whom Block identifies as either the chief or a captain voiced his opinion that Block was a "smart nigger from up North." At this time the police mentioned nothing about Block's voter registration activities. Nevertheless, he felt that this police attention was prompted by those activities.

Last Friday, Block took four Negroes to the county court house in Greenwood so that they could register to vote. They were:

Nettie Bradfield, 210 Vardaman St., Greenwood,
Barbara House, 210 Vardaman St., Greenwood,
Patricia Elliott Pillow, Route 1, Box 2443, Ita Dena, Miss.,
and a Reverend Ledbetter, 702 Howard St., in Greenwood.

Block had given the Negroes instruction in how to register before they went to the court house. They arrived at the court house about 2:30 p.m. and found a female deputy registrar, whose name Block does not know, on duty in the registrar's office. This deputy registrar acknowledged the presence of the Negroes in the office by addressing to Block the question, "What's for you, boy?" The four Negro applicants were frightened by the deputy registrar's general attitude.

The deputy registrar told the Negroes that they would have to see Miss Lamb, the registrar. Block asked the deputy registrar what her job was and why she could not register the Negroes. After some further conversation the deputy registrar agreed to accept the applications of the Negroes. Block asked the deputy registrar how many Negroes were registered to vote in her office. She told him it was none of his business. She gave the Negroes a literacy test composed of interpreting sections of the Mississippi constitution and questions concerning the duties of a citizen in Mississippi. The deputy registrar could not tell the Negroes whether they had passed the test and qualified as registered voters.

When Block arrived home he received a call from an individual who identified himself as speaking for the White Citizens Council. Block is not sure of his name but thinks it was Patton. This individual told Block "if you take anybody else up to register you'll never leave Greenwood alive." Block gets such calls with some frequency.

About a week and a half ago, Miss E.H. McNease of 210 E. Taft St., Greenwood, a school principal, from whom Block rented a room for some time,told Block that she received one of these White Citizens Council calls because of her association with Block. Miss McNease was very frightened and asked Block if anything could be done to prevent their carrying out of threats to herself, and to her property.

Today Block took two Negroes to the registrar's office in Greenwood. The registrar, Miss Lamb, was on duty at this visit. The two Negroes were filling out the application form when Miss Lamb left the office for about ten minutes. About five minutes after she returned to the office two Greenwood City policemen came in. They spoke to Miss Lamb but Block did nothear what they said. He got the impression that Miss Lamb had called them during her absence from the office. The police and Miss Lamb then went out of the office and Block noticed an apparent increase in activity in the hall outside the office with people looking in the door and policemen walking by from time to time.

The Negroes finished filling out the application forms and the literacy and citizenship tests, turned their papers in to Miss Lamb, and left the office. Two policemen were waiting just outside the county court house. The police said something to Block but he ignored them, got into a taxi and took the registrants home. The police car followed the taxi, stopping in front of the homes of the registrants as they alighted from the cab and apparently taking notes of the addresses. Block, after dropping off the registrants, proceeded to 616 Avenue I, in the taxi. He got out of the taxi and went into a drug store across the street from his residence. While standing in the drug store he saw the police car go by slowly. As soon as it was out of sight he hurried across the street and up the stairs.

At the time of our telephone conversation, which was several hours after the events described above, the police car had just left its position in front of Block's residence. Block gets the impression that all of this attention directed towards him by the police is the direct result of his voter registration activities and that it is designed to intimidate both himself and the individuals who want to register to vote in Greenwood.

cc: Samuel Block

Mississippi Voter Resistance

Wednesday, August 8
5:10 p.m.

We received a call from Jim Monsonis in SNCC's Atlanta office. Monsonis said that SNCC's worker, Samuel Block, had been the subject of considerable police harassment because of his voter registration efforts in Greenwood, Mississipp. According to Monsonis, last Thursday Block was told by Greenwood police that they would "bash his teeth in" or words to that effect, if he continued his voter registration activities. Then, according to Monsonis, on Friday, police came into a meeting which Block was conducting for the purpose of instructing and encouraging voter registration. Monsonis did not specify what the police did, but he understands that their demeanor was threating.

Monsonis says that today Block took 3 Negroes to the registrar's office and was followed home by police. At the time Monsonis received the call from Block the police had been waiting outside Block's home for a couple of hours and Block told him that he felt he was in immediate danger of continued harrassment and possible bodily harm.

Jack Minnis
jl

Miss. Rosist.

SEP 10 1962

Memo from Bob Moses:
Re: Pressure on the Negro citizens of Ruleville Miss.

Sunday, Sept. 2, 1962, a mass meeting of white citizens was held in Ruleville. The following morning, a Negro citizen was laid off from his job with the city, two Negro cleaners were closed, allegedly for violating city ordinances, and a group of Negro people were reportedly turned away from the fields because they were from Ruleville.

The previous Friday, August 31, 1962, Mr. Edward Taylor, who is 71 years old, born in Georgia and raised in Kruger Mississippi below Greenwood, a farmer all his life and part time worker in the cotton fields around Ruleville for the past 22 years, had the following conversation with Mayor C.M.Dorrough while at City Hall paying his water bill:

> The mayor said, according to Mr. Taylor, "You all pulling tight with us and we gonna tighten down on you all". Mr. Taylor says he replied, "Well, O.K.". Then the mayor asked him if he had a garbage can, and when he said no, told him he would have to get one. Then the mayor said, "Louise, I see where she done registered. You registered?" (Louise,is Mr. Taylor's wife). And then said, "I'm getting tired of them shooting this bull shit around through town and you just as well to register, cause you got to go through this suffering like the rest of them". Mr. Taylor says he answered, "O.K." The mayor went on, "I'm gonna shut this damn town down, I'm gonna close it down, especially on a Sunday". Mr. Taylor said two white fellows came up and "commenced to side talking", so he left.

Sunday, Sept. 2, all the Negro business establishments in Ruleville were forced to close down for the day.

Monday morning Mr. Lenard Davis, who is 49 years old, born in 1913, in Copiah County, Hazlehurst and went throught the fifth grade in school, who moved to Ruleville in 1953, worked briefly for a tractor company in town and briefly for Delta Gin company, then worked two years for United Gas Company, and in 1956 worked on the construction of the Negro school and after that on the sewer system, and who has been working for the past two years on the City Sanitation department, had the following conversation with Mayor C.M. Dorrough:

> Mr. Davis says Mr. Charles told him, "we gonna make some changes heah" Mr. Davis says he then asked him, "What was that". He says the Mayor replied, "We gonna let you go, your wife been attending that school". Mr. Davis says he answered, "I haven't been to the school". He says the Mayor then said, "That doesn't make any difference". Mr. Davis says he replied, "Well if that's the way it's got to be I guess I'll have to take off - find me a job somewhere else". He says the Mayor then said, "Well its gonna be a little difficult for you to get a job heah in Ruleville". Mr. Davis says he replied, "Well I guess I'll have to take off", told the Mr. Charles, "Thank you" and left for City hall where the Mayor had told him his check would be waiting. The clerk's office was closed, but the Mayor offered to loan Mr. Davis some money until he could get his check. Mr. Davis says he refused.

We got a report, ~~ealry~~ monday ~~morning~~, that Mr. Miles Applewhite had taken a group of Negroes to the field that morning, Sept. 3, and the people from Ruleville had been told to return. We talked with Mr. Applewhite that evening, but he said it wasn't true. We hear now that it was Mr. Fred Hicks who was the driver of the truck. We haven't had a chance to talk with him yet.

The two Negro cleaners in town have been closed down for minor violations of city ordinances, supposedly. We have not had a chance to talk with the owners yet about this.

Monday afternoon, between, 2:00 and 2:10, Amzie Moore and myself were walking North on Division st. in Ruleville, and a Red and White pickup truck with a white middle aged male driving, and riding alone, headed South on Division towards us, passing closed than was necessary on the road. Amzie and I commented to each other that the truck sure had pa ssed close enough and the driver sure had looked hardenough, and then turned East onto Baron st. where we approached Mr. and Mrs. Sisson, who were sitting in their car about 100 feet from The intersection of Division and Baron.

Amzie was talking to them and I was approaching them when I heard somebody call, "Come heah". I turned around and the Red and White pickup truck was parked in the intersection of Division and Baron, heading North, and the driver was leaning across the cab beckoning to Amzie and myself to come the the truck. I got Amzie's attention and we walked together to the truck. We stood on the off side window and the man inside said, "My name is Ben Weed, are you the folks getting the people here to register". We both said yes, we were. The man continued, "Well, I've got a plantation out there, (and he pointed in a North-East direction), I want you to come out and register the people. We both said, O.K., we would come on out. Then the said, "I've got a shot gun waiting for you, double barrel". He began shaking his fist at us. I dropped back to the rear of the car in time to jot down part of his license number F 57297 as he drove off North on Division st.

D.R. Burks, a white man who owns the lumber co. in Ruleville, is reported to have told Walter Brooks a Negro worker at the Company that Mr. and Mrs. Sisson were at the bottom of all this trouble and damn all the Sissons and Youngs.

A lady just knocked on the window and reports that the brother in law of Irene Johnson was just taken off of his bus as he wa s on the way to the fields and taken to jail. It's now 6:50 A.M. Tuesday morning, Sept. 4.

I checked with Mrs. Irene Johnson and she said she had seen her brother, Mr. Slyvester Gray, about 30 minutes ago on the highway in a police car with the Mayor and another policeman, heading West on number 8 towards City Hall. "Ves", (Mr. Gray) waved at her and said, "Hey there gal", she said she waved back and said, "Hey". Mrs. Johnson was on the street to go to the store, about 6:30, and several people told her they had seen the law following "Ves" around all morning. Mr. Jack Ship, who lives on Harrison st., Mr. Fred Hicks, who was picking up people in his car himself, Mrs. Annie Mae Sills, who stays out in the suberbs, across the railroad tracks.

Mrs. Johnson called down to City Hall but nobody answered the phone. Later she reported that when she called Mr. Charles, the Mayor, and asked him what the charges were he replied several things". When she asked him if she could arrange bond for him he said it hadn't been set as yet. When she asked him when it would be arranged he replied, "I'm waiting to set the trial and I have authority to set the trial whenever I gets ready". The Mayor then asked who was speaking on the phone and when she told him, "Irene Johnson", he banged the receiver down. Mr. George Jordan has reportedly gone down to see about Mr. Gray.

While I was at Mrs. Johnson's home, Landy McNair, Charles Beazley, and Lafayette Surney, camein and said they had been stopped by Givins, a local police, who was riding in a plain car. Charles Beazley gave this account of the story:

> Mr. Givins, in a plain car followed us as we were walking North on Division st., South of the Highway. He stopped and asked us, "Why you all isn't working", you better get a cotton sack". He told them that if they were caught in the streets during the day without a dime in their pockets they would be picked up and sent down.
>
> He pulled up and then stopped and called Landy to the car and asked for his name. Landy refused to give him his name and he pulled up to the highway and turned East and turned around on the highway and stopped on the corner of the highway and this street (The one running N. and S. in front of Mr. MacDonald's.)

In the meantime Mrs. Johnson told me about two incidents at her home:

> Two or three days after the first group went down, Aug. 14, the Mayor and Mr. Givins drove up to her home. The Mayor got out and asked her if she had any boys, she said she had. He asked her how old they were. She said one, Tommy Hohn was 19 years old, and Eddie was 13. The Mayor then said, "Don't you have a boy 21". She said, "no", whereupon the mayor said, "Oh, yes you got a boy 21". Mrs. Johnson said she then called Tommy to come to the door and the mayor asked, "This your boy, 19?". She said yes and called Eddie to the door. Themayor asked if Tommy had registered with the draft board and then left.

Then on Wednesday, Aug. 22nd. The Mayor came by the house, Tommy came out to meet him, but he went by without saying a word and cut the water off. When Mrs. Johnson came in out of the fields, she went down to the City Hall and talked to Mrs. Carrothers, the clerk. The clerk told her that a ten day waiting period from the time of the issuance of the bill had expired, therefore her water had been cut off. Mrs. Johnson says she asked many people who live near her if they had paid their water bill and was told theat they had not. Also she says that her bill was pulled out from a stack of bills, which she believes fall in the same category.

The following letter was sent to: Williams Missionary Baptist Church
Byron st.
Ruleville, Miss.

from: Town of Ruleville
Ruleville, Mississippi

It was not sent through the mail, but put in Mr. Miles Foster's car ~~and as of now we do not know who delivered it or to whom it was delivered~~. I first saw it at Mr. Joe MacDonald's home.

Town of Ruleville
Ruleville, Miss.
September 3, 1962

Chas. M. Dorrough, Mayor
Mrs. Wm. S. Carrothers, Clerk
Geo. W. Wachter, Marshall

Aldermen:
Walter Crook Jr.
Gus Morgan
Hymann Turner
W. G. Flowers
J. M. Robertson

Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
Ruleville, Mississippi

It has been brought to out attention that you are using the building located on the North Half of Lot 8 Block 6 of Finley's addition to the Town of Ruleville, Ruleville, Mississippi for purposes other than worship services.

This property has herefofore been exempt from taxes and we have furnished you free water. You are hereby notified that you are no longer furnished free water and your exemption as religious property will be cancelled.

Yours very truly,

C.M. Dorrough

Mayor

Last night, ~~Sunday*August*Sept.*2*~~ Monday, Sept. 3, we went out to see Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, who had been told not to stay on the plantation after going down to register on Friday, August 31st., She said her husband, Mr. Hamer, "Pap", came to Ruleville about 1:30 to where she was staying and told her that it was not safe for her to stay in Ruleville, that somebody might wind up getting killed. He then arranged to come back that evening and pick up Mrs. Hamer and take her and their two girls to another town to stay with relatives.

Mr. Marlow told Mr. Hamer that he could stay on the plantation and run the combine all the fall but he had better not see any parts of Mrs. Hamer.

Mrs. Hamer says that Mr. Marlow was only paying them $1.00 for each hundred pounds of cotton and refused to pay Mrs. Hamer and her two girls for the cotton they had picked this past week. Mrs. Hamer had picked 312 pounds, her oldest girl 448 pounds and her youngest girl 140 pounds.

Mrs. Hamer reports that the Mayor has told her brother, Joe Townsend not to move his trailor until he gets a permit. It is unclear whether Mr. Townsend has all the necessary papers to drive the trailor. She also reports his phone was cut off without cause.

Mr. George Jordan says that on Friday, August 31,Mr. Jessie Willingham, a deputy from Ruleville, drove out to Mr. Kelly's (He didn't know the last name accurately enough for me to identify it.) place where he and ten or eleven other Negroes from Ruleville were picking cotton. Mr. Kelly was not there when the deputy drove out the first time, about 7 or 8 o'clock. But was on hand at 12:00 when the deputy returned with two other unidentified men. They talked with Mr. Kelly. At the end of the day Mr. Kelly told the group that he couldn't use any of them until this thing cleared up. He said something about the NAACP and said that Mr. Jordan was the one causing all the trouble.

Mr. Jordan also said Miles Foster had some trouble yesterday, but we haven't had a chance to talk to Miles yet.

Mr. Fred Hicks, 47, who has lived in Ruleville since he was a small child and has been hauling labor for himself about eight or ten years, was told by the owner of the bus he has been driving all year, that he could no longer use the bus. After returning from the fields yesterday, Mr. Hicks went by the shop in Ruleville. On his way there the law stopped him and told him he would have to have a commercial liscense. He went on to see Mr. Jones, who owns the bus and Mr. Jones said he "couldn't drive it no more around" that "they was gonna have it fixed so he couldn't drive nary no where else". Mr. Hicks says he said, "We gonna see how tight we can make it - gonna make it just as tight as we can - gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is". Hicks says that Mr. Jones told him that what put the weight on him was his mother going down and the "Only'st way to get the weight off was to get her to withdraw her name - any relative at all, any kin, any relation to those who have registered, gonna put the weight on them unless they withdraw their names "

Mr. Hicks said he told Mr. Jones that he hadn't been down, but he said that didn't make any difference.

Mrs. Surney, Lafayette Surney's mother, reports that the lady she works for, Mrs. R.E. Conell, approadhed her at 12 noon Monday and said that "she needed me and she thought I needed her, she didn't take no side with it, said my boy was wrapped and tied up in it and I was with him 100%".

Mrs. Surney said she asked her, "What was it about", and she said she didn't know and hadn't been at a meeting. Mrs. Surney asked her was there any harm in it, and she said, "No, there wasn't any harm, just something to make me hate you and you hate me - get me right now, I don't mean pick up a stick and hit you or anything like that, but if you was to lose your job ain't no sense in going over to Miss Ann or somebody else for a job".

Mrs. Conell said she had got several calls concerning Lafayette, said She hadn't taken no sides with it, hadn't asked anybody, but ~~I'm told~~ said that the town is really in an upstir.

On Wednesday, August 29th., Mr. H. R. Smith, the principal of the High School Negroes attend, reportedly told the students that the Lions club in Ruleville had some garbage cans and if the students would sell them from the school the atheletic club would get some of the money. Smith and the coach reportedly then carried 20 students all over the area with a form to see who would buy garbage cans at $4.00 apiece. The following morning, August 30th., some students were excused from classes for about two hours to sell more garbage cans.

Willie Campbell, a Negro, said that Bob Edwards, a white man, told him that the Negroes are making it hard for themselves, trying to rush things, "it will be", he said. He asked Willie what he was doing about what was going on, and asked was he going to the meetings. Mrs. Bob Edwards told Willie he better be careful if he let his name be known he will be fixed. She also asked what was going on at the church. Willie said they was just having meetings. She told him he was a liar and she knew what they were doing.

Mr. B. T. Wall went to Indianola on Friday, August 31, to register. The following Monday, Mr. Lake Lindsey, son of the owner (Mr. O.B. Lindsey) of the plantation he sharecrops on, met him on the road. They were both driving. Mr. Lindsey held his hand out for Mr. Wall to stop. When they had stopped Mr. Lindsey said, "I want you to to to Indianola to get your name off the book". Mr. Wall asked him, "What have I did wrong". Mr. Lindsey repeated, "Get your name off the book". Mr. Wall says he told him he wanted to satisfy him and do what he say. Mr. Walls says he went down that same day, Monday, September 3, and told the registrar, Mr. Campbell, "I come to withdraw my application". Mr. Campbell said O.K. and gave him his form. Mr. Wall says he wrote on it: I, B.T. Wall, withdraw.

Friday morning, September 7, Charles McLaurin and myself drove down to Indianola for our trial on illegal leafletering, we were late in arriving, there were several groups of men standing around the court house. As we approached onto the grounds one of themen broke away from one group and approached us calling my name. We stopped and waited for him. He told us what had happened in court that morning, that Atty. Hall had entered a plea of guilty and that the court had levied a fine of $50.00 and we had appealed the case to the county court. We talked a few minutes more with another man who had come up, he was apparently a lawyer and then left.

When we drove up a car with four men in it had driven in to the parking lot. They had left their car and joined one of the groups. When we left, these same four men, two or three of them were wearing large cowboy type hats, got back into their car. As we drove out of town they followed close behind us.

The car tailed us back to Ruleville and parked off of highway 8 on the gravel road leading to William's Chapel, heading East. It was about 9:00 A.M. when we arrived at the church. The students identified the car as a white '60 ford. After waiting there for 15 or twenty minutes it followed our car when some of the students went to pick up other participants. We took the license number as it passed, 5739, Sunflower county. When our car returned the white ford drove back to its post, this time parked heading North on highway 8. A station wagon, identified as a tan, chevrolet, 1960, pulled up behind the ford with six men in it. Men got out from both cars and talked, then the ford turned around and headed South down highway 8, the station wagon turned around and parked, heading South on highway 8. It remained there until we left, about 10:30. The number of the station wagon was, C 5200 .
67

A group of citizens from Ruleville went down to Indianola to register after we left the church. They used a different car and were not followed down. They reported that all was calm in Indianola, but the circuit clerk was not in his office and his assistant told them that he would be out for a month, in court and they would not be able to register any more people during that period.

SEP 10 1962

Ruleville, Miss.

August 14,16 On tuesday August 14, five people went down and were allowed to fill out the forms together. On Thursday August 16, four people went down and had to fill out the forms separately. They don't know whether they passed the test or not, The Justice Department is investigating.

Sun. August 19, Three SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordenting Committee) reprecentatives arrivedin Rulevelle to help organize a voter registration campaign. We met that evening with local students, and we discussed possible approaches to getting people to register and vote; and we spoke of getting a group of local youths to work on the project.

Monday August 20, We spent most of the day getting to know the community Each of us had talks with various professional people. That evening we met with a number of local youths; and each pledged to support a voter re registration project.

Tuesday August 21, Two SNCC representatives were picked uo by the honorable mayor. As he had no right to pick them up in the first place, he let them go soon. That evening, helped out by local youths, we divided into three groups, and went from door to door, asking people to register and vote.

Wed. August 22, We took a group of people to Indianola to register. The registrar was out.

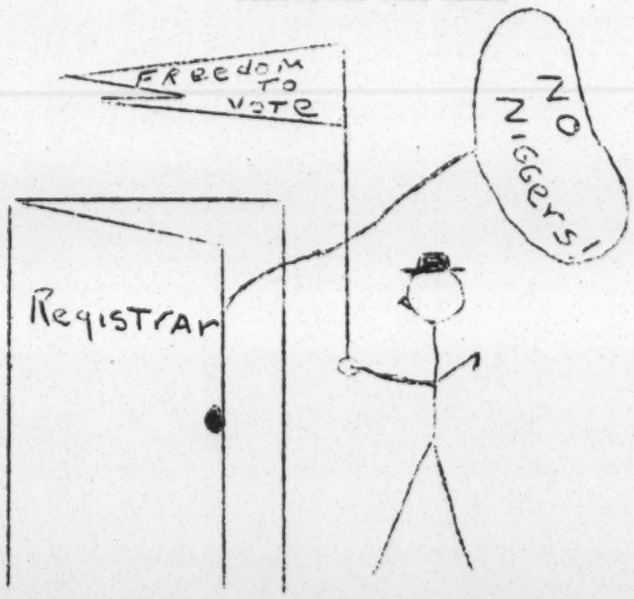
Thursday August 23, We took another group of people to register. The office was closed.

Friday August 24, We took more people to register. The office was closed.

Strange that the registrar's office has been closed every time we bring a group of people to register. We'll keep bringing them though!

You people of Ruleville have been quite helpful, but we want more of you to register.

BE A FIRST CLASS CITIZEN, REGISTER AND VOTE!



CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1106A EST MAR 4 63 AF106 PD090

A WF060 W TXA009 GOVT PD

TX WASHINGTON DC 4 1036A EST

WILEY A BRANTON, VOTER EDUCATION PROJ SOU REGIONAL COUN

FIVE FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR TELEGRAM IN REGARD TO THE TRAVIS SHOOTING. CLYDE FERGUSON, GERNERAL COUNSEL, WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU IMMEDIATELY REGARDING COMMISSION PLANS IN LINE WITH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE SUGGESTION

BERL I BERNHARD STAFF DIR US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS (43).

MAR 4 1963

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (R-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1104A EST MAR 4 63 AF103 PA160

A WG020 W TXA010 GOVT PD

TX WASHINGTON DC 4 1036A EST

MAR 4 1963

WILEY A BRANTON, VOCTER EDUCATION PROJ SOU REGIONAL COUN

5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

DR HANNAH, CHAIRMAN, REQUESTS THAT I ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR TELEGRAM IN REFERENCE TO TRAVIS SHOOTING. REFER TO MY TELEGRAM DISPATCHED TODAY

BERL I BERNHARD STAFF DIR US COMM ON CIVIL RIGHTS

(44).

Return to — W.A. J.M. RB LWD

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans 13, Louisiana • 523-2901

March 5, 1963

MAR 7 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
Room 206, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

Father Nathaniel wasn't in Greenwood when I telephoned yesterday but called me from Hot Springs, Arkansas today. I asked him to do whatever he could to help the situation and he assured me that he would. He said that much tension existed in the area right now; in fact, the Catholic Church was shot up last week.

He says that in his opinion the Justice Department is proceeding in the correct manner and so is the Department of Agriculture who will set up a unit there to furnish aid to the people but that the CORE and SNIC effort wasn't organized properly and they used the wrong kind of publicity. Whether or not he is correct I don't know.

When I asked him what we could do and whether or not I could write to all of our southern Councils to send in food and clothing, he urged me by all means not to do this saying that this is one of the things that helped touch off the explosive incidents or at least the manner in which it was done. He did say that his information center was working in a quiet manner to do what they could about the situation and that he wanted to meet me when he came to New Orleans in April.

Wiley, I feel frustrated because I haven't been able to actually do anything except get a report from Father Nathaniel. If you can think of something that I or anyone else in the Catholic community can do to aid in this situation, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cabirac, Jr.

HC:kv

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file before clips

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

March 14, 1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Your letter of March 8 to Mr. Cronkite has been forwarded to me for reply.

Enclosed is a copy of the transcript you requested. I am sorry to say that we cannot supply you with a print of the footage as Nelson Benton appears throughout the story, and it is a CBS policy not to release film on a CBS correspondent.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Dillard

Virginia Dillard
Manager, News Film Library

VD:JS
Enclosure

VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE, GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

REPORTER: "This is the headquarters in Greenwood, Miss. for an intensified voter registration campaign for Negroes....a campaign that has picked up as a result of a Negro vote worker being shot last week by white men....men who have since been arrested and released on bond. Vote workers--such as this one--have doubled in number."

"Once prospective voters are briefed, they are taken to the courthouse where the registration process is started. Some white residents of Greenwood say things are normal here."

MAYOR CHARLES SAMPSON INTERVIEW

REPORTER: "The civil rights workers---"Outsiders" as the mayor calls them---say they are here to stay. How effective they will be remains to be seen."

This is Nelson Benton in Greenwood, Mississippi.

B4
3-15-63

March 8, 1963

Mr. Walter Cronkite
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cronkite:

Your news program on the evening of March 7, included some comments upon the situation in LeFlore County, Mississippi, and some film taken by your reporter out there. The LeFlore county registration work is a part of our research program and we are gathering as much information as we can about for use in a future publication.

Would it be possible for us to obtain a print of the footage your cameraman shot in LeFlore County, and a transcript of your comments during the March 7 newscast?

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

2

March 14, 1963

The Honorable C. E. Sampson
Mayor
Greenwood, Mississippi

My dear Mr. Sampson:

As you are no doubt aware, there are several people in your town and county at the moment, working actively in the area of voter registration. The current effort at voter registration among Negroes in LeFlore County has the full support of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

We believe firmly that the right to vote is basic in our American democracy and that a free and informed electorate is one of the greatest safeguards against dictatorships and Communism.

The only thing that we, and those working with us, are seeking to do is to assist people in being able to register and in helping to educate people in the affairs of government so that they will be able to vote freely and intelligently, on all issues.

This is a non-partisan effort and when the project was first announced in the spring of 1962, it had the endorsement of the national chairmen of both the Republican and Democration parties. Photocopies of the endorsements of these political leaders are enclosed.

Prior to February 28, 1963, there were only two people assisting in our project in LeFlore County and they were both field secretaries of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee,

part of a team working with the Council of Federated Organizations in selected Mississippi Delta counties. As a result of the tragic shooting of young Jimmy Travis, who was traveling with Mr. Randolph Blackwell, the Field Director for the Voter Education Project, we announced a stepped up campaign toward voter registration in LeFlore County and received the immediate cooperation of several agencies working with us, including the Council of Federated Organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

It seems hard to believe that there are people in this country who are so violently opposed to the right of certain Americans to register and vote that they would seek to injure or kill those active in registration and voting. It would seem to us that the local, county, and state governments should be the first to insist not only that such lawlessness would not go unpunished but that it could not be in truth said that any citizen is denied the right to register and vote, on account of race or color.

Our efforts at voter registration will, at all times, be conducted in a peaceable and dignified manner. We have nothing to hide from any one. We recognize the fact that there are many people in LeFlore County who are illiterate and in need of special training and we intend to arrange for literacy schools to be established to train people to read and write.

If at any time you have any questions regarding any of our activities in Greenwood or LeFlore County we will be pleased to explain them to you and we would hope that a climate of understanding and of mutual respect could be created between your administration and those active in voter registration. I would appreciate hearing from you regarding the matters raised in this letter.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Sheriff John Ed Cothron

Staff - Miss.

Voter Registration Goes on 'Carefully'

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 14 (AP)—Despite bullets and shotgun blasts, Negro voter registration leaders Thursday pushed ahead in their drive.

"But we are being very, very careful," said Samuel Block, 23, of Cleveland, Miss., a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Twice in the span of a week SNCC workers reported being fired upon from a passing behicle. Block said one of the weapons must have been a submachine gun.

No one has been killed, but James Travis, 20, of Jackson, Miss., was wounded. Two others said they were cut by flying glass from a car window shattered by buckshot.

In addition to promoting caution among members of the Atlanta-headquartered SNCC (they pronounce it "snick"), gunfire moved what had been a relatively minor racial conflict into the major leagues.

INTEGRATION organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, rallied around with expressions of outrage and demands for federal action.

Residents—both white and Negro—were jolted into giving full attention. They wondered uneasily what was coming next.

"They're pretty shook," said W. S. Richardson, general manager of The Greenwood Daily Commonwealth. "Most of them don't think all this (violence) was necessary."

Indeed, by almost any standard of logic, it is difficult to conceive of such uproar purely as the result of the SNCC operation.

SNCC has not been notably successful in this Delta area.

Block said SNCC workers, during eight months had talked about 35 Negroes into trying to register as voters.

Key to the puzzle is that Leflore County's white residents, outnumbered nearly 2-1, are firmly convinced the fewer Negro voters there are, the better.

THIS IS ONE of the areas Sen. Allen Ellender, D-La., had in mind when he said recently that some sections of Mississippi and Louisiana are "just scared to death of political domination by Negroes."

Leflore County has a population of 47,000. The Justice Department said about 475 of the 30,000 Negroes were listed as voters.

Mrs. Martha Lamb, voter registrar, said she had no idea how many Negroes are registered now because forms no longer designate the applicants' race.

In addition to the registration drive, the SNCC is involved in another touchy issue in Leflore County.

In response to merchant complaints, the county board of supervisors lopped about 22,000 persons off the list of 28,000 who were getting free federal surplus foods.

Ninety per cent of the 22,000 were Negroes.

The SNCC charged the action was retaliation for its registration work. County officials denied it. A state advisory committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission also denied it.

The free food program, with the county footing distribution costs, was unpopular with many merchants—particularly grocers—long before the SNCC drive was born.

BUT MANY Negroes felt the timing of the cut-off was too opportune to be coincidence. And the action won the SNCC backing in efforts to bring in food from sympathizers.

The first load came from Chicago. Negro comedian Dick Gregory of Chicago paid to have seven tons of it flown to Memphis, Tenn., where it made the remaining 128 miles by truck.

"A cheap publicity stunt," said State Welfare Commissioner Fred Ross of Jackson.

Free food continues to be distributed, through the efforts of SNCC.

Block said about 2,000 pounds from Louisville, Ky., was given out a week ago and another load from Chicago is expected Friday.

In the midst of it all, The Commonwealth pleaded with both sides for law and order in a page one editorial which said:

"Those who think guns will bring any kind of solution, temporary or lasting, to the fight this county is waging now can't think past the end of their noses."

4- Leflore Publicity

JM ✓
RTB
WD
file Leflore County

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1963

Dear Mr. Branton:

The President has directed me to reply to your telegram of March 1, concerning the deplorable shooting of James Travis, a voter registration worker, in LeFlore Country, Mississippi, on February 28, 1963. A full investigation was begun immediately by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is still continuing. Two white men have already been charged with felonious assault on James Travis by the State of Mississippi and an investigation by the Sheriff's office of LeFlore County is also continuing.

As you must know, since your telegram another such incident occurred on the night of March 6, when Samuel Block, Essie Lee Broome, Peggy Wayne, and Willie Peacock, all voter registration workers, were shot at while sitting in a car in front of their voter registration office in Greenwood, Mississippi. A full investigation of this incident was also begun immediately by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Chief of Police of Greenwood is also making an investigation.

Possible federal criminal action is being studied by attorneys from the Department of Justice, some of whom are presently in LeFlore County. You may feel certain that any possible appropriate action will be taken. The President has strongly stated his view that incidents of this nature cannot be tolerated.

We appreciate your concern for the safety of these Negro voter registration workers and assure you that we will do what we can to secure that Negro citizens of LeFlore County are permitted to register to vote free from intimidation and harassment.

Sincerely yours,

Lee C. White

Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project
Five Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

March 22, 1963

Mr. Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your letter of March 20 in reply to our telegraph of March 1 to the President concerning the shooting of our registration worker in LeFlore County, Mississippi.

We are pleased to note that you seem fully aware of all of the incidents which have taken place in LeFlore County subsequent to the first shooting. If this office can assist in any manner in furnishing information, or cooperating in any way with any program which the President or any agency of the federal government undertakes toward the end that all citizens are permitted to register and vote without discrimination, then you have but to let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

3-27-63

March 20, 1963

Mr. Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr.
General Counsel
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C.

Dear Clyde:

In your telegram of March 4, you mentioned that you were writing a letter regarding the shooting incident in Greenwood, Mississippi, but as of this date we have heard nothing further from you.

I was just curious.

Kind personal regards.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

4- Leflore County
Public Relations

CLASS OF SERVICE
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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (3-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

MAR 4 1963

1109A EST MAR 4 63 AF110 PD096
A WG021 W TXA011 GOVT PD
TX WASHINGTON DC 4 1036A EST
WILEY A BRANTON, VOTER EDUCATION PROJ SOU REGIONAL COUN
5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA
LETTER FOLLOWS IN REGARD TO TRAVIS INCIDENT. WE ARE FOLLOWING CLOSELY THE FBI INVESTIGATION
CLARENCE CLYDE FERGUSON JR GENL COUN US COMM ON CIVIL RIGHTS (45).

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1207 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE SHIP	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council 522-0764	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To President John F. Kennedy 3-28-63 19
Street and No. Washington, D.C.
Care of or Apt. No. *Destination*

Despite the denials of Greenwood police, a minister was actually bitten by a dog being used by police yesterday in unlawfully interfering with a group of Negro citizens who were walking back to their church from the court house where they had gone to register. Rev. D. L. Tucker suffered severe shock and injuries to his leg when bitten by the police dog. He was given emergency treatment by a private physician and then treated at Greenwood hospital. Local police have not only failed to protect people seeking to register but now use violence and intimidation themselves against Negro citizenw active in voter registration. I urge you to act at once to restore law and order to Leflore County, Mississippi and protect the lives and property of Negro citizens. Will you please inform me as to what stapp will be taken to aid these citizens.

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Atlanta, Georgia

Senders's name and address (For reference)
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 206

Sender's telephone number
525-0595

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram
TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1207 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE
LETTER TELEGRAM
SHORE SHIP

SBV
PAV
JL

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council 522-8764	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Governor Ross Barnett 3-29-63 19

Street and No. Jackson, Mississippi

Care of or Apt. No. *Destination*

Despite the denials of Greenwood police, a minister was actually bitten by a dog being used by police yesterday in unlawfully interfering with a group of Negro citizens who were walking back to their church from the court house where they had gone to register. Rev. D. L. Tucker suffered severe shock and injuries to his leg when bitten by the police dog. He was given emergency treatment by a private physician and then treated at Greenwood hospital. Local police have not only failed to protect people seeking to register by now use violence and intimidation themselves against ~~XXXXXX~~ Negro citizens active in voter registration. I urge you to act at once to restore law and order to Leflore County, Mississippi and protect the lives and property of Negro citizens. Will you please inform me as to what steps will be taken to aid these citizens.

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project

Senders's name and address (For reference) *Sender's telephone number*

5 Forsyth St., N.W.Room 206 Atlanta, Georgia 525-0595

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram
TELEGRAM
DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1207 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE
LETTER TELEGRAM
SHORE SHIP

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council Inc	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy 3-29- 1963

Street and No. Washington, D. C.

Care of or Apt. No. *Destination*

Despite the denials of Greenwood police, a minister was actually bitten by a dog being used by police yesterday in unlawfully interfering with a group of Negro citizens who were walking back to their church from the courthouse where they had gone to register. Rev. D. L. Tucker suffered severe shock and injuries to his leg when bitten by the police dog. He was given emergency treatment by a private physician and then treated at Greenwood hospital. Local police have not only failed to protect people seeking to register but now use violence and intimidation themselves against Negro citizens active in voter registration. I urge you to act at once to restore law and order to Leflore County, Mississippi and protect the lives and property of Negro citizens. Will you please inform me as to what steps will be taken to aid these citizens.

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project

Sender's name and address (For reference) *Sender's telephone number*

5 Forsyth St., NW Room 206 Atlanta, Georgia 525-0595

NEWS RELEASE

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Ja. 5-0595 or Ja. 2-8764

FOR RELEASE: All Papers
Sunday
March 31, 1963

The Voter Education Project released today a chronological listing of 64 acts of violence and intimidation against Negroes in Mississippi since January 1961. Almost all of the incidents are directly related to efforts by Negroes to register to vote.

The last item on the list is the March 27 dispersal by Greenwood policemen and their dogs of Negro registration applicants, and the jailing of registration workers.

"We are sure this is not a complete list," said Wiley A. Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project. "It does demonstrate conclusively, however, the pattern of discrimination and violence which exists in Mississippi, and makes Constitutional rights virtually inoperative in that state."

The listing, he pointed out, does not include the riot at the University of Mississippi last fall, nor subsequent harassment of James Meredith. "All the world knows that story, as it does the earlier stories of Emmett Till and Mack Parker. This listing, nearly all of which has been compiled from the daily press, shows that what happened at the University should have been expected by anyone familiar with the Mississippi record."

Because of the near-fatal gun attack of February 28, 1963 against three voter registration workers, a concerted, saturation registration campaign was announced on March 1, 1963 in LeFlore County, Mississippi, of which Greenwood is the county seat.

The LeFlore campaign represents the combined efforts of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the local NAACP Youth Council.

The announced objective of the campaign is to get every qualified Negro in LeFlore County registered to vote, if he or she has any desire to do so.

This unprecedented concentration of resources in LeFlore County has led, said Branton, to unprecedented results. "For the first time in a Mississippi county, there has been a breakthrough of the fear which has held Negroes back. Since March 1, over 500 have waited determinedly at the Greenwood court house, trying to register. Because of the long drawn-out process in Mississippi, how many will be passed by the registrars is not yet known. Weekly mass meetings are thronged, and LeFlore Negroes are saying emphatically and courageously that they will not wait any longer to be treated as American citizens. And police suppression will not stop them."

Branton also noted that the U. S. Department of Agriculture had made a welcome contribution to Negro morale by successfully pressuring the county to resume, on April 1, distribution of federal surplus food, which had been cut off by the county last fall.

"This was interpreted by the local people," he said, "as an act of support and encouragement by the federal government."

"However," he continued, "the federal government has done little to protect the peace in LeFlore, or elsewhere in Mississippi. Sixty-eight years ago, in the case of In re Debs, the Supreme Court said that the 'entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care.' The peace of the United States is broken and shattered by the lawlessness in Mississippi. The federal government has an obligation, which it is not fulfilling, to restore it."

The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta.

-END-

CHRONOLOGY OF VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION IN MISSISSIPPI SINCE 1961

1961

January 1, Greenville, Washington County: Two young white men rode a motorbike through a residential area and, according to the local police chief, fired a volley of shots into a group of Negroes. George Mayfield, 18, was seriously wounded in both legs; Percy Lee Simmons, 19, was shot in the right leg.

March 30, Jackson, Hinds County: Club-swinging police and two police dogs chased more than 100 Negroes from a courthouse where nine Negro students were convicted for staging a sit-in demonstration. Several were struck by the clubs and at least one person was bitten by the dogs.

May 7, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths, riding in an open convertible, lassoed nine-year-old Negro Gloria Laverne Floyd with a wire and dragged her along the street. The girl suffered a deep gash in her head that required three stitches, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder, and burn marks on her neck. Police made arrests.

August 15, Amite County: Robert Moses, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) registration worker, and three Negroes who had tried unsuccessfully to register in Liberty, were driving toward McComb when a county officer stopped them. He asked if Moses was the man "...who's been tring to register our niggers." All were taken to court and Moses was arrested for "impeding an officer in the discharge of his duties," fined $50 and spent two days in jail.

August 22, Amite County: Robert Moses went to Liberty with three Negroes, who made an unsuccessful attempt to register. A block from the courthouse, Moses was attacked and beaten by Billy Jack Caston, the sheriff's first cousin. Eight stitches were required to close a wound in Moses' head. Caston was acquitted of assault charges by an all-white jury before a justice of the peace.

August 26, McComb, Pike County: Hollis Watkins, 20, and Elmer Hayes, 20, SNCC workers, were arrested while staging a sit-in at the F. W. Woolworth store and charged with breach of the peace. They spent 36 days in jail.

August 27 and 29, McComb, Pike County: Five Negro students from a local high school were convicted of breach of the peace following a sit-in at a variety store and bus terminal. They were sentenced to a $400 fine each and eight months in jail. One of these students, a girl of 15, was turned over to juvenile authorities, released, subsequently rearrested, and sentenced to 12 months in a state school for delinquents.

August 29, McComb, Pike County: Two Negro leaders were arrested in McComb as an aftermath of the sit-in protest march on city hall, charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. They were Curtis C. Bryant of McComb, an official of the NAACP, and Cordelle Reagan, of SNCC. Each arrest was made on an affidavit signed by Police Chief George Guy, who said he had information that the two "...were behind some of this racial trouble."

August 30, McComb, Pike County: SNCC workers Brenda Travis, 16, Robert Talbert, 19, and Isaac Lewis, 20, staged a sit-in in the McComb terminal of the Greyhound bus lines. They were arrested on charges of breach of the peace and failure to obey a policeman's order to move on. They spent 30 days in jail.

September 5, Liberty, Amite County: Travis Britt, SNCC registration worker, was attacked and beaten by whites on the courthouse lawn. Britt was accompanied at the time by Robert Moses. Britt said one man hit him more than 20 times. The attackers drove away in a truck.

September 7, Tylertown, Walthall County: John Hardy, SNCC registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar told them he "...wasn't registering voters" that day. When the three turned to leave, Registrar John Q. Wood took a pistol from his desk and struck Hardy over the head from behind. Hardy was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

September 13, Jackson, Hinds County: Fifteen Episcopal ministers (among them three Negroes) were arrested for asking to be served

at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal. They were charged with inviting a breach of the peace. They were found not guilty of the charge on May 21, 1962, by County Judge Russell Moore.

September 25, Liberty, Amite County: Herbert Lee, a Negro who had been active in voter registration, was shot and killed by white state representative E. H. Hurst in downtown Liberty. No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in self-defense.

October 4, McComb, Pike County: The five students who were arrested as a result of the August 29 sit-in in McComb returned to school, but were refused admittance. At that, 116 students walked out and paraded downtown to the city hall in protest. Police arrested the entire crowd, but later released all but 19, all of whom were 18 years old or older. They were charged with breach of the peace and contributing to the delinquency of minors and allowed to go free on bail totalling $3,700. At the trial on October 31, Judge Brumfield, finding the students guilty, and sentencing each to a $500 fine and six months in jail, said: "Some of you are local residents, some of you are outsiders. Those of you who are local residents are like sheep being led to the slaughter. If you continue to follow the advice of outside agitators, you will be like sheep and be slaughtered."

October 5, McComb, Pike County: Charles Sherrod was arrested on the street, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagan was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Both were field workers for SNCC.

October 11, McComb, Pike County: Paul Potter of Philadelphia, a vice president of the National Student Association and Tom Hayden of Atlanta, both white, were dragged from their car and beaten as they drove alongside a group of Negroes making an anti-segregation march. When the two slowed their car for a traffic light, a heavy-set white man opened the door and dragged the driver out and hit him several times. He then walked around to the other side of the car, opened the door and knocked the second man to the street. The incident occurred in the business

section of the city.

October 13, McComb, Pike County: Police Officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed a Negro motorist. Police Chief George Guy said that Elmore said he had stopped Eli Brumfield at 4 a.m. for speeding. Brumfield allegedly jumped from his car with a pocket knife in his hand and attacked Elmore. A coroner's jury ruled Elmore fired in self-defense.

October 22, Jackson, Hinds County: Dion Diamond, a SNCC worker, was arrested for "running a stop sign" after being followed all day. In court the next day, the arresting officer told the judge, "He is a Freedom Rider. Throw the book at him." Diamond was refused legal counsel and fined $168.

November 9, McComb, Pike County: Jerome Smith, 22, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) field man, and four companions, Dorothy Smith, 18, Alice Thompson, 22, Thomas Valentine, 23, and George Raymond, 18, were attacked by a mob of 30 to 40 whites when they sought service at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb. Smith, who suffered head injuries when he was slugged with brass knuckles during the attack, said FBI agents were present at the time of the attack, but did "nothing but take notes" while the mob kicked and beat his companions. The victims were rescued from the mob by a Negro truck driver and Negro cab drivers.

November 10, Jackson, Hinds County: Jessie Divens, twelve-year-old, was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus. Judge Carl Guernsey released the girl to the custody of the Rev. G. R. Horton, chaplain at Campbell College where she attended classes. Judge Guernsey continued the case until November 17, "with the understanding that the Rev. Mr. Horton and the child come back with a workable plan which would cause the child's mind to be concerned with education rather than social reformation."

November 18, McComb, Pike County: Persons unknown fired a shotgun blast into the bedroom of Dion Diamond and John Hardy at 702 Wall Street. Investigating officer Frank Williams found shotgun pellets embedded in the window frame.

December 1, McComb, Pike County: Four white men attacked three

newsmen on the street, sending one crashing into a plate glass window of a store. The newsmen were Tom Uhrborck and Don Underwood, Life Magazine, and Simmons Fentress, Time Magazine.

December 2, McComb, Pike County: Police broke up an attempt by white attackers to drag three Freedom Riders from an automobile at the Greyhound bus terminal. Four men kicked at the locked car and beat upon the windows in an attempt to reach the young Negroes and their driver, Thomas Gaither, field secretary of CORE. The police, who were standing by when the riders arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, pulled the men away from the car, but made no arrests.

December 26, Jackson, Hinds County: Rafford Johnson, Negro, was severely beaten by two law officers after being involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. Johnson underwent surgery for skull injuries.

1962

February 6, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Miss Bessie Turner, 19, a Negro, was walking with a young man down a Clarksdale street when Clarksdale police officers stopped them and accused Miss Turner of having been involved in a theft. Miss Turner said the officers took her to the jail, forced her to unclothe and to lie on her back. She said one of the policemen then beat her between the legs with his belt. A few minutes later, Miss Turner said, the other officer beat her across her naked breasts. Miss Turner filed federal charges against the officers.

March 15, 1962, Shelby, Bolivar County: Aaron Henry, state president of the NAACP, was convicted in Justice of Peace Court on charges of making perverse advances on a white teen-age hitchhiker. Henry stated that the charges were a complete fabrication, and presented an alibi supported by sworn witnesses. The conviction has been appealed. When he later stated in a press conference that the prosecutor and the police chief, who figured in the trial, had conspired to frame him, Henry was sued by the two for defamation. A Mississippi white jury awarded the prosecutor $25,000 and the police chief, $15,000.

April 12, 1962, Taylorsville, Smith County: Corporal Roman Ducksworth, Jr., U. S. Army, a Negro, was shot and killed by policeman Bill Kelly when, according to an NAACP news release, Duckworth "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Policeman Kelly claimed that Ducksworth was drunk and started

fighting. No charges were brought against Kelly. Ducksworth was enroute from Camp Ritchie, Maryland, to see his wife who was ill in a Laurel, Mississippi, hospital.

April, 1962, Lucedale, George County: Mrs. Ernestine Denham Talbert, who lives in George County but teaches in Green County, was notified by the Green County School Board that her teaching contract would not be renewed. Mrs. Talbert had tried in January to register to vote but had been refused.

May 17, 1962, Rankin County: The Negro editor of the Mississippi Free Press said he and a companion were beaten by Rankin County officers and a highway patrolman. Lawrence Hudson, Jr., of Jackson, said the beating occurred after he was stopped enroute from Jackson to Forest to check on a rumor that a Negro man had been killed by a white man. He was jailed, refused permission to phone a lawyer, tried the next day on several charges and fined $151.

June 21, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A white lawyer from Jackson and four college students were jailed in Clarksdale for 20 hours without outside communication. One of the students was a Negro. William Higgs, the lawyer, and the students were jailed on a Sunday night by county officers and were released the following day, without charges being filed against them.

July 5, 1962, Jackson, Hinds County: Jesse Harris, 20, and Luvaghn Brown, 17, SNCC workers, charged that they were beaten and threatened with death while serving a 30-day sentence in the county jail for contempt of court. The young Negroes had refused to move from

a court bench customarily occupied by whites while they were attending the trial of Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel. The young men said that, in the courthouse elevator, a deputy sheriff called Harris "a damned nigger" and beat him about the head with his fist. At the county farm, they were singled out as Freedom Riders and wore striped uniforms. Both were beaten by guards. Harris was beaten by a guard named "Keith" while other prisoners held him. "Keith" beat him across the back with a length of hose threatening, "Nigger, I'll kill you!"

August 16, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block, 23, SNCC field secretary, said three white men accosted him in a parking lot and "started beating me with their fists." He said they threatened him and then beat him for about five minutes. "There is no use reporting it to local authorities," he said.

August 17, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: SNCC workers Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot were forced to flee from the second story window of their voter registration office. They said armed white men invaded the premises intent upon doing them harm.

August 17, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Mayor Charles Durrough asked Mr. Lenard Davis, a Negro employed by the city, what he knew about the registration school being conducted at a Negro church. Mr. Davis replied that he didn't know anything at all about the school, and did not attend any of the classes. The mayor then told him that he, the mayor, knew what kind of school they were having.

The mayor said he knew it [presumably civil rights for the Negro] was coming, but he wasn't going to allow it to be forced on them. The mayor said that anyone attending the school would be given a one-way ticket out of town, and if that wouldn't do it, they would use whatever they had available. (See entry below for September 3, 1962.)

August, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Welton McSwine, Jr., 14-year-old Negro, was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into. When police got the youth to the station, an officer said: "All right, nigger, you know why you are here, and we want to know who broke into that white woman's house." McSwine told them he knew nothing of the incident, saying that he spent all his time in the cotton field, and suggesting that his mother could corroborate this. McSwine said officers then took him to a cell and beat him, first hitting him in the head with a blackjack; then one of the policemen beat him in the face with his fist while another hit him in the stomach with his club; then the officers made him lie naked on the floor on his side while they beat him with a whip. McSwine was released after intercession of his father's white employer.

August 21, 1962, Liberty, Amite County: Sam Wells and Tommy Weathersby went to the courthouse to register. While they were waiting to get into the registrar's office, they stood on the front porch of the courthouse. Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones told them, "Get your - - - - off the front porch, and don't come back on." Weathersby and Wells got off the porch. A few moments later, rain began,

and the two wanted to take shelter in the courthouse, but Deputy Sheriff Jones would not permit it.

August 21, Liberty, Amite County: Dewey Greene, Jr., Mississippi Free Press reporter, was taking pictures of Negroes waiting to register at the courthouse. An unidentified young man working in the office down the hall from the registrar's office snatched Greene's camera away, and refused to return it. Greene was told to leave town by three white men, one of whom was flourishing a length of lead pipe. He left.

August 29, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Seven Negroes were arrested after attending a voter registration meeting. David Dennis, CORE field secretary, was charged with "failure to yield right-of-way" after a police officer had forced him to submit to a long harangue of threats and abuse. Samuel Block, John Hodges, J. L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, and Albert Garrer, SNCC field workers, and Dewey Greene, Jr., reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, were forced by Clarksdale police to alight from their car, and were charged with loitering in violation of the city curfew.

August 30, 1962, Indianola, Sunflower County: SNCC workers C. R. McLauren, Albert Garner, J. O. Hodges, Samuel Block, and Robert Moses were arrested by Indianola police on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. The registration workers had been taking leaflets announcing a registration mass meeting door-to-door in the Negro community. Lafayette Surney, 17, another SNCC worker, was arrested and then released to Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern

Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

August 31, Indianola, Sunflower County: During the trial of Samuel Block on charges of distributing literature without a permit, the Municipal Judge informed Block that he could cross-examine the arresting officer. Block asked the officer, "Did you actually see me hand out a leaflet?" The judge turned to the officer and said, "He can ask you anything he wants to, but you don't have to answer." The judge told Lafayette Surney if he was caught in Indianola "agitating" again, he would be sent to the penal farm.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Because of registration activity, two Negro-owned dry cleaning establishments were closed (allegedly for violating city ordinances).

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Lenard Davis, 49, sanitation department worker, was told by Mayor Charles M. Durrough, "We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school." (He referred to a registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville.)

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Fred Hicks, 40, who drove field workers to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial license. Hicks said the bus owner told him that, because Hicks' mother had registered to vote: "We gonna see how tight we can make it - gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is."

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Moses and Amzie Moore, a local Negro leader, were walking down the street. A white man in a pickup truck drew up alongside and asked if they were the

"folks getting the people to register." Moses and Moore answered, yes, they were. The man asked if they could come out to his plantation to register people. The two answered, yes, they could come. The man said then, "I've got a shotgun waiting for you, double barrel."

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: A letter from Mayor Durrough notified the Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." The church was a meeting place for voter registration workers.

September 10, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Marylene Burkes,20, and Vivian Hillet, 19, were severely wounded when an unidentified assailant fired through the window of Miss Hillet's grandparents' home. The grandparents had been active in voter registration work.

October 3, Biloxi, Harrison County: A Negro frame residence and a gasoline station were targets for two "Molotov cocktails" which caused more than $4,000 damage. One of the bombs struck the home of Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Negro physician, who is active in integration efforts. The other crashed through the window of a service station operated by Emmett Clark, a Negro.

October 5, Harmony, Leake County: Night riders fired shotguns into eight Negro homes and a Negro store. An elderly Negro said he was struck in the knee by a squirrel shot while he and his 9-year-old grandson were sleeping. He said he was not seriously hurt. Harmony Negroes had recently petitioned authorities for school desegregation.

October 10, Columbus, Lowndes County: A"Molotov cocktail" was tossed from a speeding car into the home of Dr. James L. Allen of Columbus, vice chairman of the Mississippi Advisory Committee

to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

October 29, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Charles McLaurin, SNCC registration worker, was stopped by police as he was taking a group home from the courthouse. The group had tried to register to vote. The officer asked to see McLaurin's driver's license. McLaurin showed it. The officer asked McLaurin what he was doing there. McLaurin told him he worked in voter registration. Then, accompanied by obscene remarks, the officer said, "Nigger, do you know the way out of town? McLaurin replied, "Yes." The officer said, with more obscenity, "Nigger! Can't you say 'yes, sir?'" The officer's partner asked the officer what charge should be put on the tickets. The officer said, "Charge the - - - - $26 on both charges." "Nigger, you got $52?" McLaurin replied, "No." The officer said, "Then you're going to jail." At the jail, McLaurin learned that the officer was Clarksdale Police Chief Ben Collins. McLaurin was in jail a few minutes when his companions posted bond for him in the amount of $103. They decided to forfeit bond rather than run the risk of a higher fine or incur the legal expense of an appeal.

October 31, Jackson, Hinds County: Thomas E. Johnson, a white minister, and a member of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, saw a group of neighbors dumping garbage on his lawn. Johnson had just returned from taking his car to a safe place because of threats by neighbors to damage it. Johnson sought a peace bond against the man whom he had observed leading the garbage-dumping

operations of his neighbors. The man presented eleven witnesses who swore that he had been in their presence at all times on the evening in question. The Justice of the Peace accepted their testimony and refused the bond. Then the Hinds County Grand Jury indicted Johnson and his wife on perjury charges, because of their testimony at the peace bond hearing.

November 6, 1962, Greenville, Washington County: Two WAF's and two airmen (all white) from the Greenville Air Force Base were fined $55 and given 30-day suspended sentences on charges of creating a disturbance by entering a restaurant and seeking service with two Negro voter registration workers.

December 26, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, students from Detroit, brought a truckload of food, clothing and medicines for distribution to the Delta's needy families who had been cut off from federal surplus commodities. (The medicines had been donated by a physician in Louisville, and were consigned to Aaron Henry, a licensed pharmacist.) They were arrested by Clarksdale police and held for "investigation." After police searched the truck on December 27, and found what they described as "a drug used to ease the pain of middle-aged women," Donaldson and Taylor were charged with possession of narcotics and bond was set at $15,000. Bond was later reduced to $1,500.

1963

January 17, Canton, Madison County: The castrated and mutilated body of Sylvester Maxwell, 24-year-old Negro, was found by his brother-in-law less than 500 yards from the home of a white family. Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medger Evers termed the slaying a "probable lynching."

February 2, Greenwood, Leflore County: Willie Peacock, SNCC registration worker, complained to the Justice Department that officials had refused to register him on two occasions, and had rejected his poll tax payment for this year.

February 20, Greenwood, Leflore County: Four Negro businesses on the same street as the SNCC voter registration office were burned to the ground. Mrs. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office, reported an anonymous telephone call in which a man's voice asked her if she ever came to the office. When she said yes, the voice said, "You won't be going down there anymore, that's been taken care of." The burned businesses were Jackson's Garage, George's Cafe, Porter's Pressing Shop, and the Esquire Club. The pressing shop is next door to the SNCC office, and SNCC workers believed the businesses were burned by mistake. Sam Block, SNCC Field Secretary, was arrested two days later for suggesting there was some connection between the burnings and the registration efforts of SNCC. He was charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace.

February 28, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three registration workers were attacked with gunfire on U.S. Highway 82 just outside Greenwood. The shots were fired from a 1962 white Buick. The car in which the workers were riding was punctured by eleven bullets. One worker, James Travis of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder.

March 4, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The show windows in the Fourth Street Drug Store were smashed, as they have been several times in the past. The proprietor of the store, Aaron Henry, found the damage when he returned from speaking at a mass meeting in Leflore County in connection with the voter registration drive there.

March 6, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block and three others were fired on from a station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC voter registration office. Both front windows were shattered. Police later found the wadding from a shotgun shell buried in the head-liner of Block's car, and several pellets in the wall of the building in front of which the car had been parked.

March 12, Greenwood, Leflore County: A twelve-year-old Negro girl was attacked by an egg-throwing truckload of white teenaged boys. The girl suffered facial bruises.

March 20, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Three shots were fired through the windshield of a car belonging to Mrs. Mattie Dennis

while it was parked in front of the home of Mrs. Dennis' cousin, whom she was visiting. Mrs. Dennis is the wife of David Dennis, CORE Field Secretary for Mississippi. Both have been active in voter registration.

March 24, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Fire destroyed partially the interior of the voter registration office at 115 E. McLaurin St., making the office unusable and necessitating a search for new headquarters. Witnesses said they saw two white men fleeing the scene shortly before the fire was discovered.

March 26, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A shotgun blast ripped into the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of the latest Negro applicant to the University of Mississippi. Another of Mr. Greene's sons and a daughter have been active in the Leflore County registration project. Greenwood police said they were investigating.

March 27, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, Bob Moses, and about ten other registration workers were arrested and taken from a group en route to the courthouse to register after the police dispersed a group of more than 100 Negroes with the use of police dogs.

(30)

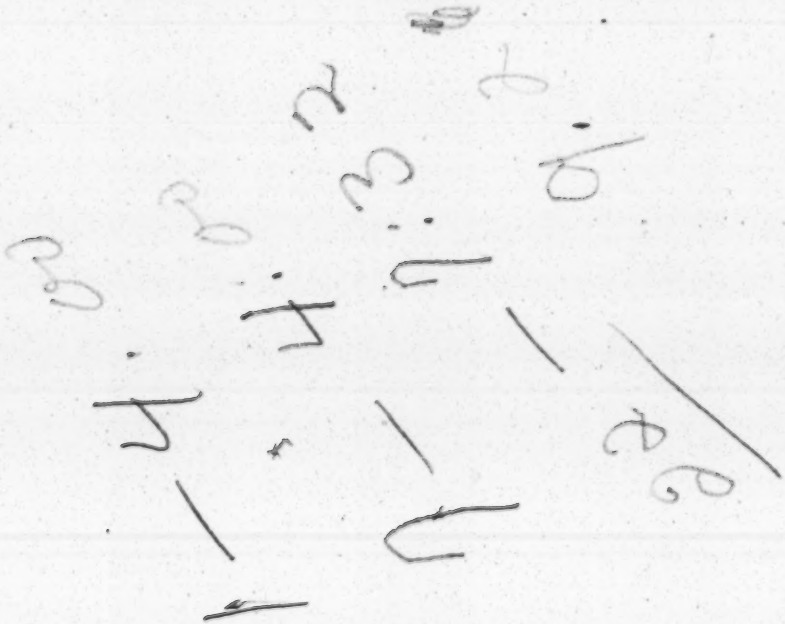
Proposal made by J. Ellenna — March 1963

File - Leflore County

We send letter # 1 to the officers of both Mississippi State Executive Committees, to the Mississippi National Committeemen and women and to the Leflore County Executive Committees. We send letter #1A to all Leflore County officials. We send letter #2 to executive and ~~leg~~ Congressional leaders of the democrats, to gubernatorial and Congressional leaders of the Republicans and to the National Chairman of both parties.

We get a Congressman, preferably a Senator, to make a brief speech on the floor and introduce the whole correspondence into the Congressional Record. Then, if we get unsatisfactory public response from the above persons, we reprint large numbers of the Record insertion and disseminate them along with an explanatory memorandum through the facilities of NAACP, SCLC, SRC and any other mailing list we can get hold of. We simply explain the inutility, based upon our experience, of seeking

registration assistance from the national leadership of either party.



#1

Dear Sir:

We are writing you this letter in order to inform you of the plans for conducting a voter registration drive in Leflore County. The drive will be under the auspices of the Council of Federated Organizations, 115 McLaurin St, Greenwood Since non-registration in Leflore County largely affects Negroes, the registration drive will be focused on the Negro community. The drive will be conducted through methods that are as old, and as respectable as politics itself. The drive will set about to contact, in person, every Negro of voting age in Leflore County. Each person contacted will be encouraged to assume the responsibility of citizenship by registering so that he may take part in the government of his community. Mass meetings will be held, featuring speakers who will urge the meaning and the value of full political participation and the necessity for registering in order to live up to the highest citizenship ideals. Facilities will be provided for tutoring those persons who have not previously acquired the skills of literacy.

Every phase of the registration program will be conducted in a completely open and above-board manner. We shall be pleased to answer any questions you may care to direct to us about any phase of the program. If you should at any time care to see for yourself any aspect of the registration program, COFO will be pleased to accomodate you. (If you should be interested in an impartial evaluation of the Voter Education Project, its purposes and objectives, we suggest you get in touch with the Honorable William E. Miller, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, whose letter endorsing VEP is in our files.)

leave this out of IA

We hereby solicit your wholehearted support for the voter registration drive in Leflore County and we urge you to make a public announcment of that support.

Very truly yours

WAB

#2

Miller	Jackson
Rockefeller	Kennedy
Goldwater	Mansfield
Romney	Albert
Scranton	Humphrey
Dirksen	Boggs
Halleck	

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter mailed this date to officials of the Republican Party in Mississippi. I know of your oft-spoken interest in the Civil Rights of the Southern Negro, and consequently I thought you would be interested in the response of your fellow Republicans to the enclosed letter.

I need do no more than mention, I am sure, the predicament of the Southern leaders of your party, who, however much they might want to publicly to avow their subscription to the civil rights posture of the National Party, invariably approach such a public avowal with great trepidation because of their fear of local political reprisals. I cannot but think that a public statement by you, endorsing the Lefore County program and calling upon your fellow-Republicans in Mississippi to do likewise, would serve a great public good. It would, first of all, make perfectly clear that the non-Southern leadership of the Party does not and cannot condone the disfranchisement of Southern Negroes. Thus it would help to provide a climate in which Southern Republicans might find it more comfortable publicly to espouse the principles of the National Party. Further, it would serve to communicate to the Negroes of the South the determination of their fellow-Americans that constitutional rights can no longer be violated with impunity in Mississippi.

WB

April 2, 1963

The attached is a copy of the reply to the telegram that we sent Congressman Weltner on March 28.

Eliza Paschall

jgb

COPY

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1963

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hoffman:

I have your telegram of March 28th urging action on the situation in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Most recent reports are that voting is proceeding there, although not without difficulty.

As you doubtless know, the Federal Bureau of Investivations has an interest in this matter.

As I visualize it, it is the function of each state to set its own standards for voting eligibility. But once standards are set, they must be administered in a fair and impartial manner.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Charles Longstreet Weltner
Member of Congress

rlc

3 - Leflore County Public Relations

Tel: GArfield 1-4960

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES AND BROADCASTING, INC. 625 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 5 CALIF.

April 3, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I would very much appreciate having two copies of the recent VEP release detailing 64 acts of violence against Negroes in Mississippi during the past year. Could you have them airmailed to me in San Francisco? Thank you.

Sincerely,

John Poppy

John Poppy
Senior Editor

JP:mk

Sent
4-4-63

~~2-DC~~
4-Leflore County
Public Relations

WAB

Seigenthaler letter

Microfilm Code No.

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NASHVILLE
TENNESSEAN
p 8
Date: APR 3 1963

Silly Dispute Is The Disruption

SOMETIMES the comments of people caught up in the fight for civil rights get a little silly.

Friday there was a case in point in Greenwood, Miss. Wiley Branton, an able lawyer who is involved in the drive to register Negroes, expressed some disappointment that President Kennedy hadn't come down to Greenwood to march with the Negroes.

At almost the same moment the mayor of Greenwood, Mr. C. E. Sampson was expressing disappointment that the Kennedy administration was encouraging the voter registration movement to "disrupt this peaceful community."

Mr. Branton knows Mr. Kennedy isn't coming to Mississippi just as Mr. Sampson knows that the President is committed to the proposition that every citizen should be entitled to vote, regardless of his race.

It would be far more useful to the cause of getting the right to vote for all of the citizens of Greenwood and to the cause of peace in the community if these two leaders would sit down together and talk about the real issues and how to resolve them, rather than making stupid remarks that only drive them farther apart—and block a significant settlement of their problem.

4- Leflore County Public Relations

The Washington Post

Times Herald

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The Weather

Today—Sunny, high in upper 50s. Tonight—Low near 40. Saturday—Cloudy, chance of showers in afternoon and at night. Thursday's temps. high, 75 at noon; low, 47 at 11 p. m.

Weather Map and Details on Page B9

Memo to Mao

What's between the lines in Khrushchev's recent letter to China's Mao? See Page A15 for key excerpts that emphasize the differences in ideology between Russia and China.

High Winds Whip Area Brush Fires

Power Lines, Trees Toppled; Boater Drowned

By Harry Gabbett
Staff Reporter

High winds, whipping daylong throughout the area yesterday, swept more than a dozen fires out of control, toppled trees and power lines by the score and drowned a Potomac boatman.

Two of the worst area fires burned over several hundred acres near Lorton, Va., and near Leonardtown, Md.

Key Maryland National Guard personnel were placed on stand-by alert throughout the State as nearly every county checked in with several wind-whipped fires. The wind caught both Virginia and Maryland with their fire danger indexes at high points of the season.

Missing and believed drowned in the Potomac south of National Airport, was Alvin Myers, 28, of Bryans rd., Charles County, Md.

Harbor police said dozens of small boats were blown from their moorings in

Pictures on Page A3.
Wind raises havoc with some cherry blossoms. *Page B2.*

Unemployed Rate Drops To 5.6 Pct.

Biggest Monthly Decline Since '58, Labor Dept. Says

By Frank C. Porter
Staff Reporter

Unemployment fell by 400,000 last month, reducing the seasonally adjusted rate from 6.1 per cent of the labor force in February to 5.6 per cent—the biggest monthly drop in more than four years, the Labor Department reported yesterday.

Normally there is little change in the jobless level between the two months.

Almost all the drop came among adult men and women seeking full-time work. The seasonally adjusted rate for men 20 and over fell from 5.1 to 4.6 per cent; that for adult women, from 5.5 to 5.1 per cent. In the prime breadwinner group—married men with "wife present"—the drop was from 4.1 to 3.5 per cent.

Equally impressive was a jump of 800,000 in employment to a total of 67.1 million, a record for March. Normally the rise is only 200,000 for the month. The employment level is roughly 800,000 above a year ago, absorbing an equivalent increase in the labor force during the period.

Less Than Jubilant

The March job picture, however, left Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz something less than jubilant. "My feeling

Immediate Action Asked

JFK Sends Congress D. C. Home Rule Bill

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

President Kennedy sent a District home rule charter to Congress yesterday and urged immediate action.

"We should no longer delay in restoring to people of the District a fundamental right enjoyed as a matter of course by all other Americans—the right to self government by the elective process," his statement said.

The charter bill basically was the same as one that he recommended to the last Congress. Hearings were held before the Senate District Committee but the House District Committee, which long has blocked District home rule legislation, did not consider it.

The bill provides for an elected mayor, a seven-member Legislative Council and a non-voting delegate in the House.

It incorporates formulas already recommended by the President to authorize an equitable Federal payment

Republicans on House District Committee urged to action by Shipley. *Page B2.*

See RULE, A7, Col. 1

Oppenheimer Selected To Get Fermi Award

By Howard Simons
Staff Reporter

J. Robert Oppenheimer, controversial atomic scientist, has been selected to receive the $50,000 Fermi Award—the Atomic Energy Commission's highest honor, it was learned last night.

Oppenheimer, who lost the right to do secret work for the Government in a celebrated security case in 1954, was picked unanimously for the award by the AEC's 9-member General Advisory Committee, a group of eminent American scientists.

The award was endorsed, again unanimously, by the present Atomic Energy Commission and was approved by President Kennedy.

The Fermi award, which is given for "especially meritorious contribution to the development, use or control of atomic energy," goes to Oppenheimer for his contributions, to theoretical nuclear

Chevalier, a Communist. But questions also were raised about his opposition to the development of the hydrogen bomb and about his loyalty.

The general debate resulting from these questions split the scientific community and the wounds still have not been totally healed.

The AEC denied security clearance to Oppenheimer by a 4 to 1 vote in 1954. Three of the four AEC commissioners — Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, Eugene M. Zuckert and Joseph Campbell—based their decision on the con-

Transit Bill Is Passed By Senate

Scaled-Down Measure Wins By 52-41 Vote

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

The Senate yesterday voted President Kennedy his first major legislative victory of the 88th Congress—a worked-over version of his urban mass transit bill designed to bring Federal help to traffic-strangled cities.

Passage came by a comfortable 52-to-41 margin after days of doubt and revision. The considerably scaled down bill now goes to the House, where leaders predict passage of a companion measure shortly after Easter.

How Senators voted on mass transit bill. *Page A6.*
Economy drive makes progress in both House and Senate. *Page A5.*

The Administration's expected cliff-hanger turned into what its chief sponsor, Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), described as a "strikingly significant victory" after eleventh-hour settlement of differences with transit labor groups and some urban areas directly affected by the bill.

GOP Musters 24 Votes

In the end, 46 Democrats and six Republicans joined in support of the bill. The GOP high command, which had declared war on this and other "new" Kennedy programs, succeeded in mustering only 24 votes. Seventeen Democrats

Almost all the drop came among adult men and women seeking full-time work. The seasonally adjusted rate for men 20 and over fell from 5.1 to 4.6 per cent; that for adult women, from 5.5 to 5.1 per cent. In the prime breadwinner group — married men with "wife present"—the drop was from 4.1 to 3.5 per cent.

Equally impressive was a jump of 800,000 in employment to a total of 67.1 million, a record for March. Normally the rise is only 200,000 for the month. The employment level is roughly 800,000 above a year ago, absorbing an equivalent increase in the labor force during the period.

Less Than Jubilant

The March job picture, however, left Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz something less than jubilant. "My feeling is about what it would be if somebody's temperature dropped back from 104 to 103 degrees," he said. "We still have to get at the cause of the trouble."

Against the Administration's interim goal of 4 per cent, the jobless rate has dipped below the 5 per cent mark in only one month in more than five years. The situation has shown no over-all improvement in the past year despite a slowly expanding economy. Last month's rate of 5.6 per cent compares with 5.5 per cent in March, 1962.

The big drop in unemployment last month comes after a sharp spurt from 5.8 to 6.1 per cent in February. Harold Goldstein, assistant labor statistics commissioner, confirmed yesterday that unusually bad weather was a big factor in the adverse February performance.

Little Improvement

There was little improvement in one sector of the unemployment picture in March —that of teen-agers. The seasonally adjusted rate for boys and girls 14 through 19 declined only slightly from 15.1 to 14.7 per cent.

Last month's improvement in the unemployment rate was the largest since the recovery year 1958, when the rate fell from 6.8 to 6.1 per cent.

Goldstein noted that after remaining on a plateau during most of 1962, total employment has headed upward again. But as the Labor Department has repeatedly warned, one month or even several, doesn't necessarily indicate a trend.

To Get Fermi Award

By Howard Simons
Staff Reporter

J. Robert Oppenheimer, controversial atomic scientist, has been selected to receive the $50,000 Fermi Award—the Atomic Energy Commission's highest honor, it was learned last night.

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The award was endorsed, again unanimously, by the present Atomic Energy Commission and was approved by President Kennedy.

The Fermi award, which is given for "especially meritorious contribution to the development, use or control of atomic energy," goes to Oppenheimer for his contributions, to theoretical nuclear physics and for his leadership in developing both the atomic bomb and peaceful applications of atomic energy.

Oppenheimer's selection will be viewed by many as representing a desire by the present Administration to redress what some consider a previous wrong.

It also has led to speculation that Oppenheimer might be requested to do secret work for the Government, which would automatically make him a candidate for new security clearance. The award itself does not reinstate Oppenheimer's security clearance.

The wartime scientific director of the Nation's Manhattan Project for building the first atomic bomb lost his clearance after a lengthy and acrimonious hearing to determine whether he was a security risk.

Essentially Oppenheimer's judgment as regards security was called into question because of his association with French scientist Haakon Chevalier, a Communist. But questions also were raised about his opposition to the development of the hydrogen bomb and about his loyalty.

The general debate resulting from these questions split the scientific community and the wounds still have not been totally healed.

The AEC denied security clearance to Oppenheimer by a 4 to 1 vote in 1954. Three of the four AEC commissioners — Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, Eugene M. Zuckert and Joseph Campbell—based their decision on the conclusion that Oppenheimer had shown "fundamental defects" of character, and "wilful disregard" of security obligations. The fourth majority member was Commissioner Thomas E. Murray.

Commissioner Henry D. Smyth voted for Oppenheimer, declaring that "he is completely loyal."

The Oppenheimer decision landed in the AEC's lap in 1954 after President Eisenhower had suspended Oppenheimer's clearance pending review of charges against the scientist. A special three-member board concluded unanimously in May, 1954, that Oppenheimer was a loyal citizen but it voted 2 to 1 against restoring his security clearance. The AEC's decision followed in June.

Informed sources yesterday said that Strauss, along with other former AEC chairmen and members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, had been informed of the decision to give "Oppie," as he is known in the scientific community, the award.

The first hint that the Administration might approve honoring Oppenheimer came last year when he was invited to a dinner at the White House for Nobel Prize winners.

Oppenheimer is not a Nobel Prize winner.

Since 1947 he has been director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University.

Previous winners of the award, named for the late Enrico Fermi, pioneer atomic scientist, include John von Neuman, E. O. Lawrence, Eugene Wigner, Glenn T. Seaborg (present chairman of the AEC), Hans Bethe and Edward Teller.

Nike Intercepts Its 4th ICBM

Associated Press

The Army's Nike-Zeus missile has scored its fourth intercept of an ICBM target warhead fired over the Pacific some 5000 miles from California, it was announced yesterday.

It was the first intercept of a target warhead propelled by a Titan I, a more powerful rocket lofting a bigger payload than the Atlas ICBM which figured in the first three Nike-Zeus intercepts last year.

The Army said the Titan intercept occurred recently, but did not say exactly when.

How Senators voted on mass transit bill. Page A6.

Economy drive makes progress in both House and Senate. Page A5.

now goes to the House, where leaders predict passage of a companion measure shortly after Easter.

The Administration's expected cliff-hanger turned into what its chief sponsor, Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), described as a "strikingly significant victory" after eleventh-hour settlement of differences with transit labor groups and some urban areas directly affected by the bill.

GOP Musters 24 Votes

In the end, 46 Democrats and six Republicans joined in support of the bill. The GOP high command, which had declared war on this and other "new" Kennedy programs, succeeded in mustering only 24 votes. Seventeen Democrats, mostly from the South, also voted "No."

In a development of more than ordinary political interest, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate's Southern caucus, and Sen. Herman Talmadge, his Georgia colleague, voted for the legislation. The city of Atlanta favored the bill. The Russell-Talmadge votes appeared to reflect the Georgia capital's growing influence in state politics since the Supreme Court outlawed the rural-weighted Georgia unit rule.

Helping to pave the way to passage was a compromise worked out with old-line transit labor unions by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and other bill managers to protect transit workers whose jobs might be threatened by mass transit developments. A Morse amendment embodying the labor compromise and some concessions to affected communities was approved 52 to 40 just before the passage vote.

The Morse compromise provided that no Federal funds could be used to enable communities to take over private transit systems except under conditions spelled out in the bill. An exception was made in the case of bankrupt transit systems, such as

See SENATE, A6, Col. 5

Doctors Install New President

DENVER, April 4 (UPI) Dr. Wesley W. Spink, one of the world's leading authorities on infectious diseases, was installed today as president of the American College of Physicians.

Spink, professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, succeeds Dr. Franklin M. Hanger of Staunton, Va.

By Joe Heiberger, Staff Photographer

It's Blossomtime in Washington

Joyce Kroom, an Interior Department secretary, relishes one of the many delicacies of nature that abound in the area just now. She's shown among the saucer —or tulip—magnolia blooms in Rawlins Park, just outside her office. A mile or so away the Capital's famed Japanese cherry blossoms are attracting crowds to the Tidal Basin and in parks throughout the city and suburbs forsythia, hyacinths, tulips, and japonica are in bloom. Nature lovers can also find the blossoms of cornelian, weeping and double-flowering cherry trees and the redbud, although the latter normally blooms later with the dogwood.

N. Y. Jury Awards Negro Domestic $211,500 for Libel by Rep. Powell

By Arthur Everett

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP) A Negro domestic today won a $211,500 libel verdict against Harlem's most influential citizen, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.).

Esther James, a widow, who had sued the Negro Congressman for $1 million, said:

"This is the happiest day of my life. I have my reputation again and that is more important than money."

Powell was not available for comment. His office in Washington said he plans to appeal the verdict.

Mrs. James said she would contribute part of the State Supreme Court jury award to charity.

The 66-year-old woman accused Powell of libeling her two years ago by calling her "a bag woman (graft collector) for the police department."

At the time, Powell ostensibly was engaged in a campaign against gambling and police corruption in Harlem.

The all-white jury of seven men and five women deliberated about five hours in reaching its decision. Powell failed to put in an appearance at the 4-day trial, although he had been scheduled to testify.

The jury accepted Mrs. James's claim that she never had collected graft for policemen from Harlem gamblers, after Justice Thomas A. Aurelio told the jurors in his charge to them:

"You must not be awed by the fact that the defendant has been a member of the House of Representatives for many years, or influenced in any way by his station in life."

Picture on Page A6.

Mrs. James sued Powell after he made his charge in a television interview March 6, 1960. The jury awarded her $11,500 for loss of income and damage to her reputation, and assessed Powell an added $200,000 in punitive damages for disregarding her rights.

The defense contended that Powell's television remarks were substantially true and, moreover, that they were "an extension of statements he made on the floor of Congress and therefore privileged or exempt."

Congressmen are not liable for the accuracy of statements made on the floor of the House or Senate.

Powell, 54, has represented Harlem in Congress since 1944. He also is pastor of Harlem's biggest church, the Abyssinian Baptist.

City Outlaws Nazi Swastika

MIAMI BEACH, April 4 (AP)—The City Council has passed a resolution prohibiting the display of the Nazi swastika or the Soviet hammer and sickle.

The ordinance, passed yesterday, was submitted following a disturbance at a Miami Beach hotel last month. Police took into custody two men identified as members of the American Nazi Party.

and drowned a Potomac boatman.

Two of the worst area fires burned over several hundred acres near Lorton, Va., and near Leonardtown, Md.

Key Maryland National Guard personnel were placed on stand-by alert throughout the State as nearly every county checked in with several wind-whipped fires. The wind caught both Virginia and Maryland with their fire danger indexes at high points of the season.

Pictures on Page A3.
Wind raises havoc with some cherry blossoms. Page B2.

Missing and believed drowned in the Potomac south of National Airport, was Alvin Myers, 28, of Bryans rd., Charles County, Md.

Harbor police said dozens of small boats were blown from their moorings in several river marinas and along the entire waterfront.

The Weather Bureau said the high winds were general in the Eastern coastal area from South Carolina northward, with most major cities recording them in the 30-to-40-mile-an-hour bracket throughout the day.

Winds at 53 mph

Peak gust of the day here was a 53-mile-an-hour blow registered shortly after 2 p. m. at National Airport. At the same time the anemometer at Dulles International Airport recorded a 58-mile-an-hour gust.

In Washington itself, the principal plagues were downed trees, several of which smashed parked cars. Rush hour traffic had to be re-

See WIND, A3, Col. 1

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Of Special Interest

Social Credit Party expected to gain ground in Quebec. Page D8.

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Given an Uproarious Welcome

Cardinal Bea Defines Goal of Unity As He Receives Catholic U. Degree

By Kenneth Dole
Staff Reporter

Augustin Cardinal Bea, the "Cardinal of Unity," came to Catholic University yesterday to receive an honorary degree from the University administration and, from the students, an uproarious welcome.

As the stooped and aged churchman entered the University Gymnasium, accompanied by the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, the students massed in the rear burst into a spontaneous cheer, the loudest heard since football rallies of a bygone era.

For the students and most of the faculty the occasion was the culmination of the most campus-shaking development in years, symbolical of historical ferment and change in the Catholic Church.

The Cardinal represents the new Catholic liberal movement, which looks to eventual unity with non-Catholic Christians, one giving more responsibility to the local bishops and the laity, revolutionizing the liturgy and bringing the church closer to the people. In the first session of the Vatican Council, the power of Catholic reform emerged clearly.

Picture on Page A7
Cardinal Bea denies report he came on "private mission" for Pope. Page A7.

The German Jesuit heads the new Vatican Secretariat for Promoting the Unity of Christians.

Following acceptance of his honorary degree, Cardinal Bea gave an address of perhaps landmark importance on the task Pope John entrusted to him nearly three years ago, that of seeking Christian unity.

He defined the Catholic view of the goal of unity. He described the proper Catholic attitude toward non-Catholics, as both work for unity. Making it plain that fundamental Catholic doctrine cannot be compromised, he said it can be made more appealing

See BEA, A7, Col. 2

TODAY'S THE DAY

to place your weekend want ads for the big Saturday and Sunday Classified Sections

TODAY'S DEADLINES:
Saturday Section 3 P.M.
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Report Indicates No Landing Plan

Lunik IV Near Destination, Tass Says; Due to Pass Close to Moon's Surface

MOSCOW, April 4 (AP) Tass reported tonight that Lunik IV is on its last lap to the moon and will pass close to the surface, indicating no landing is planned.

The announcement of position and the last reported speed of the 3130-pound flying laboratory would put it at its destination some time early Friday, Moscow time.

"Experiments and observations that are being carried out aboard the Lunik IV Station are necessary for the realization of further flights under the program worked out for the exploration of the moon," Tass said.

Tass said that with all instruments functioning normally, the Lunik by 8 p. m. Moscow time (noon EST) was 194,494 miles from the earth. That would be about 44,000 miles, a little more than 6½ hours flying time, from the moon.

Earlier Pravda reported the speed of the Lunik, launched Tuesday at more than 18,000 miles an hour, had slowed to about 6700 miles an hour. This is due to the earth's gravitational pull.

Soviet press reports said Lunik IV was being controlled by a scientific center in the Crimea.

The purpose of the fourth Soviet moon probe has never been disclosed.

Even if Lunik did not land on the moon, it was still thought possible that in passing it would drop instruments onto the lunar surface or send back pictures, Reuters reported. Soviet science articles since the launching have spoken of the possibility of putting a probe in orbit around the moon as a preliminary to a "soft landing" by a probe or an instrument package released from it.

RULE—From Page A1

Kennedy Asks for Hill D. C. Home Rule Action

based on Federal ownership of property and to increase borrowing authority to a percentage of assessed value of property.

In his letter transmitting the bill to Congress, Mr. Kennedy tried to meet some of the objections that have been raised against giving the District its own elected Government.

The President said his proposal gives full recognition and protection to the "substantial interest that the National Government has, and must continue to have, in its Capital City."

The President would be authorized to review and disapprove any District legislative action that would adversely affect the Federal interest. Congress would retain full authority to enact legislation overriding action taken by the District Government.

Mr. Kennedy said he strongly believed that enactment of the bill not only would eliminate a constitutional anomaly which already has persisted much too long but also would give Washington more effective Governmental organization and management.

He said the legislation would "place the responsibility for solving local problems where it belongs in the American scheme of Government—in the people of the District of Columbia and their elected representatives."

The legislation, submitted by the President, was drawn up by the three Presidentially apointed District Commissioners.

It gives the District Council local legislative power, including the right to tax and to borrow within specified limits and subject to the power of Congress to repeal, amend or initiate local legislation and modify or revoke the charter.

Essentially it would relieve Congress of legislating the day-to-day operation of the District Govrnment.

The Council would become the legislative body for purely local matters, including operating the schools. The Council would have power to provide for an elective or appointive school board or to set up a Department of Education with a single administrator.

The mayor would be elected for a four-year term and would be paid $20,000 a year. To qualify he would have to show residency in the District for three years and could be neither an employe of the Federal or the District Governments or hold any other elective office. The legislation provides for a District Civil Service System.

A board of elections would divide the city into seven wards "as nearly equal as possible in population and in geographic proportions as nearly regular, contiguous and compact as posible."

The seven members of the Council would be elected at large, but one member would be drawn from each of the wards. Council members would serve two-year terms and would receive $9000 a year. A chairman would receive $10,000.

The non-voting delegate to the House would be elected every two years. His compensation would be fixed by Congress in the same manner as members of the House.

The charter would abolish a number of independent agencies and transfer their functions to the Council, among them the Board of Education, the Zoning Commission, the Redevelopment Land Agency, the Armory Board, which operates D. C. Stadium, and the National Capital Housing Authority.

Election provisions set forth in the charter permit voting at the age of 18. A six-month residency is required. The Hatch Act is modified to permit Government employes to take part in purely local partisan political campaigns.

The Federal payment would represent taxes lost to the District because of Federal ownership of property or Congressional action in removing property from tax rolls.

Under the formula, it is estimated the Federal payment now authorized at $32 million would be increased to $53 million.

The District would be authorized to borrow by issuance of bonds up to 12 per cent of a ten-year average of assessed value of real and tangible personal property, including Federally owned property.

Borrowing for general construction projects such as schools would be limited to half of the 12 per cent. The remaining six per cent would be for revenue producing projects such as highways, water and sanitary sewage works.

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Do We Need Berl Bernhard?

Berl Bernhard, executive director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, last week demonstrated, perhaps, unintentionally where his true sentiments on this matter of racial equality lay.

Posturing himself as the objective white oracle who includes colored people among his best friends yet walks a path with the uncommitted whites, Bernhard indicted both the colored and white communities for their "mutual vituperation."

What Bernhard was saying in effect was that the whites accuse colored people and colored people accuse whites when discussions on matters such as colored crime arise.

By delineating the concept, "mutual vituperation", Bernhard was simply stating that both groups are wrong, that both groups have uselessly spent their energies in accusations when they should be sitting down together trying to work out a solution to this serious problem.

We agree cordially with the need of the two communities — the white community and the colored community — to sit down and attempt to come up with some fairly necessary answers.

However, we disagree strongly and bitterly with Mr. Bernhard's equation of "mutual vituperation."

When colored people, leaders, and yes, virtualy the entire colored community that the reason we have "colored crime", "colored welfare cheats", and "colored family disorganization" because of white-constructed segregation, they are wrong in "accusing" the white community of this sin, according Mr. Bernhard.

Even the organization he works for, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, tacitly condemned the white community of America in a series of Commission reports on racial segregation in the administration of justice, housing, employment, education, and voting.

Now if Mr. Bernhard's own organization prepares a series of reports which offer a de facto indictment of the white community and the colored community uses these same reports to blame the white community for its racial abuses, does Mr. Bernhard mean to tell us that we are merely subscribing to "mutual vituperation."

Undoubtedly he does and it seems fairly obvious to us that Mr. Bernhard has not begun to outlive his usefulness with the U.S. Civil rights Commission.

In fact, we think it's time for him to resign.

And we are prepared to join Mr. Bernhard in a major confrontation wit between him and the colored community to see just how sincere the Kennedy Administration is on civil rights in retaining him.

Next year is an election year. We're curious to see whether Mr. Bernhard can survive 1964 as executive director of the Civil Rights Commission.

Republicans And Civil Rights

Eight Republican Senators performed an extraordinarily valuable service both to America and to the Kennedy Administration in coming up last week with one of the most comprehensive civil rights packages ever offered in the Congress of the United States.

* * *

BY SEEKING to erase existing racial barriers in voting, housing, employment, the administration of jus-

several battles with the House and Senate on certain pieces of legislation where the outcome was by no means certain — reorganization of the House Rules Committee and the medicare bill in the Senate — it has consistently failed to place its prestige on the line in the Senate's Rule 22 battle.

This newspaper is not so naive as to believe that there is not an element

'Spring is here'

EDITOR'S NOTE — Mr. Edward Peeks is currently on a well-deserved two weeks' vacation. His column will be resumed upon his return on the week ending April 20.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Your Rights Been Violated By U.S. Loyalty Program? Call ACLU

Dear AFRO:

The Loyalty - Security Committee of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union is undertaking an investigation of the Federal loyalty-security program.

It would be of great assistance to the Committee if any person who be-

Our hope is that the information supplied will assist the development of recommendations designed to harmonize the program with constitutional standards.

Letters should be sent to the NCACLU Loyalty - Security Committee, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, Wash-

a stone's throw

By Chuck Stone

How To Make Rep. McMillan Bite The Political Dust

"In life, we all get 'had.' The important thing is to be 'had' well."

I wish I could lay claim to that philosophical erudition, but it exuded from the fertile mind of a former University of Chicago roommate, Hugh Lane.

And my unshakable confidence in the merits of Hugh's observation impels me to believe that Democratic Rep. John L. McMillan of South Carolina can be "had."

In short, he can — and must be gotten rid of.

Why?

Does anybody of any political persuasion — other than the political neanderthals who have just risen out of the Southern muck to come to Congress — deny that Rep. McMillan is one of the worst Congressmen in the United States Congress?

And who can deny that his chairmanship of the House District Committee has singlehandedly constructed the graveyard for Home Rule legislation for the District of Columbia?

Rep. McMillan, curiously enough, is not one of the South's noisier racists.

He permitted the defeated Georgian, James Davis, to run the District Committee as he saw fit and it was the then Rep. Davis who created a public posture of the House District Committee as anti-colored.

This year, Rep. McMillan has remained quietly in the background while allowing Rep. Whitener of North Carolina, Rep. Dowdy of Texas, and Rep. Broyhill of Virginia —three gentlemen not likely to be guest speakers at an NAACP convention — to run the House District Committee.

Not only has Rep. McMillan's committee blocked Home Rule legislation, it has also contemptuously ignored President Kennedy's request to increase the Federal subsidy for the District of Columbia.

* * *

IN GENERAL, Rep. McMillan has been one of the major stumbling blocks to the implementation of democracy in the District of Columbia,

racial composition — 47 per cent colored.

* * *

OF HIS District's 394,302 persons, 184,344 are colored (342 "other races").

What's more, there is no available information for the number of voters — white or colored — on the voting records.

Information is also scarce on the number and quality of educated folks in Mr. McMillan's District.

* * *

BUT WHATEVER their educational accomplishments, whatever their political sympathies, I just cannot believe that the 394,302 people living in the South Carolina 6th Congressional District have any idea of what they have palmed off on the American people by sending John L. McMillan to the Congress.

* * *

I JUST cannot believe they are proud of him — particularly if they realized how viciously he has fought the flowering of democracy, racial progress in America and in the nation's capital, and progressive legislation in general.

Once a constituency is cognizant that such a Congressman holds them up to ridicule, usually a grass roots movement develops to retire him.

* * *

IT IS TIME to retire Rep. McMillan.

* * *

IT IS TIME to inform the 394,302 people living in the South Carolina 6th Congressional District that they have been sending to the Congress a man who does them neither highest honor nor greatest tribute.

* * *

IT IS TIME for all Americans — both black and white — to inform the people of Mr. McMillan's district that they, too are a part of the United States of America, that they, too have an obligation to make democracy work — better than it does now —and that the continuing re-election of Rep. McMillan runs counter to these expressed aims.

nity — to sit down and attempt to come up with some fairly necessary answers.

However, we disagree strongly and bitterly with Mr. Bernhard's equation of "mutual vituperation."

When colored people, leaders, and yes, virtualy the entire colored community that the reason we have "colored crime", "colored welfare cheats", and "colored family disorganization" because of white-con-

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* * *

BY SEEKING to erase existing racial barriers in voting, housing, employment, the administration of justice, education, and public accommodations, these distinguished gentlemen unmercifully spotlighted the hypocrisy of the Kennedy Administration in failing to push harder for these same goals.

* * *

TO DATE, the Kennedy Administration has refused to place the full weight of its power behind any concerted drive for full racial equality in the above six areas through congressional legislation.

While it has involved itself in several battles with the House and Senate on certain pieces of legislation where the outcome was by no means certain — reorganization of the House Rules Committee and the medicare bill in the Senate — it has consistently failed to place its prestige on the line in the Senate's Rule 22 battle.

This newspaper is not so naive as to believe that there is not an element of politics in the move by the Republican Senators to "embarrass" the Democratic Administration, but as far as this newspaper is concerned, that's the way the newspaper print crumbles.

President Kennedy is unquestionably committed to uncompromising racial equality for colored Americans.

All we ask is that he pause for a moment in his appointive process and get down to the nitty-gritty of civil rights — the right to enjoy the full benefits of this democracy.

Tribute To A Colleague

When Moses J. Newson, assistant city editor of the Baltimore AFRO - AMERICAN returned from Greenwood, Mississippi, many of the staff both in Washington and Baltimore kidded him about his latest sortie into "foreign territory."

Newson takes this kidding gracefully, but behind it all is the grim — very grim reminder — that this courageous reporter has covered the Emmett Till case, Little Rock, Clinton, Tenn., Anniston, Ala. (remember that burning bus? Newson was on it!), Monroe, N.C., Oxford, Miss., and now Greenwood, Miss.

Newson doesn't regard himself as any kind of a hero. He is given an assignment and he goes just as most of his white colleagues go peacefully on their appointed rounds to the comfortable sanctuaries of government buildings in Washington, D.C., attending press conferences and arguing about who's managing the news.

We're proud of our colleague. We're humbled by the fact that we can work on the same staff with him as part of the largest colored newspaper syndicate in the world.

And if anybody ever needs an eloquent testimony to the need for the colored press and its tremendous contributions to the fight for human dignity, all they need do is look no further than Moses Newson, a guy who makes us all proud we're part of an important American institution.

When the next civil rights explosion comes in America — and we think there will be a few more yet — wait for about 24 hours. You'll be reading Moses J. Newson's byline in this newspaper. Keep up the good work, buddy.

Policy-Making And Money In The Kennedy Administration

Atty. Belford V. Lawson Jr. uttered some needed-to-be-said words last week when he pointed out last week that colored Americans still have not been able to eat at the "golden trough in the Kennedy Administration."

Hailing the President for his many fine appointments of colored Americans, Mr. Lawson went on to outline the many areas where there are no colored Americans in any significant policy making positions in the economic, business, and financial departments of government.

Specifically he indicted the Commerce and Treasury Departments as not having at least an Assistant Secretary.

He also pointed out the absence of colored executives in the Small Business Administration.

There are some unusually successful and outstanding businessmen in the colored community. This newspaper would not insult its readers' intelligence by listing them.

The Kennedy Administration knows who they are.

And the Kennedy Administration knows it has capable men already working for it who should be at the assistant secretary level. Why the President or Secretary of the Treasury Dillion have not appointed for example, the universally respected Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield as an assistant secretary is beyond the comprehension of the entire colored community of America.

We want to dine at that "golden trough."

We want to be a part of the economic and financial determinations in the U.S. Government.

And we certainly are not there now.

Mr. Lawson is to be commended for focusing on these inadequacies in an administration which all of us are convinced really means business — but just hasn't gotten around to letting us have a part of that business.

currently on a well-deserved two weeks' vacation. His column will be resumed upon his return on the week ending April 20.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Your Rights Been Violated By U.S. Loyalty Program? Call ACLU

Dear AFRO:

The Loyalty - Security Committee of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union is undertaking an investigation of the Federal loyalty-security program.

It would be of great assistance to the Committee if any person who believes that his constitutional rights have been violated by the program will furnish the Committee with a brief resume of his case.

Our hope is that the information supplied will assist the development of recommendations designed to harmonize the program with constitutional standards.

Letters should be sent to the NCACLU Loyalty - Security Committee, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C.

DANIEL M. BERMAN
Chairman

Who Are The 'Irresponsibles' And 'Responsibles' In D.C. Schools?

Dear AFRO:

Dr. Hansen exposed his attitude and the attitude of his colleagues recently toward the 84 percent colored pupil population of Washington with his vehement outburst on the Floor of the House District Committee during the hearing on corporal punishment, when he shouted that I was "irresponsible."

As Chairman of the National Capital Voters Association, I was selected by parents dissatisfied with public school education to present to the Congress of the U.S. certain facts (in the school crisis) which others had neglected to disclose.

Since desegregation colored parents have become progressively alarmed over the actions of the "irresponsibles" of the public school system—the responsibles who have tactfully collaborated in a subtle resegregation scheme.

Following the desegregation decision, Dr. Hansen, assisted by cohorts, immediately established a system of "railroading" tracks; a plan where the majority of white pupils were placed on the "high road" to travel toward success and leadership.

But, the program's policy was so designed that the vast majority of colored pupils were assigned to the "low road" which is crowded now and becoming more so daily with our helpless children trudging downward toward mental health clinics, well staffed juvenile courts, conservation camps and modern penal institutions.

The justice of this action was substantiated by a "crew" of testers and counselors. They convinced the parents that "little black Jimmy" was born slow.

And, since Jimmy is slow by nature plus being born of a people having no background, there developed, a new theory of the "culturally deprived" which has destroyed the faith of our children in education's worth and demoralized their parents.

The theory of the so-called "culturally deprived" popularized again a concept of colored inferiority, of the colored people's inability to learn to read, write and spell which had been largely discredited since the days of slavery.

For a definition of "irresponsible" and "responsible" we turned to the dictionary. It says there that the "irresponsible" is not liable to be called to account for or made to answer for actions. While "responsible" applies to one who has been delegated some duty or responsibility by one in authority and who is subject to penalty in case of default.

It means a legal or moral obligation for which one must answer to someone sitting in judgment, or called to account for.

It flows thus from the above that if I am "irresponsible" (and the parents I represent), as Dr. Hansen charged on the Floor of the Congressional Committee, then we hold him "responsible" for the following:

1.) He is RESPONSIBLE for poor school discipline.

2.) He is RESPONSIBLE for the poor quality of education in the school and its steady deterioration since desegregation.

3.) He is RESPONSIBLE for the "railroading" tracks leading our pupils downward to nowhere or to institutions.

4.) He is RESPONSIBLE for the morals of teachers their cursing of children, their drinking on the premises and the sexual deviates.

5.) He is RESPONSIBLE for the pornographic and sex literature freely distributed in some schools.

6.) He is RESPONSIBLE for more than 1700 unprepared teachers floating through the classrooms.

7.) He is RESPONSIBLE for the more than 50 empty classrooms and seven buildings being used for non-teaching purposes while in some schools pupils are crowed or assigned to double shifts.

8.) He is RESPONSIBLE for priate interests which have invaded the public schools dictating policies.

9.) He is RESPONSIBLE for the frustration of the youths and the drop-outs and juvenile delinquency.

10.) He is RESPONSIBLE for turning the community toward crime.

11.) And because he is RESPONSIBLE to the people and the officials who delegated him this RESPONSIBILITY, we,—the so-called "irresponsibles," are angry and determined that the Superintendent shall carry out that RESPONSIBILITY to the people and the Capital city of this great nation.

JOHN M. THORNTON, president
National Capital Voters
Association

Rep. McMillan, curiously enough, is not one of the South's noisier racists.

He permitted the defeated Georgian, James Davis, to run the District Committee as he saw fit and it was the then Rep. Davis who created a public posture of the House District Committee as anti-colored.

This year, Rep. McMillan has remained quietly in the background while allowing Rep. Whitener of North Carolina, Rep. Dowdy of Texas, and Rep. Broyhill of Virginia —three gentlemen not likely to be guest speakers at an NAACP convention — to run the House District Committee.

Not only has Rep. McMillan's committee blocked Home Rule legislation, it has also contemptuously ignored President Kennedy's request to increase the Federal subsidy for the District of Columbia.

* * *

IN GENERAL, Rep. McMillan has been one of the major stumbling blocks to the implementation of democracy in the District of Columbia.

* * *

And he has been one of the most dangerous enemies of all colored Americans in his segregationist opposition to all civil rights legislation.

* * *

IN 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, and 1960, Rep. McMillan was elected from his political fieldom more commonly known as the 6th Congressional District of South Carolina —without opposition.

* * *

IN 1962, he did encounter a mild challenge from G. Stanley Bryant, another Democrat, who was defeated by 48,000 votes to 10,000 — a margin of 38,000 votes.

Mr. McMillan's 6th District borders upon the Atlantic Ocean. It is just south of the North Carolina border and includes the nine counties of Darlington, Dillon, Florence (his home), Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, and Williamsburg.

* * *

THE MOST interesting fact about Mr. McMillan's 6th District is its the flowering of democracy, racial progress in America and in the nation's capital, and progressive legislation in general.

Once a constituency is cognizant that such a Congressman holds them up to ridicule, usually a grass roots movement develops to retire him.

* * *

IT IS TIME to retire Rep. McMillan.

* * *

IT IS TIME to inform the 394.302 people living in the South Carolina 6th Congressional District that they have been sending to the Congress a man who does them neither highest honor nor greatest tribute.

* * *

IT IS TIME for all Americans — both black and white — to inform the people of Mr. McMillan's district that they, too are a part of the United States of America, that they, too have an obligation to make democracy work — better than it does now —and that the continuing re-election of Rep. McMillan runs counter to these expressed aims.

What is needed now is a shift of the voting registration program to Florence, South Carolina — to register the more than 80,000 colored people of voting age in that District.

A national effort must be made by all Americans to defeat Rep. McMillan.

Let him yell, "carpetbagger" and "invaders from the North" and "damnyankees" if he pleases. But let's provide him with a grand confrontation of power. Let's meet him on his own home grounds and rub his nose in the humiliating mud of defeat just as we did to Rep. Davis in Georgia.

Let's make Rep. McMillan bite the political dust.

And I think there are just enough decent - thinking Americans in the South Carolina 6th Congressional District who will agree he should be defeated.

At least, it's worth a try, so let's get those voting registrations going in Florence, South Carolina, and help the Democratic Party clean house.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Raps the News for its editorial

Dear AFRO:

Your stand and publications on racial "hatred" and police gunplay in Washington, D.C. is highly respected by me and my friends.

Your editorial had only one flaw—it was too kind to the Daily News.

It is my opinion that the Daily News in refering to "hopelessly civilized brutes" was talking about itself and the author of its editorial, for he was advocating the breakdown of constitutional rights and substituting the law of the jungle — the gun and death without constitutional protection.

Where is it in the law that it says a man who does not halt when told to do so by the law can be shot?

Only condemned criminals can be shot at and with wounding in mind, not killing. Someone in the News needs help.

Police are employed to apprehend criminals. For this, I will pay taxes for their support and with gratitude. When they make it their business to condemn and execute, they are out of bounds. Better to let them all get away.

One point in your editorial did not please me. You used the term racial "hatred."

This term says nothing for it is really racial "fear" and my less courageous white brothers, less blessed with healthy grey matter, are so fearful that they attempt with guns and laws to provide themselves with a girdle for their sagging guts.

This "white problem" must be born by many non-colored Americans, all waiting for the public to understand that training makes it impossible for the less fortunate white to escape the fear forced upon him since childhood in the guise of bravado and superiority.

Keep up the good work. All airing is good.

COMMUNITY CITIZEN,
SILVIO FILARDO

Says Post worse than the News

Dear AFRO:

I would like to take issue with a statement you made in the editorial commenting on the Washington Daily News attack on CORE.

In it you said, "If any one newspaper in the nation's capital is guilty of degrading a group of people, it's the Daily News which is the only paper in this city which identifies arrested people by race."

Evidently you don't read the Washington Post. In my opinion it is worse than the Daily News.

The Post labels and identifies race only in crime articles whereas the Daily News will identify race in all news articles.

I am not defending the News. I am against race labeling in any articles and in any newspaper. But when a "Liberal" newspaper such as the Post which is always championing colored rights, day after day plants in people's minds that colored are criminals, then they are doing the race a lot of harm.

As a matter of fact, the Post has helped the word "Negro" to become synonymous with crime in the minds of many white people.

In the Daily News, if a colored per-

(Continued on Page 21)

April 9, 1963

The Honorable N. C. Nix
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Nix:

We are pleased to note your extension of remarks in the April 4 issue of the Congressional Record in which you also inserted the chronology of events of violence in the state of Mississippi since January, 1961. This was the release issued earlier by our office.

We appreciate the support and interest which you have shown in the problems confronting us and if at any time we can furnish you with any information regarding conditions in the South then please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

4- Leflore County
Public Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Of

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

Of Pennsylvania

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APR 6 1963

ACTION NOW!

Mr. Nix. Mr. Speaker, the time is now for immediate and drastic executive action, for accelerated legal procedures by the Attorney General, for positive congressional action to strengthen and extend the law by giving to the Attorney General the legal authority to protect the rights of the Negroes of Mississippi, as well as the rights of minorities everywhere in the United States, to the limit.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to solicit the aid of every member of the Congress of the United States to join me now in protesting and denouncing the illegal actions on the part of the authorities of Mississippi and elsewhere insofar as the actions of those authorities in anyway hamper the constitutional rights of Negro citizens.

I call the attention of my colleagues to a long series of outrages suffered by Negroes of Mississippi and I emphatically state that these crimes cry out for positive and courageous action not tomorrow but now.

CHRONOLOGY OF VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION IN MISSISSIPPI SINCE 1961

1961

January 1, Greenville, Washington County: Two young white men rode a motorbike through a residential area and, according to the local police chief, fired a volley of shots into a group of Negroes. George Mayfield, 18, was seriously wounded in both legs; Percy Lee Simmons, 19, was shot in the right leg.

March 30, Jackson, Hinds County: Club-swinging police and two police dogs chased more than 100 Negroes from a courthouse where nine Negro students were convicted for staging a sit-in demonstration. Several were struck by the clubs and at least one person was bitten by the dogs.

May 7, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths, riding in an open convertible, lassoed nine-year-old Negro Gloria Laverne Floyd with a wire and dragged her along the street. The girl suffered a deep gash in her head that required three stitches, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder, and burn marks on her neck. Police made arrests.

August 15, Amite County: Robert Moses, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) registration worker, and three Negroes who had tried unsuccessfully to register in Liberty, were driving toward McComb when a county officer stopped them. He asked if Moses was the man "...who's been tring to register our niggers." All were taken to court and Moses was arrested for "impeding an officer in the discharge of his duties," fined $50 and spent two days in jail.

August 22, Amite County: Robert Moses went to Liberty with three Negroes, who made an unsuccessful attempt to register. A block from the courthouse, Moses was attacked and beaten by Billy Jack Caston, the sheriff's first cousin. Eight stitches were required to close a wound in Moses' head. Caston was acquitted of assault charges by an all-white jury before a justice of the peace.

August 26, McComb, Pike County: Hollis Watkins, 20, and Elmer Hayes, 20, SNCC workers, were arrested while staging a sit-in at the F. W. Woolworth store and charged with breach of the peace. They spent 36 days in jail.

August 27 and 29, McComb, Pike County: Five Negro students from a local high school were convicted of breach of the peace following a sit-in at a variety store and bus terminal. They were sentenced to a $400 fine each and eight months in jail. One of these students, a girl of 15, was turned over to juvenile authorities, released, subsequently rearrested, and sentenced to 12 months in a state school for delinquents.

August 29, McComb, Pike County: Two Negro leaders were arrested in McComb as an aftermath of the sit-in protest march on city hall, charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. They were Curtis C. Bryant of McComb, an official of the NAACP, and Cordelle Reagan, of SNCC. Each arrest was made on an affidavit signed by Police Chief George Guy, who said he had information that the two "...were behind some of this racial trouble."

August 30, McComb, Pike County: SNCC workers Brenda Travis, 16, Robert Talbert, 19, and Isaac Lewis, 20, staged a sit-in in the McComb terminal of the Greyhound bus lines. They were arrested on charges of breach of the peace and failure to obey a policeman's order to move on. They spent 30 days in jail.

September 5, Liberty, Amite County: Travis Britt, SNCC registration worker, was attacked and beaten by whites on the courthouse lawn. Britt was accompanied at the time by Robert Moses. Britt said one man hit him more than 20 times. The attackers drove away in a truck.

September 7, Tylertown, Walthall County: John Hardy, SNCC registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar told them he "...wasn't registering voters" that day. When the three turned to leave, Registrar John Q. Wood took a pistol from his desk and struck Hardy over the head from behind. Hardy was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

September 13, Jackson, Hinds County: Fifteen Episcopal ministers (among them three Negroes) were arrested for asking to be served

at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal. They were charged with inviting a breach of the peace. They were found not guilty of the charge on May 21, 1962, by County Judge Russell Moore.

September 25, Liberty, Amite County: Herbert Lee, a Negro who had been active in voter registration, was shot and killed by white state representative E. H. Hurst in downtown Liberty. No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in self-defense.

October 4, McComb, Pike County: The five students who were arrested as a result of the August 29 sit-in in McComb returned to school, but were refused admittance. At that, 116 students walked out and paraded downtown to the city hall in protest. Police arrested the entire crowd, but later released all but 19, all of whom were 18 years old or older. They were charged with breach of the peace and contributing to the delinquency of minors and allowed to go free on bail totalling $3,700. At the trial on October 31, Judge Brumfield, finding the students guilty, and sentencing each to a $500 fine and six months in jail, said: "Some of you are local residents, some of you are outsiders. Those of you who are local residents are like sheep being led to the slaughter. If you continue to follow the advice of outside agitators, you will be like sheep and be slaughtered."

October 5, McComb, Pike County: Charles Sherrod was arrested on the street, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagan was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Both were field workers for SNCC.

October 11, McComb, Pike County: Paul Potter of Philadelphia, a vice president of the National Student Association and Tom Hayden of Atlanta, both white, were dragged from their car and beaten as they drove alongside a group of Negroes making an anti-segregation march. When the two slowed their car for a traffic light, a heavy-set white man opened the door and dragged the driver out and hit him several times. He then walked around to the other side of the car, opened the door and knocked the second man to the street. The incident occurred in the business

section of the city.

October 13, McComb, Pike County: Police Officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed a Negro motorist. Police Chief George Guy said that Elmore said he had stopped Eli Brumfield at 4 a.m. for speeding. Brumfield allegedly jumped from his car with a pocket knife in his hand and attacked Elmore. A coroner's jury ruled Elmore fired in self-defense.

October 22, Jackson, Hinds County: Dion Diamond, a SNCC worker, was arrested for "running a stop sign" after being followed all day. In court the next day, the arresting officer told the judge, "He is a Freedom Rider. Throw the book at him." Diamond was refused legal counsel and fined $168.

November 9, McComb, Pike County: Jerome Smith, 22, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) field man, and four companions, Dorothy Smith, 18, Alice Thompson, 22, Thomas Valentine, 23, and George Raymond, 18, were attacked by a mob of 30 to 40 whites when they sought service at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb. Smith, who suffered head injuries when he was slugged with brass knuckles during the attack, said FBI agents were present at the time of the attack, but did "nothing but take notes" while the mob kicked and beat his companions. The victims were rescued from the mob by a Negro truck driver and Negro cab drivers.

November 10, Jackson, Hinds County: Jessie Divens, twelve-year-old, was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus. Judge Carl Guernsey released the girl to the custody of the Rev. G. R. Horton, chaplain at Campbell College where she attended classes. Judge Guernsey continued the case until November 17, "with the understanding that the Rev. Mr. Horton and the child come back with a workable plan which would cause the child's mind to be concerned with education rather than social reformation."

November 18, McComb, Pike County: Persons unknown fired a shotgun blast into the bedroom of Dion Diamond and John Hardy at 702 Wall Street. Investigating officer Frank Williams found shotgun pellets embedded in the window frame.

December 1, McComb, Pike County: Four white men attacked three

newsmen on the street, sending one crashing into a plate glass window of a store. The newsmen were Tom Uhrborck and Don Underwood, Life Magazine, and Simmons Fentress, Time Magazine.

December 2, McComb, Pike County: Police broke up an attempt by white attackers to drag three Freedom Riders from an automobile at the Greyhound bus terminal. Four men kicked at the locked car and beat upon the windows in an attempt to reach the young Negroes and their driver, Thomas Gaither, field secretary of CORE. The police, who were standing by when the riders arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, pulled the men away from the car, but made no arrests.

December 26, Jackson, Hinds County: Rafford Johnson, Negro, was severely beaten by two law officers after being involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. Johnson underwent surgery for skull injuries.

1962

February 6, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Miss Bessie Turner, 19, a Negro, was walking with a young man down a Clarksdale street when Clarksdale police officers stopped them and accused Miss Turner of having been involved in a theft. Miss Turner said the officers took her to the jail, forced her to unclothe and to lie on her back. She said one of the policemen then beat her between the legs with his belt. A few minutes later, Miss Turner said, the other officer beat her across her naked breasts. Miss Turner filed federal charges against the officers.

March 15, 1962, Shelby, Bolivar County: Aaron Henry, state president of the NAACP, was convicted in Justice of Peace Court on charges of making perverse advances on a white teen-age hitchhiker. Henry stated that the charges were a complete fabrication, and presented an alibi supported by sworn witnesses. The conviction has been appealed. When he later stated in a press conference that the prosecutor and the police chief, who figured in the trial, had conspired to frame him, Henry was sued by the two for defamation. A Mississippi white jury awarded the prosecutor $25,000 and the police chief, $15,000.

April 12, 1962, Taylorsville, Smith County: Corporal Roman Ducksworth, Jr., U. S. Army, a Negro, was shot and killed by policeman Bill Kelly when, according to an NAACP news release, Duckworth "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Policeman Kelly claimed that Ducksworth was drunk and started

fighting. No charges were brought against Kelly. Ducksworth was enroute from Camp Ritchie, Maryland, to see his wife who was ill in a Laurel, Mississippi, hospital.

April, 1962, Lucedale, George County: Mrs. Ernestine Denham Talbert, who lives in George County but teaches in Green County, was notified by the Green County School Board that her teaching contract would not be renewed. Mrs. Talbert had tried in January to register to vote but had been refused.

May 17, 1962, Rankin County: The Negro editor of the Mississippi Free Press said he and a companion were beaten by Rankin County officers and a highway patrolman. Lawrence Hudson, Jr., of Jackson, said the beating occurred after he was stopped enroute from Jackson to Forest to check on a rumor that a Negro man had been killed by a white man. He was jailed, refused permission to phone a lawyer, tried the next day on several charges and fined $151.

June 21, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A white lawyer from Jackson and four college students were jailed in Clarksdale for 20 hours without outside communication. One of the students was a Negro. William Higgs, the lawyer, and the students were jailed on a Sunday night by county officers and were released the following day, without charges being filed against them.

July 5, 1962, Jackson, Hinds County: Jesse Harris, 20, and Luvaghn Brown, 17, SNCC workers, charged that they were beaten and threatened with death while serving a 30-day sentence in the county jail for contempt of court. The young Negroes had refused to move from

a court bench customarily occupied by whites while they were attending the trial of Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel. The young men said that, in the courthouse elevator, a deputy sheriff called Harris "a damned nigger" and beat him about the head with his fist. At the county farm, they were singled out as Freedom Riders and wore striped uniforms. Both were beaten by guards. Harris was beaten by a guard named "Keith" while other prisoners held him. "Keith" beat him across the back with a length of hose threatening, "Nigger, I'll kill you!"

<u>August 16, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County</u>: Samuel Block, 23, SNCC field secretary, said three white men accosted him in a parking lot and "started beating me with their fists." He said they threatened him and then beat him for about five minutes. "There is no use reporting it to local authorities," he said.

<u>August 17, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County</u>: SNCC workers Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot were forced to flee from the second story window of their voter registration office. They said armed white men invaded the premises intent upon doing them harm.

<u>August 17, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County</u>: Mayor Charles Durrough asked Mr. Lenard Davis, a Negro employed by the city, what he knew about the registration school being conducted at a Negro church. Mr. Davis replied that he didn't know anything at all about the school, and did not attend any of the classes. The mayor then told him that he, the mayor, knew what kind of school they were having.

The mayor said he knew it [presumably civil rights for the Negro] was coming, but he wasn't going to allow it to be forced on them. The mayor said that anyone attending the school would be given a one-way ticket out of town, and if that wouldn't do it, they would use whatever they had available. (See entry below for September 3, 1962.)

<u>August, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County</u>: Welton McSwine, Jr., 14-year-old Negro, was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into. When police got the youth to the station, an officer said: "All right, nigger, you know why you are here, and we want to know who broke into that white woman's house." McSwine told them he knew nothing of the incident, saying that he spent all his time in the cotton field, and suggesting that his mother could corroborate this. McSwine said officers then took him to a cell and beat him, first hitting him in the head with a blackjack; then one of the policemen beat him in the face with his fist while another hit him in the stomach with his club; then the officers made him lie naked on the floor on his side while they beat him with a whip. McSwine was released after intercession of his father's white employer.

<u>August 21, 1962, Liberty, Amite County</u>: Sam Wells and Tommy Weathersby went to the courthouse to register. While they were waiting to get into the registrar's office, they stood on the front porch of the courthouse. Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones told them, "Get your - - - - off the front porch, and don't come back on." Weathersby and Wells got off the porch. A few moments later, rain began,

and the two wanted to take shelter in the courthouse, but Deputy Sheriff Jones would not permit it.

August 21, Liberty, Amite County: Dewey Greene, Jr., Mississippi Free Press reporter, was taking pictures of Negroes waiting to register at the courthouse. An unidentified young man working in the office down the hall from the registrar's office snatched Greene's camera away, and refused to return it. Greene was told to leave town by three white men, one of whom was flourishing a length of lead pipe. He left.

August 29, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Seven Negroes were arrested after attending a voter registration meeting. David Dennis, CORE field secretary, was charged with "failure to yield right-of-way" after a police officer had forced him to submit to a long harangue of threats and abuse. Samuel Block, John Hodges, J. L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, and Albert Garrer, SNCC field workers, and Dewey Greene, Jr., reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, were forced by Clarksdale police to alight from their car, and were charged with loitering in violation of the city curfew.

August 30, 1962, Indianola, Sunflower County: SNCC workers C. R. McLauren, Albert Garner, J. O. Hodges, Samuel Block, and Robert Moses were arrested by Indianola police on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. The registration workers had been taking leaflets announcing a registration mass meeting door-to-door in the Negro community. Lafayette Surney, 17, another SNCC worker, was arrested and then released to Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern

Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

August 31, Indianola, Sunflower County: During the trial of Samuel Block on charges of distributing literature without a permit, the Municipal Judge informed Block that he could cross-examine the arresting officer. Block asked the officer, "Did you actually see me hand out a leaflet?" The judge turned to the officer and said, "He can ask you anything he wants to, but you don't have to answer." The judge told Lafayette Surney if he was caught in Indianola "agitating" again, he would be sent to the penal farm.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Because of registration activity, two Negro-owned dry cleaning establishments were closed (allegedly for violating city ordinances).

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Lenard Davis, 49, sanitation department worker, was told by Mayor Charles M. Durrough, "We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school." (He referred to a registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville.)

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Fred Hicks, 40, who drove field workers to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial license. Hicks said the bus owner told him that, because Hicks' mother had registered to vote: "We gonna see how tight we can make it - gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is."

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Moses and Amzie Moore, a local Negro leader, were walking down the street. A white man in a pickup truck drew up alongside and asked if they were the

"folks getting the people to register." Moses and Moore answered, yes, they were. The man asked if they could come out to his plantation to register people. The two answered, yes, they could come. The man said then, "I've got a shotgun waiting for you, double barrel."

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: A letter from Mayor Durrough notified the Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." The church was a meeting place for voter registration workers.

September 10, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Marylene Burkes, 20, and Vivian Hillet, 19, were severely wounded when an unidentified assailant fired through the window of Miss Hillet's grandparents' home. The grandparents had been active in voter registration work.

October 3, Biloxi, Harrison County: A Negro frame residence and a gasoline station were targets for two "Molotov cocktails" which caused more than $4,000 damage. One of the bombs struck the home of Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Negro physician, who is active in integration efforts. The other crashed through the window of a service station operated by Emmett Clark, a Negro.

October 5, Harmony, Leake County: Night riders fired shotguns into eight Negro homes and a Negro store. An elderly Negro said he was struck in the knee by a squirrel shot while he and his 9-year-old grandson were sleeping. He said he was not seriously hurt. Harmony Negroes had recently petitioned authorities for school desegregation.

October 10, Columbus, Lowndes County: A "Molotov cocktail" was tossed from a speeding car into the home of Dr. James L. Allen of Columbus, vice chairman of the Mississippi Advisory Committee

to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

October 29, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Charles McLaurin, SNCC registration worker, was stopped by police as he was taking a group home from the courthouse. The group had tried to register to vote. The officer asked to see McLaurin's driver's license. McLaurin showed it. The officer asked McLaurin what he was doing there. McLaurin told him he worked in voter registration. Then, accompanied by obscene remarks, the officer said, "Nigger, do you know the way out of town? McLaurin replied, "Yes." The officer said, with more obscenity, "Nigger! Can't you say 'yes, sir?'" The officer's partner asked the officer what charge should be put on the tickets. The officer said, "Charge the - - - - $26 on both charges." "Nigger, you got $52?" McLaurin replied, "No." The officer said, "Then you're going to jail." At the jail, McLaurin learned that the officer was Clarksdale Police Chief Ben Collins. McLaurin was in jail a few minutes when his companions posted bond for him in the amount of $103. They decided to forfeit bond rather than run the risk of a higher fine or incur the legal expense of an appeal.

October 31, Jackson, Hinds County: Thomas E. Johnson, a white minister, and a member of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, saw a group of neighbors dumping garbage on his lawn. Johnson had just returned from taking his car to a safe place because of threats by neighbors to damage it. Johnson sought a peace bond against the man whom he had observed leading the garbage-dumping

operations of his neighbors. The man presented eleven witnesses who swore that he had been in their presence at all times on the evening in question. The Justice of the Peace accepted their testimony and refused the bond. Then the Hinds County Grand Jury indicted Johnson and his wife on perjury charges, because of their testimony at the peace bond hearing.

November 6, 1962, Greenville, Washington County: Two WAF's and two airmen (all white) from the Greenville Air Force Base were fined $55 and given 30-day suspended sentences on charges of creating a disturbance by entering a restaurant and seeking service with two Negro voter registration workers.

December 26, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, students from Detroit, brought a truckload of food, clothing and medicines for distribution to the Delta's needy families who had been cut off from federal surplus commodities. (The medicines had been donated by a physician in Louisville, and were consigned to Aaron Henry, a licensed pharmacist.) They were arrested by Clarksdale police and held for "investigation." After police searched the truck on December 27, and found what they described as "a drug used to ease the pain of middle-aged women," Donaldson and Taylor were charged with possession of narcotics and bond was set at $15,000. Bond was later reduced to $1,500.

1963

January 17, Canton, Madison County: The castrated and mutilated body of Sylvester Maxwell, 24-year-old Negro, was found by his brother-in-law less than 500 yards from the home of a white family. Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers termed the slaying a "probable lynching."

February 2, Greenwood, Leflore County: Willie Peacock, SNCC registration worker, complained to the Justice Department that officials had refused to register him on two occasions, and had rejected his poll tax payment for this year.

February 20, Greenwood, Leflore County: Four Negro businesses on the same street as the SNCC voter registration office were burned to the ground. Mrs. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office, reported an anonymous telephone call in which a man's voice asked her if she ever came to the office. When she said yes, the voice said, "You won't be going down there anymore, that's been taken care of." The burned businesses were Jackson's Garage, George's Cafe, Porter's Pressing Shop, and the Esquire Club. The pressing shop is next door to the SNCC office, and SNCC workers believed the businesses were burned by mistake. Sam Block, SNCC Field Secretary, was arrested two days later for suggesting there was some connection between the burnings and the registration efforts of SNCC. He was charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace.

February 26, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three registration workers were attacked with gunfire on U.S. Highway 82 just outside Greenwood. The shots were fired from a 1962 white Buick. The car in which the workers were riding was punctured by eleven bullets. One worker, James Travis of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder.

March 4, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The show windows in the Fourth Street Drug Store were smashed, as they have been several times in the past. The proprietor of the store, Aaron Henry, found the damage when he returned from speaking at a mass meeting in Leflore County in connection with the voter registration drive there.

March 6, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block and three others were fired on from a station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC voter registration office. Both front windows were shattered. Police later found the wadding from a shotgun shell buried in the head-liner of Block's car, and several pellets in the wall of the building in front of which the car had been parked.

March 12, Greenwood, Leflore County: A twelve-year-old Negro girl was attacked by an egg-throwing truckload of white teenaged boys. The girl suffered facial bruises.

March 20, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Three shots were fired through the windshield of a car belonging to Mrs. Mattie Dennis

while it was parked in front of the home of Mrs. Dennis' cousin, whom she was visiting. Mrs. Dennis is the wife of David Dennis, CORE Field Secretary for Mississippi. Both have been active in voter registration.

March 24, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Fire destroyed partially the interior of the voter registration office at 115 E. McLaurin St., making the office unusable and necessitating a search for new headquarters. Witnesses said they saw two white men fleeing the scene shortly before the fire was discovered.

March 26, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A shotgun blast ripped into the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of the latest Negro applicant to the University of Mississippi. Another of Mr. Greene's sons and a daughter have been active in the Leflore County registration project. Greenwood police said they were investigating.

March 27, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, Bob Moses, and about ten other registration workers were arrested and taken from a group en route to the courthouse to register after the police dispersed a group of more than 100 Negroes with the use of police dogs.

(30)

April 10, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Wiley A. Branton

From: R. T. Blackwell

RE: The Tidewater Voter Registration Project
Norfolk, Virginia

I have examined, on the scene, the registration project now being undertaken in Norfolk, Virginia, under the support of the Tidewater Voter Registration Committee. This particular project comes closer to being the ideal registration project than any I have had the privilege of examining. The cross-section leadership in this project, which will be described below, is the thing that most communities s strive for, and in most instances, fall short of accomplishing.

I flew to Norfolk, Virginia, Friday evening, February 5th, at 8:10 p. m., to fill a speaking engagement for Sen. Leroy Johnson. This afforded me an excellent opportunity to observe the registration committee in operation, and making use of the resources available to it.

The mass meeting was scheduled at tne New Calvary Baptist Church, pastored by Rev. Samuel A. Wilson. When I arrived at the auditorium, there was an audience of about 800 people waiting. The press and television media was already on hand. One can observe the cross-section leadership, when its noted that the program consisted of a series of two-minute statements from various segments of the community. Dr. W. H. Walker spoke for the Baptist Ministerial Conference; Mr. Eugene West, Grandmaster of the Odd Fellows, spoke for organizations; Mr. David D. Alston, Vice-President of the International I.L.A., spoke for labor; Miss Buelah V. Kelley, Grand Secretary of the I.B.P.O.E. of Women spoke for women's organizations; Mr. Milton Gay, President of the Youth Council of the NAACP, spoke for the youth; Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, President of Virginia State College, Norfolk branch, spoke for education; Atty. Victor J. Ashe spoke for the professions; Dr. J. J. Quarrels, President of the Berkeley Mutual Savings and Loan Association, spoke for business. All of these speakers made enthusiastic pledges of support for the drive, and in several instances, made on-the-spot contributions to support the program. In addition to these speakers, several music groups participated, which to me, evidenced the awareness by the leadership of the desirability of involving as many groups as possible.

It appears that Norfolk has several civic associations. These associations had been corralled for the mass meeting by a lady associated with the local radio station, who spoke from the floor, pledging the

support of these organizations.

My speech was well received, punctuated at some several points with spontaneous applause, despite the disappointement of not having Sen. Johnson present. Most of my remarks were built around the urgency that flavors the entire southwide registration campaign. Special emphasis was given to the Mississippi project. Appropriate apologies and regrets were included for the inability of Sen. Johnson and Atty. Branton to be present.

The Norfolk committee is quite adequately staffed by Rev. C. E. Griffin acting as president; Mr. Arthur T. Freeman acting as director; and Dr. W. P. Robinson acting as coordinator.

The Finance Committee is composed of Dr. S. F. Coppage, Atty. Hugo Madison, and Mr. Robert Hagars. A collection of $2,026 was taken up, along with promises and pledges of additional sums. A committee has set as a goal, 25,000 new voters within the next two years, and there is good reason to believe that this is a realistic figure. While the plans have not been finalized, it appears that in the early stages of the campaign, the technique will be to call on organizations to do what they can to register their members. A more systematic approach will follow this method. I see in this campaign, the possibility of profecting that which was attempted in Madison County, Alabama. I tentatively promised to go back to Norfolk and sit down and work with the people there on the methods of approach, making available to them some of the techniques that I have observed working effectively in other communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that VEP make available, as quickly as possible, such financial assistance as can be afforded. Feel absolutely confident that we will get dollar results for each dollar invested.

2. While it was once thought that a program coordinating Norfolk, Portsmith, and Newport News would be desirable, it is now felt that because of the very excellent way that the people in Norfolk have organized the program, it would be a mistake to try to include this community in a coordinated project.

R. T. Blackwell

RTB:JS

The Washington Post
City Life
in Greater Washington

SECTION B ... B1
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1963
AREA NEWS OBITUARIES
CLASSIFIED

Congressmen Make Plea for D.C. Home Rule

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

A bipartisan group of Congressmen yesterday began circulating copies of a letter sent to House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S. C.) urging him to hold hearings on District home rule legislation.

The letter points out that 16 bills have been introduced in the House and Senate this session to give District residents various forms and degrees of self-government.

"We believe this general subject is one of considerable importance and is worthy of consideration by the members of the District Committee," the letter said.

The signers included Reps. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa), Julia B. Hansen (D-Wash.), Edith Green (D-Oreg.), John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.), William B. Widnall (R-N. J.), Jeffrey Cohelan (D-Calif.) and Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.).

Three on Committee

Three signers, Schwengel, Cohelan and Mathias, are members of the committee.

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Three on Committee

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The bills now before the committee range from one giving the District a charter form of government with an elected mayor and general assembly to legislation limited to giving the District a delegate in the House. The delegate would have all the privileges of a Congressman except that of voting.

Home rule hearings have not been held by the House District Committee since 1959 when a subcommittee headed by former Georgia Congressman James C. Davis heard witnesses but did not report out a bill.

The difficulties of getting a bill on the floor of the House were outlined by Udall in a speech given Tuesday before a group of Howard University Law School graduates.

Udall said that if a bill would ever reach the floor of the House, it would pass by a margin of some 20 to 60 votes but that it has two hurdles. The first is the House District Committee and the second the Rules Committee.

Last Year's Failure

Udall and other Congressmen tried last year to pry home rule legislation out of the District Committee by a discharge petition. The effort fell short of the required signatures of a majority of members of the House.

Udall said that while a majority of members would support home rule, too many "don't care" Congressmen are allowing a powerful group of Southern Congressmen to keep the issue from a full vote in the House. Even if the discharge petition were successful, the House Rules Committee could prevent it from reaching the floor.

Udall said if both political parties, though, would make good on their campaign platforms, home rule could be enacted during the present Congress.

Udall called the present method of obtaining legislation for the District "an incredible waste of time" by members of Congress. Washington, the Nation's ninth largest city, should have its own mayor and city council and "not 535 Congressional mayors who are not directly responsible to the non-voting citizens of Washington," he said.

April 11, 1963

Mr. C. O. Pearson
Attorney at Law
P.O. Box 1428
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Conrad:

Your letter of April 3 to the Southern Regional Council has been brought to my attention. We appreciate your interest manifested in the news release concerning the chronology of violence and intimidation in Mississippi.

We are quite familiar with Mr. Claude Sitton of the New York Times staff and we regard him as one of our supporters. The news release was delayed by our office until the New York Times strike was settled in an effort to get maximum coverage.

I am sure you will be interested in knowing that Congressman Nix of Pennsylvania inserted the entire press release into the Congressional Record of April 4, 1963.

We appreciate the suggestions which you have passed on to us and we ask for your continued support and interest in the causes we represent.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

4- Leflore County Public Relations

WB ✓ would you please reply

LWD ✓

C. O. PEARSON
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
POST OFFICE BOX 1428
DURHAM, N. C.

TELEPHONE: 681-7993

April 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 301
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your news release concerning the Voter Education Project in Mississippi, for release as of March 31, 1963.

After reading it, it makes my blood boil, to know that the present Federal Administration seems helpless to do anything in this area. Mississippi has now become a concentration camp, like the fore-runner in Europe.

I have some suggestions to make, as I feel that this release should be given world-wide circulation. The New York Times representative has an office in Atlanta; you probably know him, his name is Mr. Sutton. I would suggest that copies of this release be sent to each Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. I believe that if copies are sent to newspapers in Europe, it will have a great deal of influence in causing the Federal Government to take a firmer stand.

not a good idea, I think

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the great work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Pearson

C. O. Pearson

COP-em

April 11, 1963

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to send you the enclosed copies of an editorial in the April 8th edition of the Washington Evening Star, and Mr. Branton's letter to the editor resulting from it.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

Encls.

APR 17 1963

WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN

1800 ELEVENTH ST. N. W. * WASHINGTON, 1, D. C.

WB

April 15, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room #206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

I appreciated your sending me a copy of the letter to the Evening Star concerning their editorial, "On Living Together." We were so appalled at its neanderthal reasoning that most of us ignored it. If they do not print your letter, however, we shall print it as an "open letter to the Star."

Enclosed is a column I wrote last week that VEP might well give some serious consideration to. As you know, Home Rule is only being blocked for the District of Columbia because of the Negro majority. There is little question that once a bill came to the floor, the majority of the Congressmen would vote in favor of it. But, getting it to the floor is the problem because of South Carolina's McMillan.

Why couldn't a voter registration program be launched in McMillan's Congressional District, starting in Florence County, S.C.? That would certainly give a pragmatic emphasis (immediate goal-directed) to VEP's efforts (and ah ain't suggesting y'all ain't about the most pragmatic folks going either!)

Dick Gregory came by the office Monday just before his meeting with the Justice Department. He gave me a copy of the Mississippi application for voters registration. It's unbelievable! As grim as the experiences were, he kept us in stitches for a half hour recounting some of the tales.

4- Leflore Public Relations

Through it all, he was able to still laugh and keep us laughing and maybe this is the ultimate salvation of us downtrodden colored folks -- to laugh at these bastards.

It was good to hear from you. Let's keep in touch and should you guys decide to start a voter registration program in Florence, S.C., I think there is a little money -- nay, quite a bit -- we could scare up from District residents. They would really dig this!

Take care. Next time you hit D.C., let's get together for dinner or a drink at our house.

Cordially,

Chuck

C. Sumner Stone, Jr.
Editor

CSSJr/jt
encl.

LWD ✓
WB ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1963

APR 18 1963

Dear Mr. Branton:

I appreciated your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your letter of April 9 to the editor of the Washington Star. The chronology of events does indeed suggest a rather continuing series of incidents aimed at a single objective.

Sincerely,

Lee C. White

Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

4- Leflore County
Public Relations

April 17, 1963

The Honorable Robert N. C. Nix
104 Old House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Nix:

This will acknowledge receipt of your Special Delivery letter of April 11, which arrived while this office was closed for the Easter holiday.

As you requested, we are pleased to enclose glossy photos of some of the incidents of violence in Mississippi. We are also enclosing a supplementary chronology of acts of violence which have occurred since the preparation of the earlier press release.

We are deeply appreciative of the interest which you are showing in our voter registration problems.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

4- Leflore County
Public Relations

On February 20, 1963, four Negro business establishments near the student voter registration office were destroyed by fire. When Samuel Block, a field secretary with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, made statements to the effect that the SNCC office had received anonymous threats that something would happen to their office, and suggested that the fire was intended for the SNCC office, he was arrested and charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace and was given a fine and jail sentence.

On February 28, three registration workers were attacked by gunfire just outside of the city of Greenwood, and James Travis, a SNCC worker, was seriously wounded in the neck and shoulder.

On March 6, Samuel Block and three other registration workers were fired upon from a moving station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC office. Both front windows in the car were shattered, and the occupants received minor injuries from shattered glass.

On March 24, the student voter registration office was partially destroyed by fire which, evidence supports, was set by arsonists.

On March 26, in Greenwood, a shotgun blast ripped the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., the father of two students active in the voter registration project.

On March 27, the leaders of the student registration project, and a group of more than 100 Negroes went to the city hall to protest to the mayor and chief of police about the acts of violence. The officials refused to talk to the group, and the registration workers announced that they would then proceed to the courthouse to apply for registration. It was after they had left the city hall and were en route to the courthouse that they were arrested and others dispersed by the use of a police dog. There had never been any so-called "march" or protest demonstration by the registratin workers prior to this date.

On March 27, after the arrest of the registration leaders, other citizens of Greenwood decided that they would walk to the courthouse every day as long as the leaders were in jail.

On March 28, a group of Negroes left the Leflore County courthouse walking in a large group, when the registration office closed down for lunch, and a police dog was turned loose to attack Rev. D. L. Tucker, who was leading the group, without any request or demand that the group disperse. The young minister was bitten by the dog. That afternoon, several Negroes decided to go to the registrat's office in cars and two separate vehicles were stopped by Greenwood police and the drivers were told that they could not drive downtown to the courthouse.

On March 29, a large group was walking to the courthouse, and they were stopped by Greenwood police and ordered to dispers, and the group immediately complied by breaking up into small groups. Nevertheless, a motorcycle police officer rode up to a student worker, and demanded a clipboard on which there were several papers containing the names of people being approached in door-to-door canvassing. The officer took the papers and gave the clipboard back to the student worker and rode off.

April 2, Landy McNair, SNCC registration worker, was arrested by Greenwood police at the Leflore County courthouse where he had gone to take registration applicants. He was charged with disorderly conduct, taken to the city police station, and then released.

April 3, Nineteen persons were arrested as they walked to the Leflore County courthouse to register. They had refused to disperse on orders of the Greenwood city police. They were taken to the county jail in a schoolbus.

April 4, Forty Negroes walking to the Leflore County courthouse, to register, turned around about five blocks from their starting point and walked back. Leaders said they did not want to become part of a situation manufactured by local authorities to make it look as if the marchers were interfering with traffic.

April 12, Two white men threw a fire-bomb into the home of Aaron Henry in Clarksdale, Miss. Henry is state president of the NAACP and has been active in voter registration in Clarksdale as well as Greenwood, Mississippi. Congressman Charles Diggs (D., Mich.) was a guest in Henry's home at the time of the bombing.

PICTURE CAPTIONS

Picture identification - refer to the number in the lower right corner of the back of the picture.

1. SNCC registration workers, Frank Smith, (L), Robert Moses (on top bunk) and Lawrence Guyot (center) in Leflore County jail, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 31, 1963. They were arrested March 27, 1963.
2. SNCC registration workers, James Forman (L) Frank Smith, Robert Moses, Lawrence Guyot and Willie Peacock (R) in Leflore County jail, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 31, 1963.

3. Greenwood police dog and its trainer, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 27, 1963.

4. Police, city officials and dog, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 27, 1963. Greenwood police commissioner "Buff" Hammond at upper right in hat.

5. Registration worker Mathew Hughes either just before or just after he was bitten by police dog in Greenwood, Mississippi, March 27, 1963, Greenwood police commissioner "Buff" Hammond at upper right in hat.

6. Greenwood police dog and its trainer, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 27, 1963.

7. Greenwood police dog and its trainer running after another victim, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 27, 1963.

8. James Travis (L) and his father in the Travis home in Jackson, Mississippi, a few days after the Feb. 28th shooting.

9. Car in which Blackwell, Moses and Travis were traveling at the time of the Feb. 28th shooting. The car had 11 bullet holes in its side. Both front and rear windows were shattered by bullets.

10. Bobbie Tabbott, Frank Smith, Hollis Watkins and the sister of Dewey Greene in the Greene home, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 26, 1963, after a shotgun blast shattered front door' glass and tore up the wall of a bedroon in which children were asleep.

11. Annelle Ponder and the SNCC landlord survey the damage to the SNCC office at 115 E. McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi after the March 24th fire.

12. Exterior of SNCC registration office at 115 E. McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi, after the March 24th fire.

Robert N. C. Nix
FOURTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICES:
104 OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

2139 NORTH 22D STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Country Jail pictures
3-31-63

APR 12 1963

April 11, 1963

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Wiley A. Banton
Voter Education Project
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Banton:

Is it possible to forward to me some black and white glossy photos of some of the incidents of violence in Mississippi, indicating what photos relate to the incident in your chronology.

This is of the utmost importance and in the interest of your work.

I thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

Robert N.C. Nix

ROBERT N. C. NIX
Member of Congress

Memo from JACK MINNIS

Picture identification--refer to the number in the lower right hand corner of the back of the picture.

SNCC Registration workers

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They were arrested March 27, 1963.

SNCC Registration workers

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4 Police, city officials and dog, Greenwood Mississippi, March 27, 1963. Greenwood police commissioner"Buff" Hammond in hat.

5 Registration worker Mathew Hughes either just before or just after he was bitten by police dog in Greenwood Mississippi, March 27, 1963 Greenwood police commissioner "Buff" Hammond at upper right in hat.

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The car had 11 bullet holes in its side. Both front and rear windows were shattered by bullets.

Memo from **JACK MINNIS**

10 Bobbie Talbott, Frank Smith, Hollis Watkins and the sister of Dewey Greene in the Greene home, Greenwood, Mississippi, March 26, 1963 ~~the day~~ after a shotgun blast ~~wrecked the front door of the house~~ shattered front door glass and tore up the wall of a bedroom in which children were asleep.

11 Annelle Ponder and SNCC landlordsurvey the damage to the SNCC office at 115 E. McLaurin ~~aft~~ Greenwood, Mississippi after the March 24th fire.

12 Exterior of SNCC registration office at 115 E. McLaurin, Greenwood, Mississippi after the March 24th fire.

Memo from JACK MINNIS

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Pick up

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April 18, 1963

Mr. Paul D. Borman
Administration of Justice Section
United States Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Borman:

Your letter of April 10 contained a request for a copy of our recent Voter Education Project report.

We have not yet prepared our annual report of the Voter Education Project for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963, and I, therefore, assume that you are referring to the press release with the chronology of acts of violence and intimidation in Mississippi, a copy of which we are enclosing.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
enc.

4- Leflore County
Public Relations

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 10, 1963

APR 12 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Director, Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I would appreciate very much if you could send me a copy of your recent Voter Education Project Report.

Sincerely yours,

Paul D Borman

Paul D. Borman
Staff Attorney
Administration of Justice Section

April 19, 1963

Mr. Oswald Sykes
Howard News Syndicate, Inc.
P. O. Box 2613 Grand Central Station
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Sykes:

Thank you for your letter of April 19th. We are sending under separate cover, the fifteen copies of our March 31st news release you requested.

If we can be of any other assistance, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary

JL:js

4- Leflore County
Public Relations

Howard News Syndicate, Inc.
(HNS)

P. O. Box 2613 Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

Charles P. Howard, Sr.
Editor

C. Gerald Fraser, Jr.
Managing Editor

UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
Press Section — Room 306
United Nations, New York
PLaza 4-1234 - Ext. 2381

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APR 22 1963

4/19/'63

The Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Howard News Syndicate is very much impressed with your news release to all newspapers of Sunday March 31, 1963, which delt with 64 acts of violence, and intimidation against Negroes in Mississippi since January 1961.

We were wondering if you would be kind enough to send us fifteen (15) copies of this above report, so that we can circulate it among key delegates assigned to the United Nations.

Please accept our sincere appreciation for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Oswald Sykes

Oswald Sykes
Business Manager

Specializing in coverage of United Nations and African affairs

Rep-Gen

April 23, 1963

Mr. John Seigenthaler
Editor
The Nashville Tennessean
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

You were embarrassed by your spelling, and I am embarrassed after looking back at my letter of April 15 seeing in the second paragraph what may be a double negative. I say "may be" because "cannot ... but" is one that always confuses me. So let's give it up in mutual embarrassment. Keep drawing your own targets.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/nmj

4- Leflore County
Public Relations

WB - file
MI

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
AMON CARTER EVANS, PUBLISHER
MORNING AND SUNDAY
NASHVILLE 1, TENNESSEE

JOHN SEIGENTHALER
EDITOR

April 17, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I have re-read the editorial, Wiley Branton's letter to me and my reply to him (the misspelling of demagoguery is very embarrassing to the editor). I don't feel his suggestion that the President should come to Greenwood makes the slightest bit of sense. I am at a loss to put any intelligent interpretation on such remarks.

It seems to me that the leaders of this very important movement have a responsibility not to mislead or give false hopes to people who are having a very difficult time and whose courage needs to be based on reality---not emotionalism. You know that and Mr. Branton knows it, and it makes about as much sense for me to say it to you as it does for him to write me "these might look like 'stupid remarks' to you but thousands of Negroes in the Delta would think otherwise."

Of course they would. So do thousands of Cuban refugees agree with Miro Cardona that we should invade Cuba tomorrow. But the Cuban exiles don't need demagoguery, and neither do the thousands of Negroes in the Delta.

You know I don't have to be told the situation in Greenwood is serious---and because it is serious those who are leading the voting drive should not be given to irresponsible statements.

As ever,

John

WB file

April 15, 1963

Mr. John Seigenthaler
Editor
The Nashville Tennessean
Nashville 1, Tennessee

Dear John:

Wiley Branton has shown me his correspondence with you.

I cannot help but believe that were you to re-read his letter you would want to withdraw your reply.

Moreover, I am amazed that editorial emphasis, in a newspaper which people have come to depend on for intelligent interpretation, was given to Wiley's remark. The issues in Greenwood are pretty serious, and deserve serious not backbiting, attention.

Nor do I want to be insulting; just honest with you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

April 11, 1963

Mr. John Seigenthaler, Editor
The Nashville Tennessean
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Seigenthaler:

I have just read the editorial, "Silly Dispute Is The Disruption", which appeared in the April 3, 1963 issue of the TENNESSEAN. The editorial states that I "expressed some disappointment that President Kennedy hadn't come down to Greenwood to march with the Negroes". I expressed no such disappointment.

The plain truth about the "marching" in Greenwood is that the Negro people there never had any intentions of "marching" down to the Court House prior to March 27, 1963. On that date, a group of more than 100 colored people walked to City Hall to protest to the Mayor and Chief of Police about the shootings and burnings and other acts of violence which had been inflicted upon those active in voter registration, the latest shooting incident having taken place only the night before. When they reached City Hall they were ordered to disperse and the public officials refused to talk to them. They stated that they would proceed to the Court House to see about registration and left City Hall only to be attacked by a police dog and two of their leaders were arrested. The group returned to a Church which they were using as a headquarters since their office had been burned out and police went there and arrested eight other leaders in the registration program. The next day, police stopped drivers of automobiles taking Negroes down to register and would not let them proceed to the Court House. Another group was walking down to the Court House and when told by police to disperse they did so, but not without one registration leader having his papers containing the names of people seeking registration taken from him by police.

In the light of these facts, I told a mass meeting that one of the finest demonstrations which President Kennedy could make to show the world what Democracy stands for, would be for him to come to Greenwood and walk to the Court House with the people who were trying to register. These might look like "stupid remarks" to you but thousands of Negroes in the Delta would think otherwise. I do agree, however, that the leaders on both sides should sit down together and "talk about the real issues and how to resolve them ...".

Very truly yours,

WAB/p

Wiley A. Branton

WBC

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
AMON CARTER EVANS, PUBLISHER
MORNING AND SUNDAY
NASHVILLE 1, TENNESSEE

APR 15 1963

JOHN SEIGENTHALER
EDITOR

April 12, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton, Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I have your letter of the 11th.

I have a good deal of respect for your ability and great sympathy for the difficult work you're undertaking. I know it is not easy. In my opinion, your statement to the mass meeting that it would be a fine demonstration for President Kennedy to come to Greenwood is a sort of demodoguery and your statement to me that "these might look like "stupid remarks" to you but thousands of Negroes in the Delta would think otherwise," is, too.

I do not want to be insulting to you. I think you have a good deal of courage and I know you took this task on at a sacrifice. However, I do want to be honest with you.

Sincerely,

John

LWD
WB

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

APR 25 1963

April 22, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director, Voter
Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear ~~Mr. Branton:~~ Wiley

Thanks for sending me a copy of your letter to the Evening Star. I am very glad you took the time to set the record straight and I hope the Star will see fit to print your reply.

The Star is now under new editorial management which I am told may be more sympathetic to civil rights causes. We shall see.

Sincerely yours,

Berl I. Bernhard

4. Leflore County
Public Relations

This same note sent to:
Mr. Harold Fleming
Mr. John Silard
Mr. Clarence Mitchell
Mr. Carl Holman
Mr. Berl Bernhard
Senator Jacob Javits - Senate Office Building
Representative N.C. Nix - House Office Building
Mr. Lee White
Dr. James Nabrit, Jr.
Mr. Chuck Stone
Mr. Simeon Booker

April 10, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke:

We were very much disturbed by the enclosed editorial which appeared in the Evening Star on April 8, and thought you would be interested in our reply to the editor.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

April 9, 1963

C
O
P
Y

The Editor
Washington Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your editorial of April 8, 1963, entitled "On Living Together," completely ignores the information available in press reports regarding the harassment and intimidation by local citizens and police against Negro voter registration workers in Greenwood, Mississippi. There were no mass walks or demonstrations prior to March 27, 1963, and the undisputed facts are contained in a separate memorandum attached hereto.

Without even leaving your office in Washington you should be able to confirm all of these incidents by telephone. Why not assign a responsible reporter to telephone Mr. B. A. Hammond, the Police Commissioner in Greenwood at 453-3312?

On page 5094 of the Congressional Record of April 2, 1963, Senator Stennis of Mississippi is quoted as follows: "Last week, during one day alone, I am advised that 50 Negro applicants were actually registered to vote." Why not have your reporter phone Mrs. Martha T. Lamb, the Leflore County registrar and ask her if this statement is true, and if not, what are the facts regarding the total number of Negroes who have applied for registration this year and how many of that number have actually been registered?

I cannot believe that the Washington Star would want to print misleading news and I, therefore, invite you to investigate the facts and circumstances to see if your editorial can be supported by your own honest, objective findings.

Very truly yours,

WAB:jl

Wiley A. Branton

The Washington Evening Star (April 8) editorial would lead one to believe that the only thing which had occurred in Greenwood involving harassment of registration workers was the arrest of people who refused to disperse on orders from police when they proceeded to the courthouse in large numbers.

On February 20, 1963, four Negro business establishments near the student voter registration office were destroyed by fire. When Samuel Block, a field secretary with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, made statements to the effect that the SNCC office had received anonymous threats that something would happen to their office, and suggested that the fire was intended for the SNCC office, he was arrested and charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace and was given a fine and jail sentence.

On February 28, three registration workers were attacked by gunfire just outside of the city of Greenwood, and James Travis, a SNCC workers was seriously wounded in the neck and shoulder.

On March 6, Samuel Block and three other registration workers were fired upon from a moving station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC office. Both front windows in the car were shattered, and the occupants received minor injuries from shattered glass.

On March 24, the student voter registration office was partially destroyed by fire which, evidence supports, was set by arsonists.

On March 26, in Greenwood, a shotgun blast ripped the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., the father of two students active in the voter registration project.

On March 27, the leaders of the student registration project, and a group of more than 100 Negroes went to the city hall to protest to the mayor and chief of police about the acts of violence. The officials refused to talk to the group, and the registration workers announced that they would then proceed to the courthouse to apply for registration. It was after they had left the city hall and were en route to the courthouse that they were arrested and others dispersed by the use of a police dog. There had never been any so-called "march" or protest demonstration by the registration workers prior tothis date.

On March 27, after the arrest of the registration leaders, other citizens of Greenwood decided that they would walk to the courthouse every day as long as the leaders were in jail.

On March 28, a group of Negroes left the Leflore County courthouse walking in a large group, when the registration office closed down for lunch, and a police dog was turned loose to attack Rev. D.L.

Tucker, who was leading the group, without any request or demand that the group disperse. The young minister was bitten by the dog. That afternoon, several Negroes decided to go to the registrar's office in cars and two separate vehicles were stopped by Greenwood police and the drivers told that they could not drive downtown to the courthouse.

On March 29, a large group was walking to the courthouse, and they were stopped by Greenwood police and ordered to dispers, and the group immediately complied by breaking up into small groups. Nevertheless, a motorcycle police officer rode up to a student workers, and demanded a clipboard on which there were several papers containing the names of people being approached in door-to-door canvassing. The officer took the papers and gave the clipboard back to the student worker and rode off.

DO THE INDICATIONS ABOVE "SUGGEST THAT THERE HAVE BEEN ANY CONCERTED PLAN OR EFFORT TO PREVENT NEGROES FROM REGISTERING AS VOTERS IN GREENWOOD OR LEFLORE COUNTY"?

The Evening Star
With Sunday Morning Edition
Published by THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER CO., Washington 3, D. C.
SAMUEL H. KAUFFMANN, *Chairman of the Board*
CROSBY N. BOYD, *President* NEWBOLD NOYES, *Editor*
BENJAMIN M. McKELWAY, *Editorial Chairman*

On Living Together

The legal "truce" which has been arranged in the clash over registering Negro voters in two Mississippi counties strikes us as being a rational settlement of what looks very much like a phony issue.

Several days ago the Justice Department asked a Federal judge in Greenwood, Mississippi, to issue a temporary restraining order barring any interference with registration of Negro voters. The judge declined to issue such an emergency order, and set Thursday of last week as the day for a hearing in which the Mississippi officials could be heard. Somewhere along the line a closer look apparently was taken, the so-called truce was arranged, and the court hearing was put off until October.

We doubt that it will ever be held. For the indications, or at least those available in press reports, do not suggest that there has been any concerted plan or effort to prevent Negroes from registering as voters in Greenwood or Leflore Counties.

Not having been born yesterday, we do not think that the white people in those counties, heavily outnumbered by Negroes, would like to encourage Negro voting. The fact is, however, that the Associated Press has reported day after day that the local authorities in the two counties were permitting Negro registration by individuals and in small groups. What the police were breaking up were "marches" on the registration places by large groups of Negroes—some of whom possibly were eligible voters and many of whom certainly were not. After all, the risk of incitement to race riot in Mississippi is something that cannot be ignored.

Why the Department of Justice at first jumped eagerly into this situation, and then backed off, we do not know. If the real purpose was to help insure the right of qualified Negroes to register as voters, that was both necessary and proper. If, on the other hand, the purpose was to grab some of the headlines from such as Negro comedian Dick Gregory, the action of the Justice Department was wrong and unworthy.

At one meeting in Greenwood, a Negro preacher from Texas said that mass demonstrations were unwise. "We've got to live together," he stated, "and all the fault is not in the white man." An audience of some 350 Negroes called him an "Uncle Tom" and shouted him down.

In modern vocabulary, "Uncle Tom" has become a term of opprobrium. It suggests that any Negro who is not actively fighting the white man is betraying his own race. We suspect, however, that in time it will be shown that the preacher in this instance, the Rev. W. R. Fairley, was right. For when the last demonstration is over, when the Justice Department has made its last gesture, when all Negroes who want to register and who are qualified have been registered, the truth of the Rev. Mr. Fairley's statement will remain: "We've got to live together."

JACOB K. JAVITS
NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
BANKING AND CURRENCY
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
JOINT ECONOMIC
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WBB

April 22, 1963

MAY 2 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for your letter of April 10, 1963, enclosing a copy of the editorial which appeared in the Evening Star on April 8 and a copy of your reply to the Editor.

I very much appreciate your bringing these both to my attention and ask that you please send me any additional material which you think might be helpful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits, U.S.S.

JKJ:skb

4 — Leflore County
Public Relations

May 9, 1963

Mr. John Poppy
Senior Editor
Look
625 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear John:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your voter registration story which appeared in LOOK on May 7. I think that you have done an excellent job in portsaying the day-to-day problems incurred by persons active in voter registration in the Delaa of Mississippi

I do feel that you should have pkced greater emphasis on the February 28th shooting of James Travis as this was the incident which triggered the concentrated drive in Leflore county. Your article states "When a young Negro passing through town was shot, however, more workers moved in." This was not just a person "passing through" town but was a SNCC Field Secretary who was accompanying the Field Director of the Voter Education Project, Randolph T. Blackwell, and Bob Moses, the director of the whole Delta registration program and the shooting was related soley to registration activities.

We appreciate your interest in our registration program and if, at any time, we can supply you with any information then please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

4- Leflore Public Relations

Tel: GArfield 1-4960

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES AND BROADCASTING, INC. 625 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 5 CALIF.

MAY 3 1963

MAY 3 1963

May 2, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Here is a copy of the voter-registration story I was working on the last time we met. It tells a part of the problem that not many people outside the South seem to be aware of, and I hope it can do some good. The issue goes on sale Tuesday, May 7.

I would very much appreciate any comments you'd care to make.

Sincerely,

John Poppy

John Poppy
Senior Editor

JP:mk
Enc.

May 28, 1963

The Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
1015 New House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Diggs:

In reply to your letter of May 24 regarding the press release issued by the Voter Education Project on March 31, 1963, I think you should know that the information was inserted in the Congressional Record on April 4 by Congressman Nix. The release was up-to-date as of the time of issuance but other events have occurred since that time, some of which involved you personally.

We appreciate your interest and support shown to the voter registration efforts and the civil rights problems in general. If you desire any further information then please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

4 - Leflore County
Public Relations

Mémo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

Isn't this already in the Cong. Record?

Jack:
Didn't Mr. Nix insert this info in the record? —
WB.

It was inserted april 4th and we received notice from him of the insertion on april 16. You wrote on april 9 complimenting him on the insertion, could he be thinking of the additional info you included in your letter to Wash. Star?

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
13TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT OFFICE:
8401 WOODWARD AVENUE
875-4430

MISS DOROTHY QUARKER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1015 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

CAPITOL 4-3121
EXTENSION 2261

WBV

MAY 24 1963

May 22, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I have a copy of the March 31, 1963, press release which you issued. I would like to put this information in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I wanted to check with you as to whether this release is up-to-date.

I shall be looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

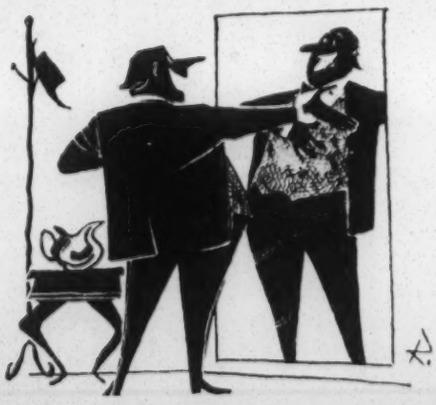
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress
United States of America

and then select a minimum of fifty-nine candidates of the other party, or else pick and choose 177 candidates from among all the names on the ballot.

Under the circumstances, the voters may or may not be aided by a proposal advanced by the Better Government Association and the Independent Voters of Illinois. These Chicago-based organizations are considering joint sponsorship of an independent slate of candidates for the house on the November ballot. What they propose is to form a state-wide nonpartisan committee to select enough candidates to make up the difference between 177 and the number nominated by the two parties. Thus, by voting for either party ticket and the independent slate, the voter could use all of his choices and, conceivably, elect "the balance of power" in the next legislature.

George E. Mahin, the executive director of the Better Government Association, insists that this is not an attempt to create a permanent third party in Illinois. Instead, he argues that "an honest vocal minority" is needed in the house because "the incumbent Republicans and Democrats got together in a nice cozy deal to re-elect each other . . . Once this election is over, the third party will go out of existence."

REGARDLESS of what goes out of existence after the chaos next November, there may be one consolation for the citizens of Illinois. As other states proceed to implement the Supreme Court's *Baker v. Carr* decision, Illinois has at least provided a horrible example of how *not* to reapportion a state legislature.



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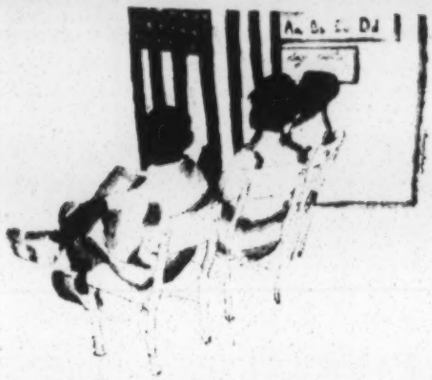

The 'Under Standing Neorger' And His Right to Vote

JOHN and E. W. KENWORTHY

ON APRIL 23, 1962, the Reverend James C. Chandler appeared before voting registrar Theron C. Lynd in Hattiesburg, Forrest County, Mississippi. Six months earlier the Negro minister had failed the state constitution interpretation test, though Lynd refused to tell him why. Now he was meticulous in filling out the application form and in interpreting the rather complicated Sec. 206 of the constitution that Lynd assigned him.

When the minister had finished, Lynd accepted the interpretation and said he thought the application form was perfect. He wrote the minister's name in the voter registry. Then he said no, there was just one little error. So the minister took the form back and changed his signature from "James C. Chandler" to "James Cleveland Chandler." But Lynd said that was not it, and he refused to give the form back again or say what the error was. He crossed the minister's name from the book. Later the minister found out that he had been rejected because he had given the year of his birth but not his age.

On July 12, 1961, John Cecil McMillan, white, of George County, Mississippi, went to register. He was given Sec. 30 of the state constitution—an almost standard section for white applicants—to interpret: "There shall be no imprisonment for debt." This was his interpretation:

"I thank that a Neorger should have 2 years in collage before voting because he don't under stand."

Having completed Question 19, interpretation of a section of the constitution, McMillan then addressed himself to Question 20—"What are the duties and obligations of citizenship?" He wrote: "under Standing of pepper & Government ship Bessing" McMillan passed and was registered.

The Latest Effort

The disparate treatment of the Reverend Mr. Chandler and Mr. McMillan is what Title I of the civil-rights bill now before the Senate is all about. It reduces the Constitutional debate on that title to pragmatic example. And it explains why the Southern senators are making a determined last-ditch stand against the voting title that would repair weaknesses and inadequacies in the 1957 and 1960 civil-rights acts. Those acts sought to nail down the Negro's Constitutional right to vote by authorizing the Attorney General to initiate voting suits and by allowing the Federal district court to appoint voting referees where it found a "pattern" of discrimination. Where a referee's report substantiated an applicant's complaint of discrimination, either he or the court could issue the Negro a certificate declaring him qualified to vote.

The two acts have become fouled in the law's delays—delays often

facilitated by district court judges. Of fifty-eight cases filed, of which forty-five involve discrimination and thirteen intimidation, some are still pending after two years. In suits against twelve counties in Mississippi, only one injunction has been handed down which the Justice Department regards as satisfactory.

Uniformity in the administration of voting tests is implicit in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and in the 1957 and 1960 acts. But where literacy tests have been conducted orally, as in Louisiana until three months ago, it has been difficult to prove discrimination. In Mississippi, where the applicant must interpret in writing a section of the state constitution assigned by the registrar, the Justice Department, by photographing records such as the Chandler and McMillan applications, has amassed what would seem to be incontrovertible evidence of discrimination. But the Department has never yet been able to convince a district judge in Mississippi that different treatment accorded whites and Negroes amounts to a "pattern or practice." As recently as March 6, a special three-judge Federal court in Jackson upheld, two to one, the constitutionality of Mississippi's voting laws, thereby dismissing a Justice Department suit challenging them. Consequently, the provision for court-appointed referees in the 1960 act has been a dead letter in Mississippi. In Bolivar County the Department has vainly been trying to get hold of the records since August, 1960.

What, then, would Title I of the 1963 act do? First, it would require registrars to apply the same test standards to whites and Negroes, both in the kinds of questions asked and in judging the answers.

Second, where literacy tests are used, they must be in writing, except where the individual requests an oral test and state law allows it. But whether it be oral or written, the applicant can demand a copy of the questions and answers.

Third, registrars may not disqualify applicants for "immaterial" errors or omissions on application forms. That is, the purpose of the form, like the application for a marriage license, is not to test but to get information.

Fourth, in voting suits where literacy is a question of fact, the state would have to prove that an applicant with a sixth-grade or higher education is indeed illiterate.

Fifth, in discrimination suits brought by the United States, either the Attorney General or the defendant state official may ask the chief judge of the circuit court of appeals to appoint a special three-judge court. One of the judges must be a circuit judge of that circuit and another a district judge of the district in which suit was brought. The court must hear the case "at the earliest practicable date" and expedite it "in every way."

Yankee Nullification?

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution gives the states the right to set voter qualifications. The Fourteenth Amendment forbids the states to abridge the privileges of any citizen. The Fifteenth Amendment gives Negroes the right to vote if, like other citizens, they meet state qualifications. On this apparently conflicting ground the Southerners and the bipartisan civil-rights forces did battle in committee hearings last summer and on the House floor last month, and are now fighting in the Senate.

In Judiciary Committee hearings, Senator Sam J. Ervin, who describes himself as "the North Carolina solon," accused Attorney General Kennedy of "trying to nullify the power of the States to prescribe the qualifications of voters." In effect, Mr. Ervin argued that Mississippi had a right to find Mr. McMillan qualified and the Reverend Chandler unqualified. He contended that if the Federal government believed there had been discrimination, it could file suit under laws based on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

To this, Mr. Kennedy replied: "We are not establishing qualifications for voting, we are protecting the right to vote." The states, he insisted, had the right to give a literacy test or constitutional interpretation test, but Congress had the right to insist that it be administered without discrimination. In practice, the Attorney General argued, many of the Southern states have been hiding behind the Constitutional façade of states' rights in order to deny the Negro his Constitutional right of suffrage.

The Constitutional argument apart, what strikes a disinterested reader of the committee testimony or follower of floor debate is the refusal of the Southern leaders to concede that there has been a pattern of discrimination against Negro applicants in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and parts of Georgia.

When Mr. Kennedy said to Senator Ervin, "Could you agree that there has been this pattern of discrimination?," the senator replied: "I only know I have not conducted any investigation in that field."

In House debate on the bill, Representative Edwin E. Willis of Louisiana said that no one wants an applicant turned away for immaterial error on an application form. But, he went on, "There is no precise way of measuring how grave an error or omission must be before it is 'material' to the qualifications of a voter. . . . Mere nonuniformity among registrars is made the legal equivalent of deliberate discrimination."

The Disqualified

Senator Ervin's professed ignorance could be easily dispelled, and Mr. Willis's argument fully tested, by the voluminous evidence gathered by the Justice Department through thousands of interviews of rejected Negro applicants in Mississippi and through the photographing of application forms in sixty of that state's eighty-two counties.

Leaving aside the numerous cases of intimidation—the beatings, the threats of physical violence, damage to property, and loss of jobs—the files of the Justice Department disclose that Mississippi registrars have used three devices, under the state's power to set voter qualifications to keep Negroes off the rolls.

First there is the "fob-off." A Negro appears at the registrar's office and is told that "The blanks have not arrived," "No forms are available," "The clerk is out," or "is working on the farm," or "is just too busy."

For example, the Justice Department examiner reported that Soloman Payne of De Soto County "has gone at least six times since 1955 and has never been allowed to fill

out a form. Was told such things as the books are in Jackson, the clerk is unavailable, the test is difficult for Negroes, that he would have to know the [state] Constitution 'by heart.'" Many times Negroes were permitted to fill out the forms and then were rejected, but were unable to find out why, except that "You have not done well enough," "You did not pass," or "Your interpretation was incorrect."

Second, there is the nit-picking of errors or omissions in the application form—misspellings, leaving out place of birth because of ignorance, failing to note a line for signature. In Forrest County, Willie Curtis Simpson was disqualified because he left the election district blank; Theodore Franklin Williams because he used a pocket dictionary to look up words in the constitution interpretation test; Clarence Magee because the registrar discovered his house was not in the Walthall District but just across the line in the Baton District. Yet whites are almost never disqualified for such reasons. Eva Sullivan was registered in Panola County although she said in 1961 that she was born in 1905 and gave her age as fifty-three.

The most common reason for disqualification of Negroes on application forms is failure to note a final line for signature. In De Soto County Emma Williams was told "You filled it out all right but you didn't sign your name to it." Yet in Noxubee County, seventy-five per cent of the 276 whites who were registered between January 14, 1961, and July 20, 1963, did not sign their names.

Between February 26, 1959, and April 10, 1962 (just after the Federal suit was filed), Registrar Lynd of Forrest County allowed 1,836 whites to register without filling out the application form, interpreting a section of the constitution, or stating the duties and obligations of citizenship. During that period not one Negro was registered, and no Negro was even permitted to fill out a form until January 30, 1961.

The most common method of disqualification, however—because it is the most plausible to defend—is the assignment and judging of the constitutional interpretation (Question 19) and the duties and obligations of citizenship (Question 20).

Whites are customarily asked to interpret very straightforward sections of the constitution, and even then are often helped in their replies or given standard answers to memorize beforehand. Negroes are often assigned long, abstrusely legal sections, and given no help.

A favorite section for Negroes was given Elizabeth A. Brown of Warren County:

"All lands comprising a single tract sold in pursuance of decree of court, or execution, shall be first offered in subdivisions not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, and then offered as an entirety, and the price bid for the latter shall control only when it shall exceed the aggregate of the bids for the same in subdivisions as

aforesaid; but the chancery court, in cases before it, may decree otherwise if deemed advisable to do so."

Progress Report

Will Title I of the 1963 bill be any more effective than the 1957 and 1960 acts in giving the Mississippi Negro the suffrage he was guaranteed ninety-four years ago by the Fifteenth Amendment? Claude Sitton, who has covered racial conflicts in the South for many years for the New York *Times*, has recently expressed doubts that it will. The basic difficulty, Sitton wrote, is that the new legislation, like the former, leaves the task of eliminating the discrimination to the Federal courts. Not only is this a battle that will take years to wage county by county, Mr. Sitton said, but the Negro himself is reluctant to become an ally of the Federal government in his own cause. Sitton quoted Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, who shares his doubts: "The reality is that, to the Negro in Mississippi, the law is still the law as enforced by the sheriff, not the law that comes out of Washington."

The lawyers in the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department in Washington, despite the frustrating results of the last seven years, are more optimistic. They are sure that the new voting section will ease their task in several ways. First, they say, it makes explicit that double standards in qualifications tests are proscribed as discriminatory. Second, district court judges will be unable to countenance, as a justifiable discretionary power of the state, the disqualification of a Negro for immaterial errors and omissions on an application. Third, a sixth-grade education as a presumption of literacy will greatly facilitate proof of discrimination. Fourth, the precedence given to voting cases by a special three-judge court should help to cut through the legal labyrinth erected by state attorney generals with the help of some district judges. Finally, the Justice Department believes that the hope of effective intervention by Washington will give many Negroes the courage to try to register.

The Justice Department's lawyers are convinced that the 1957 act, especially when reinforced by the new voting section of the 1963 bill, is a "workable statute." They cite two examples as basis for their optimism. First, they note that in the Middle District of Alabama, where Judge Frank Johnson has been persuaded of the pattern of discrimination, the injunctions have been strong and specific and have been upheld by the Court of Appeals. As a result, in Macon County, where only about a thousand Negroes were registered when suit was filed, there are now about 3,500 registered. And in Bullock County, where only four were registered, 1,600 are now on the rolls. Second, even in Forrest County, Mississippi, where Registrar Lynd disqualified the Reverend Mr. Chandler in 1962, a successful civil-contempt proceeding has resulted in Mr. Lynd's registering about a hundred Negroes. And since January of this year, four hundred more have applied to register. With the Justice Department making periodic inspections of Lynd's records, the prospect is that they will be registered, too.

JUL 10 1962

SCHEDULE

ADULT EDUCATION WORKSHOP

MOUNT BEULAH CHRISTIAN CENTER

SUNDAY	6:00 p.m.	Supper
	7:00 p.m.	Group singing, introductions, movie, orientation
	9:00 p.m.	Social Hour

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

7:00 a.m.	Rising Bell
7:30 a.m.	Breakfast
8:15 a.m.	Workshop session
9:45 a.m.	Thirty minute break
10:15 a.m.	Workshop session
11:45 a.m.	Break for Lunch
12 noon	Lunch
1:30 p.m.	Laboratory Workshop
3:00 p.m.	Recreation
6:00 p.m.	Supper
7:00 p.m.	Evening program
9:00 p.m.	Social Hour

Friday sessions will close at lunch.

CLASS SCHEDULE AND READING
ASSIGNMENTS

MONDAY: CLASSES	READING TO BE DONE SUNDAY
1. State Government (Mr. Kemper)	1. Handbook (HB) pp. 15-21
2. Local Government (Mr. Kemper)	2. HB. pp. 21-24
3. Registration #1	3. HB. pp. 1-5

TUESDAY: CLASSES	READING TO BE DONE MONDAY
1. Registration #2 (Mr. Gilbert)	1. HB. pp 1-5
2. Poll Tax #1 (Mr. Johnson)	2. "
3. Poll Tax #2 (Mr. Johnson)	3. "

WEDNESDAY: CLASSES	READING TO BE DONE TUESDAY
1. Voting (Mr. Gilbert)	1. HB. pp. 6-14
2. Election Techniques (Mr. Johnson)	

THURSDAY: CLASSES	READING TO BE DONE WEDNESDAY
1. International Gov. (Mr. Kemper)	
2. Governmental Protection (Mr. Gilbert)	2. HB. pp. 24-31
3. Use of Publicity (Mr. Kemper)	3. HB. pp. 31-33

FRIDAY: CLASSES

1. Summary and evaluation

Memo to: Members of the Governing Board of the Mississippi Adult Education Program and interested persons.

Re: Results of first workshops held by the Mississippi Adult Education Program at Mt. Beulah.

From: Bob Moses.

I. Purpose:

1. To impart to the participants an increased knowledge and awareness of the structures and forces that constitute official and unofficial government in Mississippi.

2. To relate this information to the voter registration programs now underway in Mississippi, so that workers in these programs may begin to see an integrated picture of the problems they face.

3. To serve as a recruiting center for additional workers in the voter registration programs in Mississippi.

II. Participants:

Eighteen students and young adults (see attached list) from Jackson, Greenwood, Greenville, Rueville (Sunflower county), Cleveland, Clarksdale, and Port Gibson Mississippi were present for the entire week. Bernice Robinson and myself were on hand as staff.

We were joined on Sunday and Thursday evenings by fifteen students from the Hinds County Voter Education project.

III. Instruction:

Pete Gilbert and Bob Johnson of Harvard Law School, and Ken Kemper of Brandeis Univ. divided the class sessions among them. (See "Class Schedule and Reading Assignments".) We are particularly fortunate in having high quality instruction and having them available throughout the week.

Two of the three instructors came every morning for breakfast and stayed until noon. The classes went very well and the sessions tended to extend themselves, so instead of three one- hour classes, we had two one and a-half hour classes.

We are working on ways of improving the flow of dialogue and discussion in the next workshop. For example, the sessions on the relationship between National, State, and Local Gov't., may be based around legal cases (ile. the John Hardy vs. the State of Miss. case) in which all these levels of govenment play an important role.

We also plan to comb the newspapers and magazines for interesting case studies which will lead naturally into discussions of the functions and interrelations of the various government agencies.

IV. Laboratory workshops:

The first three of these were devoted to role playing involving the discussions of the morning. Impromptu scenes involving people in the process of registration, canvassing, resisting "Police State Tatics", etc., were set up and carried through. These provided a chance for the participants to explain the essential facts about registration and voting in Mississippi as well as a chance to participate in small drama and have fun.

The fourth day we had maps of the home counties of the participants. We used these in conjunction with the census report for 1960 to outline the supervisors districts in these counties and the percentage of Negroes and whites in each district, and the breakdown on family income for each county.

Each person worked on their won county and it was an excellent opportunity for them to learn how to deal with statistics and research materials. Motivation was understandably very high and several poured over the statistics and the maps through the entire afternoon.

We hope to have these materials available for the entire workshop next time and work them into the classes and the evening discussions. It will also be an excellent chande to show them how to draw graphs and otherwise give pictorial representation to numerical data. We would plan to have representatives from the various counties present their data to the other workers, and/or mimeograph the various data.

Several participants learned how to run a projector, and a tape recorder and next time we hope to include a mimeograph machine.

V. Recreation:

We are fortunate here: There is a pond for swimming, an outdoor basketball court, a place for softball games, and wooded areas for hiking. Thursday was highlighted by a softball game with high school students from Edwards. Not least, there are numerous hugh shade trees.

VI. Evening programs:

The evening programs were by and large turned over to practical discussion of ways of implementing and starting voter registration programs in the home areas of the participants. We were fortunate to have Mr. Amzie Moore and Bernice Robinson on hand since they could draw on the years of experience they have had in the Mississippi Delta and South Carolina, respectively. We mapped plans for voting drives in Greenwood, Rueville, and the mid-Delta rural counties, and discussed projects already underway in Greenville, Cleveland and Clarksdale.

Thursday evening we joined fifteen students from the Hinds County Voter Education Project in a Hay ride into the back country, a picnic supper, folk songs and folk dances.

VII. Financial report:

A. Room and Board:

18 students and 2 staff @ $10 per person:	$200.00
15 guests for Sunday dinner:	$15.00
3 instructors for breakfast during wk.:	$5.00
15 guests for Thursday picnic:	$10.00
Total:	$230.00

B. Instruction and materials:

3 instructors @ $20 per wk.:	$60.00
18 maps	$18.50
35 copies of Mississippi political handbook:	$35.00
newspapers:	$.35
Total:	113.85

C. Transportation:

6 participants from Cleveland Miss.:	$40.00
two participants from Clarksdale:	$20.00
3 participants from Greenwood:	$30.00
1 participant from Greenville:	$16.00
Total:	$106.00

Total cost for workshop:	$449.85

VIII. Projections:

We are excited about the results and are planning a workshop for 60 to 75 students the week of July 22nd.- 27th.

A voting project will be starting in the Mid-Delta next week under the direction of Amzie Moore. The girls from Rueville and Cleveland will be working with him in their respective home towns. The girls from Clarksdale will be working with the Voter's League there in a projedt due to start the third week of July. The boys from Greenwood will join Sam Block who is working with SNCC on a voting project in LeFlore county. Two of the boys from Jackson will go to Greenville to work with Arthur Williams, also with SNCC, on voting in Washington county.

Missippi Adult Education Program

JUL 10 1962

Members of the Governing Board:

Dear Sirs:

The first meeting of the governing board of the Mississippi Adult Education Program was held at Mt. Beulah, at Edwards Mississippi, on Saturday, June 30th., 1962.

The following persons were invited to the meeting: Dr. A.D. Beittel, James Bevel, Dr. A.B. Britton, Charles Butts, David Dennis, Medgar Evers, Attny. W.H. Higgs, Rev. T.A. Johnson, David Lollis, Robert Moses, Rev. Ozark Range.

In attendence were Charles Butts, Attny. W.H. Higgs, David Lollis, and Robert Moses.

All the others invited have agreed to serve as members of the Governing Board, except Dr. Britton, wj o will let us know in the very near future if he is available.

These present agreed to call ourselves the "Governing Board of the Mississippi Adult Education Program". David Lollis was elected Chariman of the Governing Board.

We established a three man administrative committee with David Lollis as Chairman, Attny. W.H. Higgs, Vice-Chairman, and Robert Moses as Secretary-Treasure.

Most of the discussion centered around the details of the workshops that were held July1-5, at Mt. Beulah (See attached report).

The Southern Regional Council Voter Education Project has agreed to acminister money for our programs as tax exempt and we have received an initial grant of $1,500 from the Stern Foundation, in New Orleans (See attached letter to Mrs. Stern).

We voted to open a bank account in Jackson with two or three signatures, including that of Robert Moses.

A workshop for a top of 75 people, bottom of 60, is being planned for the week of July 22-27, at Mt. Beulah.

Mr. Amzie Moore of Cleveland Mississippi has agreed to work as a staff member of the program.

The next meeting of the Governing Board to discuss these matters and plan programs for the coming year will be held at Toogaloo College, Sunday July 15, at 10:00 A.M. in Kincheloe Hall.

(Please, due to the nature of our surroundings and the content of our program, we are trying to avoid all publicity in the press, radio, T.V. and other mass communications media. We are requesting you to abide by the spirit and the letter of this policy.)

All correspondence should be sent to: Robert Moses
c/o Miss. Aduldt Ed. Program
1104 Lynch st.
Jackson, Miss.

We hope you will be able to attend the meeting Sunday,

Sincerely yours,

David Lollis
Chairman

Mr. James Forman
Mr. Harry Belafonte

C.C. Mr. Wiley Branton
Mr. Les Dunbar
Mrs. Stern
Miss Bernice Robinson

ANNOUNCEMENT

ADULT EDUCATION WORKSHOP

SPONSORED BY

MISSISSIPPI ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

JULY 22nd - 27th., 1962

WHO CAN ATTEND? Students and Adults from across the state of Mississippi. Those concerned with the promotion of Adult Education in their community.

WHERE? At the 1300 acre campus of the Mount Beulah Christian Center, Edwards, Mississippi.

COST? Full scholarships and transportation will be provided. Mileage for a car with four or more occupants will be paid for at the rate of ten cents ($.10) a mile. Participants traveling by Bus are requested to come into Jackson and call FI 2- 8226. Transportation will be provided to take them to Edwards.

STAFF: Students from Harvard and Yale Law School, Brandeis University, and Oberlin College.

Bernice Robinson.

Staff members of Committee and guests.

INFORMATION: Workshop begins 6:00 p.m., Sunday July 22nd. Ends 12 noon, Friday, July 20, 1962.

For further information contact Bob Moses, 1104 Lynch st., Jackson, Mississippi.

PLEASE RETURN THE BELOW APPLICATION IMMEDIATELY, PROPERLY FILLED OUT.

____I will attend workshop

____Arriving by Bus at what time_____

____Arriving by car bringing_____participants

Name_____

Address_____

City and State_____

1962 SUPPLEMENT TO MISSISSIPPI
POLITICAL HANDBOOD

(Includes laws passed by 1962
regular session of Mississippi
Legislature)

The following changes are to be made in the Handbook:

Page 2-line 1- Insert before the word "precinct" the words "a county". Insert after the word "precinct" the words "or a municipality as a whole..."

Insert (line 4) after the phrase "of a citizen", the words "be of good moral character".

Line 12- Eliminate sentence beginning "The Legislature..." Insert the words "A new law requires that each person's name and address be published twice for two weeks in a county newspaper before his application can be approved. The printing is taken cafe of by the circuit clerk."

Paragraph 2-line 3- Insert after the phrase "the first Monday in November" the words "(except in 1965 and every four (4) years there after, when no general election is held.)"

Page 3-Paragraph 2-line 4- Insert after the words "A bill" the words "has just passed". Change the word "required" to read "requiring", add the phrase "in addition" before the word "registration".

Page 4-Paragraph 2-line 1-Insert after the phrase "to another" the words "unless both precincts are in a municipality,".

Page 5-Paragraph 2-line 14-Extend statement in parentheses to read: "....their poll taxes or are exempt from payment)".
Line 15- Change the word "book" to read "books".
Omit line 25 beginning "The county Commissioners..."

Page 7-line1- Change the amount $100" to "$300".
Line 2- Change "$50" to "$200". Exclude "$7.50 for a state senator (except..." insert "excdpt $100 for a circuit judge, chancellor, or district attorney, $15 for county-wide offices and for state senator, and $10 for county district offices, and for coronor, ranger, surveyor, and county board of education."

Paragraph 2-line 4- Underline the word "can"

Page 29-Paragraph 4-line 2- Exclude the words "is now" insert the words "has been"; line 3 after the word "office" exclude the word "is" insert the word "was"; line 4 after the word "He" exclude "is" insert "was"; line 5 exclude "is" insert "was"; line 6 add "ed" to the word "head"; line 7 change "has" to "had"; line 9 change "is" to "was".

Page 30- Paragraph 2- line 14- Correct the word "fillibuster" to read "filibuster".

OCT 10 1952

MISSISSIPPI
POLITICAL
HANDBOOK

By William L. Higgs

PREFACE

This handbook was completed during a residence fellowship at Brandeis University under the auspices of the Florina Lasker Program in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights.

I wish to thank the students, faculty, and administration of Brandeis for their assistance, and to acknowledge the cooperative help received from other colleges and universities.

William L. Higgs
Waltham, Massachusetts
April, 1962

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I. INTRODUCTION

This manual is written for two purposes. First, it is intended to be a brief reference book for the serious student of Mississippi politics. Second, it is hoped that the handbook will meet the purpose of informing the average Mississippi citizen of the governmental and political structure under which he lives.

The problem that colors political affairs more than any other in Mississippi is race relations. The principle of total segregation has a firm commitment by almost all of the present officers in the governmental and political organization of the state. For this reason the race relations problems will be stressed within the covers of this handbook.

This small volume is particularly designed for use as a text in Mississippi government classes and voter registration schools in Mississippi.

It is sincerely hoped that everyone who takes the time to read through the manual will benefit himself and his fellow man from an increased knowledge and awareness of the political structure and forces that constitute government in Mississippi.

II. VOTING AND ELECTIONS

A. Who Can Vote

In order for a person to vote in Mississippi in any election, local, state, or federal, he must first be a "qualified elector." A qualified elector is defined as an inhabitant of the state who, by the date of the general election (normally, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November) of the year in which he offers to vote, will be 21 years of age or older, has lived two years in Mississippi and one year in

the election district (precinct) in which he offers to vote, has been duly registered as an elector by passing a test requiring him to read, write, and interpret any section of the State Constitution and to give a reasonable statement of the duties of a citizen, and has paid poll taxes on time (i.e. on or before February 1 of each year) for the two (2) preceding years unless he was excused from paying them. One should particularly note that the Mississippi State Constitution has a total of 285 sections, some of which are extremely difficult, long, and tedious. It should also be noticed that the circuit clerk, who is by virtue of his office the registrar of voters, has the power to decide whether or not one has passed the test. The test may be taken any number of times, though it is advisable for one wishing to take it again to wait a day or two. (The legislature is now considering a limit of one try every six months.) A recent federal law does require that the circuit clerk keep a permanent record of all tests given. And the federal law also provides relief through the federal courts if the circuit clerk applies the test unfairly. (See the form in the appendix for complaint to federal civil rights agencies.)

One should also observe that the crucial date is that of the general election, which is always on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. In other words, if a person is 21 on or before that date, then he may vote in that general election and in all primary elections leading up to that general election.

A primary election is an election normally held from a few days to several months prior to a general election. Its purpose is to select candidates of particular political parties to run in the general election. Of course, in practice in Mississippi there is only one political party of serious consequence, the Democratic Party. For this reason the selection of the Democratic Party candidate in the Democratic primary is actually the real election. Except in special cases the Democratic primary is held the

first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, followed by a second primary (run-off election) three weeks later. A run-off is always held when no one candidate gets an absolute majority of all votes cast; or, in the cases of municipal officers, justices of the peace, constables, and state representatives in some counties (e.g. Hinds County), a candidate is elected when he receives a majority of all votes cast divided by the number of positions that are to be filled. For example, if five men are running for constable and there are two constable positions to fill and if 10,000 votes are cast (each voter casting two votes, which is the number of positions to be filled), and if a candidate receives 2,501 votes, then he has an absolute majority of 10,000 votes (the total number cast) divided by two (the number of posts to be filled) which is 5,000. 2,501 is an absolute majority of 5,000. State law provides that there is no run-off in the general election. In other words, the top man wins in the general election.

A person may not vote--either in a general election or a primary election preceding a general election unless he has registered four (4) months prior to the general election, which cut-off date is the first week in July. (A bill is now pending in the legislature to also require registration at least one month before a primary election.)

A poll tax of $2 is generally required to be paid by every person in the state of Mississippi who is between the ages of 21 and 60 years, except (primarily) for persons in the armed services, who may receive an exemption certificate. (Some counties require $3.) This means that in order for a person on becoming 21 to vote and to continue to vote every year thereafter, he must pay a poll tax beginning with the one payable in the month of January immediately after he becomes 21. Note that poll taxes are paid in January through February 1.(and sometimes also in the December preceding). Poll tax receipts must be presented at the polls when voting. (See appendix for a sample poll tax receipt.)

There are some U. S. Supreme Court decisions that indicate that Mississippi's Constitution interpretation test and requirements of the payment of poll taxes by election time may be unconstitutional as in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

If the citizen moves from one precinct to another or from one county to another, then he must wait a year before he can vote again. For this reason many people continue to vote in the same precinct or town even though they live elsewhere. In this manner they continue to vote without interruption. It is suggested, however, that one should change his registration with the circuit clerk whenever he moves to a new district; and it might be advisable to wait to make this change until a year in which no important election is being held.

It is of major significance that poll taxes may be paid by anyone for any other person. The important thing is that the taxes are paid and not who pays them. In other words, one or more persons can legally collect a thousand separate $2 from a large number of people and go down to the courthouse and pay their poll taxes for them. (See the poll tax payment form in the appendix.) One should also remember that neither registration nor payment of poll taxes is a condition of doing one or the other; the two are completely independent. You may register without paying your poll tax. You may pay your poll tax without registering. But both are necessary in order for one to be a qualified elector and thereby to be able to vote.

After one becomes 60 years of age, he is no longer required to pay poll taxes. Therefore, a person who has just become 60 may vote at the next election if he has only paid the poll tax for the last year. If he is 61 or over, no poll tax is required at all and he may vote merely by registering with the circuit clerk (if he has not already done so).

To repeat: one may register at any time; however, one may pay his poll taxes only during December and the following January up through February 1.

(Theoretically it would seem that one might be able to pay any future poll taxes whenever he desires. But in practice the poll taxes are normally not received until at least December.)

B. The Conducting of the General Election

The general election is conducted on a state-wide basis by the State Board of Election Commissioners, which consists of the Governor, The Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General. Every even year in September the State Board of Election Commissioners appoints three (3) election commissioners for each county to conduct the general election in that county. These county election commissioners are important primarily because they have the power to examine the registration and poll books and to decide what persons are properly registered and are qualified voters. They also appoint the general election managers and clerks for each voting place. Three sets of books are kept for each precinct or voting district. The registration book is a permanent record of those persons who have passed the "literacy" tests and other requirements for registration. (All books are kept in the circuit clerk's office.) The names of those persons on the registration book who are qualified electors (i.e. have also paid their poll taxes) are then transferred to the general election poll book and the primary election poll books, which books are then taken to the various voting places and are used at the polls. An entry is made beside each person's name in the poll book as he votes. If his name does not appear in the poll book, he may not vote automatically but must prepare his ballot subject to further checking. If a person's name does not appear on the poll book, he should nevertheless go ahead and vote. The county commissioners of election also appoint persons to hold the election at each polling place in the county. The commissioners have the power to hear all appeals from the circuit clerk's refusing or denying a person's registration. An appeal from their decision may be taken to the circuit court and finally to the State Supreme Court.

C. The Conducting of the Primary Election

The primary election machinery is on a state-wide basis under the supervision of the state executive committee of the particular party that is holding the primary. Since in Mississippi the Democratic Party is the only significant party, the Democratic Party will be used as the example. The State Democratic Executive Committee furnishes to each county Democratic executive committee the names of all state and state district candidates who have qualified for the Democratic Primary elections and also furnishes a sample of the official ballot to be used in the election.

The county Democratic executive committees are always in charge of the actual grass-roots holding of the primary election. The county committee acts exactly as the board of county election commissioners acts, except that it has no power to revise the registration or poll books. In particular, the county committee has the power to appoint all managers and clerks of elections at the various polling places throughout the county. For obvious reasons, such as patronage (political jobs) and the influencing of elections, the control of these jobs is quite important.

D. Becoming a Candidate

There are several principal things which must be done for one to become a candidate for office in the Democratic primary. The prospective candidate must give his name, accompanied by a filing fee, to the secretary of either the State Democratic Executive Committee or the county Democratic executive committee (depending upon whether or not he is running for a state or state district office, or a county or county district office), sign an affidavit stating that he has read the State Corrupt Practices Act, and sign an affidavit that he has not been a member of certain subversive organizations. Candidates for state or state district offices file these affidavits with the Secretary of State. Candidates for county or county district

offices file with the circuit clerk of the county. The fees are: $100 for a state-wide office, $50 for a state district office, $7.50 for a state senator (except where there is only one county in the district) and for state representative when there is more than one county in the district, $5 for county-wide offices, and $2.50 for county district offices. (These fees may shortly be increased under a bill pending in the State Legislature.) A candidate must qualify at least sixty (60) days prior to the primary election. A candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor or United States Senator must be at least 30 years of age. Other state-wide officers such as the Secretary of State must be at least 25 years of age, as must also United States Representatives and State Senators. Supreme Court judges must be at least 30 years of age; and other judges, except the justices of the peace, must be at least 26 years of age. All other officers including constables, municipal officials, state representatives, county supervisors, etc., must only be qualified electors. (The age at the time of taking office is what counts.)

A person may, however, qualify for office as an independent candidate and run in the general election by filing a petition with either the state or county board of election commissioners (depending upon which office is sought). If a state-wide office is involved, 1,000 qualified electors must sign the petition; if a Congressional district, 200 qualified electors; if a circuit or chancery court district, 100 qualified electors; if a county-wide district, a senatorial or flotorial district or a municipality of a thousand or more people, 50 qualified electors; and if a county district or a municipality of under 1,000 people, 15 qualified electors. The petition must be filed at least 40 days prior to the general election in November. The candidate can have participated as a voter or as a candidate in the prior primary election of any party immediately preceding the general election in which he desires to run. In

effect, this provision gives a second chance to run candidates for a particular office.

E. Times of Elections and Voting Hours

The polls open at eight o'clock in the morning and close at six in the evening, except that in cities having 1,000 or more registered voters, they open at seven in the morning. The general election is always held each year the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The primary election for the election of State officials, except for judges, is held every four (4) years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, and the second primary is held three weeks later. The next such election will be in August, 1963. The primary election for Congressmen at the present time is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of even numbered years, the second primary being held three weeks later if necessary. Elections for judges and United States Senator (whenever a Senator's six-year term expires) are held at the same time as the Congressional elections. Chancery, Circuit, and county judges are elected every four (4) years, the next election being in 1962. Supreme Court judges are elected as their eight-year terms expire. The election for the senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis will be in 1964, and the election for that of Senator James Eastland in 1966.

F. Election Costs

The expenses for the holding of primary elections are paid out of the county treasuries, unless the party holding the primary failed to receive one-third of the total vote cast in the entire state in the preceding Presidential election. The general election costs are paid by the counties in all cases.

III. PARTY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

A. In General

In Mississippi a candidate is nominated for the general election in November by winning the party primary election, usually held several months earlier. Since, as mentioned before, the Democratic Party is for most purposes the only significant political party in the State, the person who wins the Democratic Party primary election is normally elected automatically at the general election in November to the office to which he was nominated in the Democratic primary election. In other words, winning the Democratic nomination is the same as winning election to the office. The actual Democratic primary election process has been described in the preceding section. It is the purpose of this section to deal with the party machinery that conducts party affairs in general and the Democratic Party primary elections in particular.

B. The Precinct Convention

Normally during the month of February, March, or April of years in which the President of the United States is elected, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee (or the State Democratic Executive Committee as a whole) names a date at least ten days in advance setting the time for holding "precinct elections." These elections are held at the usual voting place in each precinct or voting district and are usually held on Tuesday. They must begin at ten o'clock in the morning by law. The county Democratic executive committee appoints certain persons to act as temporary chairman and temporary secretary of the precinct convention and entrusts the various delegate credentials (certificates of election to the county convention) and other papers to them. At these precinct conventions, all qualified electors in the precinct may assemble and elect

delegates to the county convention, which is ordinarily held a week or more later. The precinct convention normally elects anywhere from one to six delegates, depending upon the size of the precinct. Frequently, however, these one to six votes are split into half votes with alternates for each half vote. This means that a precinct with two votes might send eight (8) people to the county convention, made up of four half votes and four alternate half votes. The precinct convention is a sovereign body and as such adopts and operates under its own rules. It is at this point that a knowledge of parliamentary procedure, quick thinking, and aggressiveness can result in the election of favorable delegates. Conversely, a lack of any of these three qualities will frequently result in defeat. Rump conventions in which a dissenting group holds its own meeting are not unknown. In this case, of course, the county convention would decide which delegation to recognize as the official one.

In the precinct convention, the temporary chairman presides over the election of a permanent chairman and a permanent secretary. The permanent chairman then presides over the election of delegates to the county convention. At times, resolutions are introduced and are acted upon by the precinct convention. They have no legal effect and only express the sentiments of the voters in that precinct.

A majority vote prevails in all cases, unless different rules of procedure have been accepted by prior majority vote.

C. The County Convention

At the county convention, which is usually held in the courthouse a week or more after the precinct convention, the delegates elected by the precincts assemble, with the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee presiding. The program of the county convention has normally been arranged by the county Democratic executive committee. At the county

convention the delegates first hear a keynote address by some prominent political figure of the state. They then ordinarily proceed to elect delegates to the state convention, following the same procedure as was used in the precinct conventions, i.e. electing two delegates with one-half vote and two alternate half-vote delegates for each vote in the state convention allocated to that particular county. By law each county receives twice as many votes in the State Democratic Convention as it has seats in the State House of Representatives. (For example, Hinds County in 1960 had four seats in the State House of Representatives. It therefore had eight votes to be cast by 16 delegates with one-half vote each or by 16 alternate delegates in case of the inability of the 16 regular delegates.) The county convention then proceeds to resolve itself into five (5) caucuses consisting of the precinct delegates from each supervisor's district. These caucuses nominate three (3) candidates for the new county Democratic executive committee. The county convention then reconvenes and considers all the nominations. Nominations may also be made from the floor as in the case of nominations for delegates to the State convention. (Frequently a nominating committee reports a full slate of candidates for delegates to the State convention. Often this slate is elected without opposition. This need not be so.) Finally, the convention proceeds to elect the new county Democratic executive committee of 15 members, normally ratifying the earlier nominations from the five caucuses of the supervisor's districts. However, to repeat, everyone has the right to nominate additional candidates from the floor. The county convention will frequently adopt resolutions, which, however, have no legal effect.

D. The County Democratic Executive Committee

At this point will be considered briefly the county Democratic executive committee. This fifteen-man body meets two weeks before any

Democratic primary election and appoints the managers in charge of each polling place in the county. This is a valuable patronage power. Also the manager frequently assists the electors in voting when they have any difficulty. By law the county Democratic executive committee is required to appoint managers evenly among the supporters of the candidates for those offices which are the leading contests. (This law may have been repealed by the legislature at the time of this printing.) And if there is any doubt as to which offices are most contested, then the positions are apportioned among the supporters of the candidates for the highest office. By law every candidate has the right to have at least one of his supporters observe the conduct of the election at each polling place and at the canvassing (counting) of the returns. This is an important right, since it assures a degree of fairness in the election. The CDEC (County Democratic Executive Committee) is in charge of canvassing the returns and declaring the results of all Democratic primary elections. The committee also has certain powers as to acceptance or rejection of a voter's ballot. Such a decision, however, is made in the first instance by the manager at the precinct polling place. The CDEC, as does the SDEC (State Democratic Executive Committee), serves for four years until the next convention.

E. The Congressional District Caucus

The delegates elected in the 82 county Democratic conventions throughout the state then assemble a week or more later in separate caucuses held in each of the state's five Congressional districts. These caucuses then proceed to elect, subject to the approval of the upcoming State Convention: (a) four regular delegates and four alternate delegates (representing a total of two votes) to the National Democratic Convention; (b) three members of the SDEC; and (c) one candidate for Democratic Presidential Elector.

F. The State Convention and the State Democratic Executive Committee

A week or more after the last Congressional district caucus is held (the five caucuses are normally held one after the other about a week or so apart), the State Democratic Convention is convened in Jackson, the state capital. The convention is opened by the chairman of the SDEC, who presides until a permanent chairman of the convention is chosen. This procedure may vary and is not rigidly prescribed by law. The permanent chairman then may appoint various committees to prepare different resolutions and other proposals. (In 1960, for example, the Unpledged Electors program was prepared in committee and presented to the convention which proceeded to adopt it. This, however, was done at the reconvened State Democratic Convention subsequent to the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. The reconvened State Democratic Convention then proceeded to put up two slates of Presidential electors, one pledged to the National Democratic nominees, Kennedy and Johnson, and the other unpledged to any particular nominees.) The convention ratifies the earlier election by the Congressional district caucuses of the 40 delegates to the national convention (representing 10 votes) and ratifies the election of the 15 men to the new SDEC. The State Democratic Convention also elects delegates to the Democratic National Convention having a total of the remainder of the votes to which the State of Mississippi is entitled. The State Convention also adopts a platform, which by law states the position of the Mississippi Democratic Party. This platform is frequently in opposition to that of the National Democratic Party.

In addition to the earlier-mentioned duties of the SDEC, this body has general charge of the supervision of the Democratic primary elections on a state-wide basis. It is also technically in charge of the campaigns for election of all state-wide and state-district Democratic

candidates in the November general elections. However, since in Mississippi the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election, this latter function is only performed during Presidential campaigns. A similar campaigning function is the responsibility of the CDEC, though this almost never occurs and for the same reason.

G. Mississippi Political Campaigns

In Mississippi, because of the effect of the Democratic primary, political campaigns are normally waged within the Democratic Party among factions backing particular candidates in the Democratic primary. Formal party campaigns in the general election are non-existent, and campaign machinery is formed on an ad hoc personality basis. For example, one refers to "the Coleman organization" or to "the Eastland organization." It would seem that there is a great need today in the State of Mississippi for something more than mere individualism in political organizations. This situation results in an election decided by personalities and not by issues.

The Mississippi Corrupt Practices Act of 1935, as amended, technically covers the campaign activities of all candidates. However, it is rarely observed in practice, and its violation is even less frequently punished. A brief reading of some of its unrealistic provisions readily shows the reason for its lack of enforcement. For example, a limit of $25,000 is placed upon expenditures that may be made by a candidate for Governor of the state. Seasoned political observers in Mississippi have estimated that at least as much as $250,000 is frequently spent on such a campaign.

H. Note on Municipal Elections

A rudimentary municipal Democratic executive committee is in charge of holding municipal primary elections. A municipal election commission holds the general election. Their functions generally coincide

with those of their county counterparts.

IV. MISSISSIPPI GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

A. State Government

1. The Executive Branch

Mississippi state government is divided into the traditional three branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial, and is constantly increasing its other area of state and governmental activity, that of state boards and commissions. This administrative area might be called the fourth branch of state government. Each of these branches will be considered separately.

The head of the executive branch and the chief executive officer of the State is the Governor . In Mississippi the Governor does not have as firm a control over the executive establishment as he does in many other states. Here the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, and several other less important state-level executive officials are all elected by the people in the general election every four years, concurrently with the election of the Governor. These officials are largely independent of the Governor and on occasion openly oppose him. However, the very large number of administrative agencies and boards, such as the Highway Patrol and the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, are wholly or largely subject to the Governor's appointive and removal powers. Therefore, he is quite powerful for this reason and frequently makes very advantageous use of this patronage. The Governor's power of pardoning convicts is not an unimportant one and has frequently been used to his substantial advantage. The Governor also has control of the National Guard, which may be used to enforce the State's law. He, as in most states, has the veto power. If he disapproves a bill passed by both

houses of the Legislature, he vetoes it, and the bill may then be passed over his veto only by a two-thirds vote of both houses. He also has the power to convene the legislature in special session. This is normally done every two or three years, in addition to the regular session, which convenes in January of every even year. The Governor has many additional powers as a result of the common arrangement in Mississippi of making him chairman of several boards by virtue of his office (ex officio), such as the State Budget Commission and the Agricultural and Industrial Board.

The Lieutenant Governor succeeds the Governor upon his death or absence from the state. He presides over the State Senate and has the very important power of appointing the committees of the Senate. He is an ex officio member of several boards and commissions.

The Secretary of State supervises the corporation laws, is in charge of election returns and certification, and is responsible for the publication and storage of various types of state documents and reports. The Attorney General has a staff of approximately ten attorneys. His is one of the more important elective state offices. His duty is to enforce the laws of the state by advising local law enforcement officers, such as the sheriffs and chiefs of police of municipalities, and, when necessary, to resort to the courts for judicial enforcement of the state laws. His office also assists in drafting legislation and in advising the Governor and other state agencies. He represents the State of Mississippi in all courts and defends all agencies of the state. The State Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, respectively, audit the accounts of the various state agencies and pay the warrants issued upon the state treasury. There are various other minor elective state-wide offices, the most important of which is the Superintendent of Education, who exercises general control over the state's segregated system of public schools.

2. The Legislative Branch

The legislative branch of the state government is composed of the two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House consists of 140 members; the Senate, 49. House members are normally elected from a particular county, though there are a few "flotorial" districts comprising more than one county. Senators are elected from senatorial districts which normally comprise two or more counties.

The House of Representatives is presided over by the Speaker of the House, who is elected by the House itself every four years in January after the general election. This official is extremely powerful, as he may (and does) succeed himself repeatedly. He appoints all committees of the House, including the all-powerful House Rules Committee (which decides what bills shall be considered by the full House); he decides to which committee a bill should be referred; and he decides whom to recognize from the floor; and he has still many other important powers. Many political observers consider this office in its present form subject to abuse.

In Mississippi there is no majority or minority party. Therefore, leaders who are considered to represent the viewpoint of the administration (the Governor) are often grouped together and those who are frequently opposed to the administration are grouped together. All present members of the legislature are Democrats. The legislature meets every two years, always convening in January of each even-numbered year. Frequently a special session is called by the Governor prior to the regular session in January. Sessions normally last from two to four months. State representatives receive $3,000 for each regular session (every even year), plus $22.50 for each day of a special session, plus $100 per month except months in session, plus liberal travel allowances.

The State Senate, as mentioned earlier, is presided over by the Lieutenant Governor. This official has powers similar to the Speaker of

the House except for the very important exception that he does not have the power to appoint the Senate Rules Committee. These bodies, like their counterparts in the U. S. House of Representatives, control the flow of legislation to the floor. They may defeat a bill simply by refusing to permit its consideration, and normally a two-thirds vote is required to reverse the rules committee. The State Senate also has some confirmation power over the Governor's appointments, but these are of little consequence.

3. The Judicial Branch

The judicial system of the state is antiquated in many respects and will be considered at this point for state, county and city levels of government. The state's eighty-two counties are each divided into five supervisor's districts, each district having at least one justice of the peace and at least one constable. The justice has jurisdiction of all civil cases involving fines of up to $200 and of criminal cases that are only misdemeanors involving less than one year in jail. The justice court does not keep a word-by-word record of its proceedings, and only the final results are recorded. Ordinarily the justice court does not have a jury. The constable is the lowest law enforcement officer of the state and is responsible for enforcing the law in his supervisor's district. He attends the justice court, delivers its papers, and carries out its judgments. He is assisted by the sheriff in many cases. Many counties in the state have county courts. These courts have general jurisdiction over all cases involving up to $3,000, and all criminal and civil matters on appeal from justice courts. Cases appealed from justice courts are re-tried in the county court, where either party (or, in a criminal case, the defendant alone) may have a full twelve-man jury, if he desires.

The state's basic trial courts are the circuit court and the chancery court.

The circuit court is the court of general residual jurisdiction and corresponds to the English Common Law Courts in which the judge states the law and the jury applies it to the facts. The circuit court handles all matters in which only damages are involved and many special types of cases such as appeals from the board of supervisors of a county or the municipal board or city council of a municipality. There are nineteen (19) circuit court districts in Mississippi. The circuit court also has jurisdiction over all criminal matters (unless, of course, a misdemeanor is involved, in which case the case goes first to the justice of the peace court and may then be re-tried in its entirety in the circuit court. However, this re-trial takes place in the county court if there is one, and the circuit court hears appeals from the re-trial in the county court). A jury trial may always be had in the circuit court. A circuit court judge is elected for a four-year term and, with one exception, circuit court districts comprise two or more counties.

Of equal standing with the circuit courts are the chancery courts. However, these courts are presided over by chancellors who are elected and serve in a similar manner as circuit judges, but who sit always, except for a minor exception, without a jury and themselves decide not only the law but also the facts of a case. Their jurisdiction extends to special classes of cases, such as those involving land, domestic relations, wills and estates of deceased persons, incompetent persons, and minors, suits for injunctions to prevent people from doing certain things, and suits in general for particular types of relief such as creating a drainage district or extending the city limits. There are 17 chancery court districts in Mississippi.

The State Supreme Court consists of nine judges, who normally sit in groups of five each. Cases are heard from September through June on Monday of each week. The court hands down its opinions at the beginning

of that day. The court almost always is up to date in its hearings, and not infrequently a decision is rendered two or three weeks after it is argued. The court is composed of elective judges, three from each of three Supreme Court Districts who are chosen for eight-year terms. The senior judge on the court serves as Chief Justice; his immediate junior serves as Presiding Justice. One presides over Division (group) A; the other over Division (group) B. Appeals come to the Supreme Court from the chancery courts or the circuit courts. If all five of the judges in a Division (group) do not agree upon the disposition of a case, then the case is decided by all nine judges (i.e., en banc).

The state and its many subdivisions such as the counties, the municipalities, and the various circuit court districts are represented in criminal matters in the several courts by prosecuting attorneys. There may be a city prosecuting attorney, normally appointed by the city council, who handles criminal matters before the city court. If there is a county prosecuting attorney for the county court criminal cases, he is commonly an elected official. There is always a district attorney who handles criminal matters before the circuit court and who is elected by the voters of the circuit court district. The Attorney-General handles criminal matters on the state level in the State Supreme Court.

4. The Administrative Branch

There are many state boards and agencies that perform various public services. The Agricultural and Industrial Board has the responsibility of bringing industry into the state and of helping the state's economy. The Budget Commission is responsible for preparing a state budget every two years. The Board of Institutions of Higher Learning has jurisdiction over the colleges and universities. The State Employment Security Commission administers through its system of employment offices the program of helping unemployed citizens to find jobs. It also handles

unemployment compensation payments and apparently is going to have jurisdiction over the new federal manpower retraining programs designed to retrain persons now out of jobs while paying them the equivalent of unemployment compensation as they are being retrained. All of the above programs are substantially financed by federal funds.

Another sort of state agency is the State Sovereignty Commission, with the Governor as the chairman. This body has as its function the preservation of the segregated system of society that exists in the state. It employs investigators and keeps files on many citizens of the state who differ with the official state policy of segregation.

B. County Government

The governing body of each of the 82 counties is the board of supervisors. One supervisor is elected from each of the five supervisor's districts of every county. The board has such general powers as hiring a county police force, deciding upon the boundaries of the various voting districts in the county, hearing appeals from the county tax assessor, authorizing the submission of various bond issues for the approval of the electors of the county to construct various projects such as county parks and hospitals, and levying county taxes. Each supervisor has jurisdiction over the roads in his district and maintains a road shop for this purpose. This gives him extensive political power in his district, since he decides whose roads will be paved.

Another important county official is the county superintendent of education. He has jurisdiction over the county schools and over the various 16th section lands of the county, which are set aside for the benefit of the schools. He decides who rents the lands and for what price.

The sheriff is a third county official. In addition to being chief law enforcement officer of the county, he is also the tax collector.

He enforces the law in the county and executes all orders of the various courts that apply to people of property in the county. One of his deputies attends sessions of both the county and circuit courts. He has jurisdiction over the county jail. His compensation is through fees for all services that are performed by his office, varying from the collection of real estate taxes to the holding of a particular person in jail. There are several sheriffs in the state of Mississippi who make over $100,000 a year legally. In addition to his legal income, through his law enforcement powers he has the discretion of whether or not to raid illegal liquor-selling places in his county. This means that he has a lever whereby he can extort payments from the owners of these illegal businesses. This is considered to be a common practice.

The county tax assessor is another official of importance. It is up to him to assess the value of the various pieces of real estate in the county (subject to appeal to the board of supervisors) and to apply to this assessment the rate of taxation that has been fixed by the board of supervisors. This tax is then, of course, collected by the sheriff's office.

Two more very important county officials are the circuit clerk and the chancery clerk. The circuit clerk handles all papers involving the circuit court. He also has charge of issuing marriage licenses and, most important, of registering voters and keeping the election books. It is with him that all persons running for county or county-district office must qualify. To repeat: It is in his office that all persons must register to vote. And under the present state law, it is up to him to decide whether or not a person has satisfactorily completed his registration tests. The judgment roll is also kept in his office. It is in this book that all judgments of the circuit court and decrees of the chancery court may be entered so as to tie up the real estate (land) of the

particular person who has lost a law suit. His office is open every day of the week except, in some counties, on Saturday; and he or one of his deputies is required by law to register any person who comes into his office during those times and who has the required qualifications. It is against state law as well as federal law for him to delay the registration process in any way.

C. Municipal Government

The governing body of a municipality in Mississippi may be either a city commission, a city council, a board of selectmen, or a city manager together with his city council. All of these forms except the city manager form generally have a mayor who is the chief executive officer of the municipality. In general, however, the governing body meets frequently enough (usually weekly) so that it can exercise general and final supervision over most activities of the municipality.

There is also the city clerk, who may be appointed or who may be elected, depending upon the municipality. This official is responsible for registration of voters in the city. In other words, a voter living in the city must not only register with the circuit clerk of the county but, after registering first with the circuit clerk, must register with the city clerk of the municipality. This official keeps the minutes and the record of the proceedings of the city governing body, and the various election books of the city.

There exists usually a city tax collector and a city tax assessor, all under the absolute jurisdiction of the governing body of the municipality.

There is generally a city police chief, who has jurisdiction over the police department and of arrests for all crimes and misdemeanors that might be committed within the city limits.

There is normally a municipal court presided over by a city judge in which misdemeanors committed inside the city are tried. This court hears not only traffic violations, but also such other matters as charges for breach of peace. This municipal court is almost exactly like the justice court mentioned earlier. It normally does not have a jury and is not a court of record. And if one is convicted here, he has a right to a complete retrial before a full twelve-man jury on appeal to the county court, if that county has one, or to the circuit court, if that county does not have a county court.

Each municipality may also have a city prosecuting attorney who represents the city in criminal cases before the municipal court and frequently before the county and circuit courts. Each municipality almost always has a city attorney who represents the municipality in general legal matters. He frequently will serve as prosecuting attorney in small municipalities.

V. THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A. Present Law

The basic protection of the citizen from either the state or from private citizens stems from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the federal Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery and involuntary servitude. (It would seem that many of Mississippi's large farmers are open to civil rights complaints based upon peonage charges founded on the Thirteenth Amendment and the federal criminal statutes enacted to enforce the Amendment.) By and large the Due Process of Law Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that in state courts everyone be given a fair trial. Also the Due Process Clause protects the rights of citizens to free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom to petition

the government for redress of wrongs, and other similar guarantees that are normally thought necessary to a free and democratic society. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees to each citizen the equal protection of the laws even to the extent of his not being required to attend any segregated facilities of a public nature, be they schools, buses, parks or libraries. The Fifteenth Amendment declares that the right of a citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, creed, or color.

Aside from the Constitutional Amendments, there are many federal statutory laws both of a criminal nature and of a civil (damage suit) nature. The criminal provisions commonly provide for from one- to ten-year imprisonment penalties and substantial fines as penalties to be imposed upon either state officials or private citizens who deprive citizens of their civil rights. The civil statutes generally provide that any citizen who has been deprived of his civil rights may sue for damages the person or official who caused the deprivation. But the important thing to note, as will be explained in detail in the following paragraphs, is that these federal laws are almost totally ineffective as a result of the federal juries -- both the federal grand jury (indictment) and the federal petty jury (trial) -- and of the local federal district judges, who are almost completely in sympathy with the segregationist position.

B. The Law in Action

1. Executive and Administrative Action

Through his Constitutional duty to enforce the law the President of the United States has extremely wide powers in the area of civil rights. By means of his executive orders, President Kennedy has already taken steps to eliminate discrimination in firms that receive large government contracts (through establishing The President's Committee on Equal Employment

Opportunity). It is expected that in the near future he will exercise his powers to prevent discrimination in federally assisted housing of whatever nature and kind. But the President's powers extend much further. He could end the still extensive segregation that exists in the State National Guard and in the Army Reserve. He could require the withholding of all federal aid to schools and colleges which are segregated. He could require the withholding of federal aid to hospitals and other such facilities assisted by federal funds. He could order local federal marshals to enforce the federal civil rights laws. His power in the fields of welfare and unemployment compensation and of employment offices are wide and varied. His powers over the Small Business Administration, which controls the granting of federal loans, could be used to aid the Negro in Mississippi. And there are many other executive powers. Also every ten years the President has the power under existing federal statutes to decrease the representation in the House of Representatives of states that deny their citizens the right to vote. This authority is given by section two of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. However, it has never been used.

The Attorney General of the United States, through his Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, has broad powers in the area of civil rights. The Division is charged with the responsibility for enforcing all federal civil rights laws, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. This office has recently been extremely active in attempting to secure the right to vote for the Negro citizens of Mississippi. However, in large measure the efforts have only been slightly successful. There has been only a relatively small increase in Negro registration as a result of the Civil Rights Division's activities. The Division also prepares proposed legislation for consideration by Congress in the civil rights field.

Though the federal laws to prevent discrimination in all forms and to protect voting could normally be quite effective when vigorously enforced by the Civil Rights Division, such is not the case at present. This is a result of the complete inability of the Division to obtain even an indictment -- much less a conviction -- of a white person who has denied a Negro citizen his civil rights. The normally all-white jury simply will not indict or convict him. And even in cases which do not require a jury, such as school integration litigation, the federal district judges themselves use such methods as delay and outright refusal to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. In short, the law of the land cannot be effectively enforced in the federal district courts in Mississippi.

Fortunately, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over Mississippi and five other Southern states, has taken a different view and has insisted upon compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions. But an appeal to the Court of Appeals takes time, and it is frequently impossible to appeal because of the expense and the inability to obtain legal counsel. There are at present only four Negro attorneys in the state of Mississippi; and, as a result of local pressure, almost no white attorneys will even dare consider taking a civil rights case. The lower state courts at times not only provide no remedy in fact for a denial of civil rights, but instead, as in the recent "freedom rider" cases, have actually been used to enforce the state's unconstitutional policy of segregation. An eventual appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has thus far been effectively denied by reason of delay in the lower state courts, whether or not justified. As a matter of practice, an appeal, either by way of certiorari (review as a matter of grace), or by way of direct appeal (review as a matter of right), to the United States Supreme Court from the Mississippi State Supreme Court, has been largely

illusory, since the United States Supreme Court hears only a very small percentage of appeals from state supreme courts. [For example, the United States Supreme Court did not hear the appeal by Clyde Kennard from his 1961 conviction for allegedly assisting in stealing several sacks of chicken feed. (The admitted burglar and thief went free.) Kennard had just earlier tried to enter the all-white Mississippi Southern College.] On occasion the Mississippi Supreme Court will courageously overturn a denial of civil rights by a lower state court.

Of great importance is an agency created in 1957 by Congress, the United States Commission on Civil Rights. The Civil Rights Commission was directed to investigate all denial of civil rights of citizens in the United States, in particular denials of the right to vote. The Commission was then to prepare a report and submit it to the President and to Congress, along with recommendations as to what legislation, Presidential action, Justice Department action and other things should be done to further secure the civil rights of all citizens. This the Commission has done. It prepared a small but effective report in 1959. Several of its recommendations were enacted into law in the form of the 1960 Civil Rights Act. Then in 1961 it prepared a five-volume, extremely comprehensive report dealing with the five areas of voting, education, employment, housing, and administration of justice. These volumes may be obtained from the Commission at 726 Jackson Place, Washington 25, D. C. The Commission is open at all times to receive complaints involving violations of civil rights. It frequently investigates them itself but almost always also refers them to the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division for FBI investigation. Since the Kennedy Administration came into office in January of 1961, the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department has been most active and interested in exercising its duty. In its day-to-day operations the Civil Rights Commission is under the administrative control of the Staff Director, at the

present time Mr. Berle Bernhard. As a longer range matter, the Commission itself exercises full control. The Commission is composed of six members, three Democrats and three Republicans; one of the six is the chairman and one the vice-chairman. It meets approximately once a month.

A further word might be said at this point about the organization of the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice. It is one of five divisions within the Justice Department and has, as does the Civil Rights Commission, about 75-100 employees, approximately half of whom are attorneys. It is divided into several sections which consider specific problems. The Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the division at present is Mr. Burke Marshall. The Division receives complaints directly, and complaints may be sent to it addressed to: Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. It has at its disposal the investigating services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and makes free use of these services.

Therefore, in general, when one has a complaint that his civil rights have been violated, either by a state or local official or by private persons, he should send a complaint both to the Civil Rights Commission and to the Civil Rights Division. At the present time both take prompt action to assist the complainant.

Another office should be mentioned at this time, the Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Civil Rights. This position is now held by Mr. Harris Wofford, Jr., whose office is in the Executive Office Building, Washington, D. C. He is a member of the White House Staff and is, perhaps, the President's chief advisor on civil rights matters. He heads the sub-Cabinet committee on civil rights, which coordinates the Kennedy Administration's civil rights activities. He has extensive jurisdiction in the field of preparing executive orders and general civil rights pronouncements by the President. He is also extremely influential

in forming the civil rights program of the Kennedy Administration presented to Congress.

2. The Congress

The second major area of civil rights power is the Congress itself. Though there has been an evident need for much more civil rights legislation in order to protect adequately the rights of all citizens of the United States, particularly the rights of the Negro in many Southern states, Congress has rarely been able to act, largely as a result of a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition. In 1957 and 1960, when some civil rights legislation was passed, it was only over the most vigorous and, to a great extent, effective opposition of the Southern Representatives and Senators. The Southern Delegation occupies the chairmanships of most of the Congressional committees, including almost all the positions of leadership in the Congress. Through these positions of power they are largely able to prevent any civil rights legislation from even coming to a vote on the floors of either house of Congress. This is particularly true in the Senate, where the fillibuster (the right to talk without limit) is used when passage of some civil rights legislation seems imminent. For example, the position occupied by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has effectively blocked large numbers of proposed civil rights bills from ever reaching the floor of the Senate. It is claimed that no civil rights bill has ever been reported out of the Judiciary Committee during the many years he has been chairman. The only way such legislation has been enacted is the procedure of bypassing his committee by amending a totally unrelated bill pending before the Upper House. In this manner the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts passed the Senate.

3. The Federal Courts

The Federal Courts, primarily the U. S. Supreme Court, have led the way in the governmental struggle for civil rights in this country. The

landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education in 1954 established the principle that segregated public schools and other public facilities are in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and are, therefore, unconstitutional. Subsequent cases have applied this principle to parks, libraries, public restaurants, airports, bus and train terminals, and many other facilities. The U. S. Supreme Court has yet to decide how far the principle extends, though the recent sit-in cases now before the Court should provide some answers. But resort to the federal courts remains the most effective remedy for the citizens deprived of his civil rights.

In Mississippi the recent use of the three-judge court procedure with two out-of-state circuit judges (i.e., the bus terminal cases) has proved very effective in those cases involving the constitutionality of a state statute. In this manner the local federal district judge can be outvoted 2 to 1. However, in recent months the U. S. Supreme Court has limited the use of this procedure.

IV. SOME WAYS OF HELPING ONESELF

There are many ways in which the Negro citizen can help to alleviate his condition. First, perhaps, he should realize that he is not getting those things to which an American citizen is entitled. Certainly he does not have to be told this. However, consulting such official publications as the 1960 Federal Census will reveal such things as the fact that the average white family income is three times as much per year as that of the average Negro family. The 1960 Census shows that approximately two out of three Negro homes do not even have access to any toilet facilities or only have access to an outdoor privy. The Census further shows that approximately four out of five Negro homes have no access to facilities in which to take a shower or a bath. Such statistics as these are

quite revealing. For example, they show further that in order to pay the poll taxes for the man and the wife -- a total of $4 -- a median Negro family must sacrifice a full day's income -- 1/365 of its $1440 yearly income. In short, these figures show that the poll tax is a real economic barrier to Negro voting in Mississippi. The 1960 Census publications concerning Mississippi may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

The Statistical Abstract of the United States, published in 1961, also reveals figures comparing Mississippi with other states. This book may be obtained for $3.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

It is also very important for the Negro citizen to speak out in protest of his condition. The First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U. S. Constitution protect his right to do this. He should write letters to the President, the Attorney-General, and to various members of Congress urging that something be done to help relieve his condition, such as the passage of legislation abolishing the poll tax and the literacy test so that he can vote.

And it is important not only to speak out against oppression and injustice, but actually to exercise peacefully those freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States such as registration to vote, paying one's poll tax, speaking freely, gathering together in free assembly to discuss political problems, carrying on political activity, and circulating petitions protesting injustice and deprivation of rights. These petitions may be presented to the President, to the Congress, and to other responsible government officials -- federal and state.

It is also important to realize that many, perhaps most, white persons in the state are almost totally unaware of the true condition of the Negro, as a result of the almost complete separation of the two groups.

This, therefore, presents an educational problem. Thus, it is very important that the Negro citizen speak to his white neighbor concerning politics and ask him for his help and his advice in these matters. The Negro citizen need only take the advice that he considers good, but free discussion is the beginning of true understanding and good will.

It is also important to contribute to and cooperate with those organizations that stand for the cause of civil rights for all citizens. Membership and active participation in the peaceful and lawful activities and programs of such organizations assist materially in promoting the elimination of the injustice, unequal opportunity, and oppression that presently exist.

It is particularly true that "Mississippi" is a magic word in the United States and throughout the world. Mississippi is the symbol of racism in the United States. It is the symbol of the absence of democracy and freedom in the very nation that presents itself as the champion of democracy and freedom. What happens in Mississippi is important everywhere. Therefore, it follows that peacful and lawful protest activity in Mississippi puts great pressure on the national government to help correct the wrongs that exist in the state and in other areas of the country. Following this reasoning, it is important that the press be kept fully informed so that free and mass coverage may be had. Perhaps the most important principle of all is that inaction leads to further suppression and that peaceful and lawful action in the form of attempts to assert one's Constitutional rights is the surest method of all to actually obtain them. In short, one has to stand up for his rights. A word of caution should be added: that one at all times be peaceful and obey the state law, except, of course, when it violates the paramount United States Constitution or federal law. And even then the action should be done in such a way as to peaceably bring the unconstitutional state law before the state or federal courts for decision.

Civil Rights Violation Complaint

(Note: Send one copy to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 25, D. C. and send one copy to Civil Rights Division, U. S. Justice Department, Washington 25, D. C.)

My name is _____ and I live
(Give full name)

in _____. I can be
(Give full address)

reached at this phone number: _____. I work as a

_____.
(Give occupation)

I wish to make a formal complaint of the following occurrence: (Give exact details of what happened, giving times, places, names, and all other circumstances, using the back of this sheet and other paper if necessary.)

Signed: _____
(sign here)

[Note: If possible and safe, have complaint notarized. Send air mail as soon as possible after occurrence. If very urgent call the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Justice Dept. at Re78200 in Washington, D. C.]

Poll Tax Payment

If you wish to pay a Poll Tax, please indicate below for whom you are paying, and attach check or money order for the amount of $2.00 each, payable to the Sheriff of _____ County, Mississippi. (The fee will be $3.00 in some counties.)

1. Name _____ Address _____
2. Name _____ Address _____
3. Name _____ Address _____
4. Name _____ Address _____
5. Name _____ Address _____
6. Name _____ Address _____
7. Name _____ Address _____
8. Name _____ Address _____
9. Name _____ Address _____
10. Name _____ Address _____
11. Name _____ Address _____
12. Name _____ Address _____
13. Name _____ Address _____
14. Name _____ Address _____
15. Name _____ Address _____
16. Name _____ Address _____
17. Name _____ Address _____
18. Name _____ Address _____
19. Name _____ Address _____
20. Name _____ Address _____
21. Name _____ Address _____
22. Name _____ Address _____
23. Name _____ Address _____
24. Name _____ Address _____
25. Name _____ Address _____
26. Name _____ Address _____
27. Name _____ Address _____
28. Name _____ Address _____
29. Name _____ Address _____
30. Name _____ Address _____

Sample Poll Tax Receipt

1961-Poll Tax Receipt-1961
Hinds County, Mississippi

Jackson, Miss. 1-5 1962

Received of Jones, John S.

Address 877 Avon St. Voting Precinct Receipt No. 12 655
Ward _____

The Sum of _____Two and No/100 Dollars_____ $2.00

Poll tax for Year 1961, As per H. B. 206,
Laws of the Regular Session 1950

J. R. Gilfoy,
Sheriff & Tax Collector
By_____

Reproduced below is a facsimile of the form currently in use for registration:

Sworn Written Application for Registration

(By reasons of the provisions of Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi and House Bill No.95, approved March 24, 1955, the applicant for registration, if not physically disabled, is required to fill in this form in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar and without assistance or suggestion of any other person or memorandum.)

1. Write the date of this application: _____

2. What is your full name? _____

3. State your age and date of birth: _____

4. What is your occupation? _____

5. Where is your business carried on? _____

6. By whom are you employed? _____

7. Are you a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of Mississippi? _____

8. For how long have you resided in Mississippi? _____

9. Where is your place of residence in the district? _____

_____

10. Specify the date when such residence began: _____

11. What is your prior place of residence if any? _____

12. Check with oath you desire to take: (1) General _____

(2) Minister's _____ (3) Minister's wife _____ (4) If under 21 years at present, but 21 years at date of general election _____

13. If there is more than one person with the same name in the precinct, by what name do you wish to be called? _____

14. Have you ever been convicted of any of the following crimes: bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement or bigamy? _____

15. If your answer to question 14 is "Yes," name the crime or crimes of which you have been convicted, and the date and place of such conviction or convictions: _____

16. Are you a minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church, or the wife of such a minister? _____

17. If your answer to question 16 is "Yes," state the length of your residence in the election district: _____

18. Write and copy in the space below, Section _____ of the Constitution of Mississippi:
(Instruction to Registrar: You will designate the section of the Constitution and point out same to applicant.)

19. Write in the space below a reasonable interpretation (the meaning) of the Section of the Constitution of Mississippi which you have just copied:

20. Write in the space below a statement setting forth your understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government.

21. Sign and attach hereto the oath or affirmation named in Question 12.

_____
(The applicant will sign his name here.)

State of Mississippi

County of _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the within named _____ _____

_____ on this the _____ day of _____ 19___.

_____
(County Registrar)

Mississippi Political Calendar 1962-1966

1962:

April 6	Last day on which candidate can qualify for June 5 Democratic primary.
June 5	Democratic primary for representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges, and county judges.
June 26	Second primary (run-off) election, if necessary.
July 6	Last day on which one may register and vote in either the primary or the general election. (But see Section II-A above.)
September 27	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 6 election by having a petition filed in his behalf.
November 6	General elections for Representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges and county judges.

1963:

January 1 through February 1	1962 Poll Tax payable.
June 7	Last day to qualify as a candidate in the August 6 Democratic primary at which candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Education, all three public service commissioners, Land Commissioner, Supreme Court Clerk, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture, state senators and members of the state House of Representatives, district attorneys, clerks of the circuit and chancery courts, sheriffs, coroners, assessors, surveyors, members of the boards of supervisors, justices of the peace, constables, county attorneys, and all other officers to be elected at the general state election are nominated.
July 5	Last day to register to vote in primary or general election. (But see section II-A above.)
August 6	The Democratic primary.
August 27	The Democratic second primary.
September 26	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 5th general election by a petition filed in his behalf.
November 5	The general election. (There is no second primary, the top man wins.)

1964:

January 1 through February 1	1963 Poll Tax payable.
April 4	Last day on which a candidate can qualify for June 3rd Democratic primary.
June 3	Democratic primary for Representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges, and county judges. The United States Senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis is also up at this election.
June 24	Second primary (run-off) election, if necessary.
July 4	Last day on which one may register and vote in either the primary or the general election. (But see section II-A above.)
September 25	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 4th general election by having a petition filed in his behalf.
November 4	The general election for all officials nominated at the June 3rd primary and for Presidential electors to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States. (Note: The precinct, county, state, and national Democratic conventions will be successively held from January through July of this year.)

1965:

January 1 through February 1	1964 Poll Tax payable.
February 8	Last day to register to vote in either the May 8th primary or the June 8th general election for municipal officials. (Note: A few municipalities have different election dates.)
March 12	Last day to qualify for May 8 Democratic primary for municipal officials
April 30	Last day for independent candidate to qualify for June 8th general election.
May 11	Democratic primary elections for municipal officials.
May 18	Second primary (run-off) election for municipal officials.
June 8	General election for municipal officials.

1966:

The political calendar for 1966 is the same as that of 1962 except that the United States Senate seat of Senator James Eastland is up.

Some Sources of Additional Information

1. The 1960 census reports for Mississippi contain much material about the state that is broken down by race, such as population figures for all governmental districts down to towns and supervisor's districts. These may be obtained from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

2. The 1961 Civil Rights Commission's Report contains invaluable information on the areas of discrimination in voting, education, housing, employment, and justice. Write the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

3. The Mississippi Blue Book contains much good information about the state. It is published every four years and lists, among other things, all officials elected at the 1959 state-wide general election. It may be purchased from the office of the Mississippi Secretary of State.

4. The Digest of Election Laws of Mississippi is a small, green pamphlet of 32 pages that is the most useful of all resource materials. It may be had free at the office of the Mississippi Secretary of State.

5. Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 3A of the Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, are, together with the Mississippi Supreme Court Reports, the final authority as to the state law concerning Mississippi politics. Every Mississippi lawyer has sets of these volumes.

Some Statistical Facts

1. Mississippi's population of 2,178,141 is 42.3% Negro. 748,266 are white persons 21 or over; 422,256 are Negro 21 or over. Pp. 23, 29 and 30 of 1960 Census book, "General Characteristics of Population -- Mississippi."

2. Mississippi's county-by-county racial population breakdown is as follows:

Counties	Population All Persons		Counties	Population All Persons	
	Number	Percent Non-White		Number	Percent Non-White
Adams	37,730	49.5	Leflore	47,142	64.6
Alcorn	25,282	13.2	Lincoln	26,759	31.2
Amite	15,573	54.2	Lowndes	46,639	38.1
Attala	21,335	44.7	Madison	32,904	71.8
Benton	7,723	46.7	Marion	23,293	33.9
Bolivar	54,464	67.8	Marshall	24,503	70.4
Calhoun	15,941	27.3	Monroe	33,953	35.4
Carroll	11,177	58.2	Montgomery	13,320	44.8
Chickasaw	16,891	38.5	Neshoba	20,927	28.2
Choctaw	8,423	29.9	Newton	19,517	33.6
Claiborne	10,845	76.0	Noxubee	16,826	71.9
Clarke	16,493	39.4	Oktibbeha	26,175	43.7
Clay	18,933	51.3	Panola	28,791	56.4
Coahoma	46,212	68.3	Pearl River	22,411	23.2
Copiah	27,051	52.0	Perry	8,745	27.6
Covington	13,637	34.8	Pike	35,063	43.9
De Soto	23,891	61.3	Pontotoc	17,939	19.1
Forrest	52,722	28.0	Prentiss	17,949	12.2
Franklin	9,286	40.9	Quitman	21,019	63.3
George	11,098	11.6	Rankin	34,322	37.3
Greene	8,366	23.0	Scott	21,187	38.3
Grenada	18,409	49.2	Sharkey	10,738	69.8
Hancock	14,039	16.1	Simpson	20,454	35.2
Harrison	119,489	16.1	Smith	14,303	22.7
Hinds	187,045	40.0	Stone	12,013	24.4
Holmes	27,096	72.0	Sunflower	45,750	67.8
Humphreys	19,093	69.8	Tallahatchie	24,081	64.4
Issaquena	3,576	67.1	Tate	18,138	57.6
Itawamba	15,080	5.8	Tippah	15,093	18.3
Jackson	55,522	19.6	Tishomingo	13,889	4.9
Jasper	16,909	50.3	Tunica	16,826	79.2
Jefferson	10,142	75.5	Union	18,904	17.5
Jefferson Davis	13,540	54.8	Walthall	13,512	45.1
Jones	59,542	25.9	Warren	42,206	46.8
Kemper	12,277	60.7	Washington	78,638	55.2
Lafayette	21,355	33.9	Wayne	16,258	35.7
Lamar	13,675	16.3	Webster	10,580	25.0
Lauderdale	67,119	35.0	Wilkinson	13,235	71.2
Lawrence	10,215	37.8	Winston	19,246	43.6
Leake	18,660	43.4	Yalobusha	12,502	44.3
Lee	40,589	25.3	Yazoo	31,653	59.4

3. Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by color, for the state, 1960, in percent:

	None	1 to 4	5 and 6	7	8	9 to 11	12	13 to 15	16 or more
The state	3.8	15.0	12.1	6.9	13.7	18.7	17.3	6.9	5.6
White	1.2	5.9	7.6	5.6	14.4	23.0	24.6	9.9	7.7
Negro	8.4	31.3	20.2	9.1	12.4	11.1	4.2	1.6	1.8

Median income in 1959 of families, by color, for the state, urban and rural, 1960:

White				Negro			
The State	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm	The State	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
$4,209	5,493	3,719	2,610	1,444	2,100	1,271	974

1960 Census, "General Social and Economic Characteristics -- Mississippi," pp.118, 132.

4. Plumbing facilities of housing units with nonwhite household heads, for the state, 1960:

Subject	The State Total
All occupied units	207 611
Toilet facilities	
Flush toilet, exclusive use	62 160
Flush toilet, shared	7 570
Other toilet facilities or none	137 881
Bathing facilities	
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use	44 991
Bathtub or shower, shared	2 207
No bathtub or shower	160 413

1960 Census, "Housing - Mississippi," p. 13.

5. Personal Income, Per Capita, by States, 1959:

State	Per Capita (dollars) 1959
United States	2,166
New England	2,396
Maine	1,768
New Hampshire	2,010
Vermont	1,789
Massachusetts	2,444
Rhode Island	2,156
Connecticut	2,817
Middle Atlantic	2,543
New York	2,736
New Jersey	2,608
Pennsylvania	2,222
East North Central	2,337
Ohio	2,328
Indiana	2,102
Illinois	2,610
Michigan	2,253
Wisconsin	2,116
West North Central	1,978
Minnesota	1,962
Iowa	1,953
Missouri	2,145
North Dakota	1,526
South Dakota	1,476
Nebraska	1,981
Kansas	1,994
South Atlantic	1,804
Delaware	2,946
Maryland	2,343
District of Columbia	2,943
Virginia	1,816
West Virginia	1,635
North Carolina	1,485
South Carolina	1,332
Georgia	1,553
Florida	1,980
East South Central	1,424
Kentucky	1,514
Tennessee	1,521
Alabama	1,409
Mississippi	1,162
West South Central	1,764
Arkansas	1,322
Louisiana	1,575
Oklahoma	1,786
Texas	1,908

Personal Income, Per Capita, by States, 1959 (cont'd):

State	Per Capita (dollars) 1959
Mountain	1,994
Montana	1,955
Idaho	1,782
Wyoming	2,149
Colorado	2,123
New Mexico	1,833
Arizona	1,959
Utah	1,848
Nevada	2,745
Pacific	2,562
Washington	2,271
Oregon	2,171
California	2,661
Alaska	2,550
Hawaii	2,139

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1961, p. 307.

6. The figures on pages 31 and 307 of the 1961 Statistical Abstract of the United States show that the average white citizen would still receive less yearly income per capita than the national average even if all of the state's total income were given only to its white citizens -- $2,010, as against the national average of $2,166.

PEOPLE TO CONTACT IN CASE YOU HAVE TROUBLE

YOU CAN CONTACT THESE PEOPLE IN MISSISSIPPI:

Rev. R. L. T. Smith
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
Phone at office, FL 5-7224
Phone at Home, FL 5-9766

Attorney William L. Higgs
951 Terrace Court
Jackson, Miss.
Phone 355-4028

Medgar Evers,
Field Sec. for NAACP
1072 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.
Phone at office FL 3-6906
Phone at home EM 6-9822

Attorney Jack Young
115½ N. Farish Street
Jackson, Miss.
Phone at office FL 2-7484
Phone at home FL 3-3478

Rev. Thomas Johnson
Civil Rights Advisory Comm.
Canton, Miss.
Phone at home 859-1125

Rev. Murray Cox
Chairman, Civil Rights Advisory Commission
Gulf Port, Miss.

Dr. Aaron Henry
Pres, Miss. NAACP
Clarksdale, Miss.

Mr. Samuel Bailey
Pres. Naacp Jackson, Branch
3223 Virginia Av.
Phone at home Fl 5-5233

You can contact these people out of Mississippi:

Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Attention: Mr. Burke Marshall
Washington, D.C.

United States Civil Rights Commission
Mr. John A. Hannah, Chairman
Washington, D.C.

American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
Attention: Mr. Wulf

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington 25, D.C.

Mt. Beulah Project
Miss.

WB

Highlander Center
1625 Riverside Dr.
Knoxville, Tennessee

CONFIDENTAL

MISSISSIPPI VOTER-EDUCATION REPORT BY BERNICE ROBINSON
OF HIGHLANDER CENTER

The Highlander Research and Education Center conducted a Voter-Education workshop June 4-9 in Knoxville, Tennessee for staff members of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and other student volunteers in preparation for a ninety-day voter registration campaign in the Deep South. Citizenship schools for functional illiterates, classes in registration procedures were planned, as well as a series of eight workshops for volunteers. Before leaving, each student drew up plans for action in his community.

During this workshop, a request was made by Bob Moses, Field Director of the Mississippi Voter-Registration Project, that Highlander provide my services to conduct workshops in Mississippi and to follow up on activities of the students working in that state who had attended the Highlander workshop. A similar request came from Charles Sherard and Charles Jones, Field Directors of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee Voter Registration project in Albany, Georgia.

On June 16, I went to Jackson, Mississippi and conducted a workshop similar to the one at Highlander at Tougaloo College for one week. As a result, fifteen students are now giving their free time to the Voter-Registration campaign in Jackson, which is being conducted under the Hinds Coordinated Voter's League, comprised of SNCC, CORE, NAACP, and the local Voter's Deague.

On June 24, I left Jackson and went to Cleveland Mississippi, where I recruited students from Ruleville, Bolling, and Marigold for the Adult Education workshop July 1-6 at the Mount Beulah Christian Center

in Edwards, Mississippi, which was sponsored by the Mississippi Adult Education Committee comprised of representatives from SNCC, N AACP, the Director and a staff member of Mount Beulah, and local citizens. Six students from this area attended the workshop. In Cleveland and neighboring Ruleville, citizenship classes were being held to train adults in registration requirements.

On June 26 I visited Greenwood, Mississippi, where one of SNCC's students who attended Highlander's workshop is conducting a voter-registration and education project. I spoke at a meeting called by this young man, and we recruited eight students for the Mount Beulah workshop. However, fear prevented six of them from attending. I also spoke at a Masonic District meeting where two students signed applications to attend the workshop. These students were residing in Moorehead, Miss., but they had to go to Indianola to register, and Negroes are not allowed to register in that county. Therefore, they were afraid to attend the workshop and backed out at the last minute.

On June 27 I visited Clarksdale, Miss. where again, there is a coordinated group working on all fronts: conducting classes and voter-registration campaigns, organizing boycotts, and fighting court cases. Two students from this area attended the Mount Beulah workshop.

When I visited Greenville, Miss. on June 28, I found another SNCC student, a graduate of Jackson State College who plans to attend Meharry Medical School in September, doing a terrific job in voter-registration and education. He has followed through with the use of all the techniques discussed in our June 4-9 workshop at Highlander: setting up an office; holding voter-education classes; making notes of sections of the Constitution most frequently used in testing applicants and getting legal interpretation of them; keeping records of blocks

canvassed, names of persons contacted, and the dates and hours that they would be ready to take registration tests; providing transportation and following through with telephone calls. As a result, he had registered six out of seven persons whom he had taken to the registration office. We recruited two students for the workshop at a meeting he held that evening.

I found another SNCC student who had attended Highlander's workshop beginning to recruit workers for door-to-door canvassing in a voter-registration campaign when I visited Vicksburg, Miss. on June 29. This young man needs a lot of help in this community, so two of the four students from Jackson who attended the workshop at Mount Beulah were assigned to work with him at Vicksburg.

The workshop at Mount Beulah was quite successful, and was significant because each student attending was already committed to work in the community from which he came. Two students from the Harvard Law School and a Political Education major from Brandeis (students brought to the South by Bill Higgs, a white Mississippi lawyer from Greenville, Miss. and a graduate of the Harvard Law School who has recently published a handbook of Mississippi politics) conducted morning classes on the relationships between National, State, and local governments. In the afternoon laboratory workshops, the participants used maps and census reports of their home counties to outline their voter-registration programs and held mock registration scenes to give each participant a chance to put his knowledge of voting and registration in Mississippi to use in practical situations. The morning classes and laboratory workshops, supplemented by evenings devoted to practical discussion of ways of starting voter-registration

programs, succeeded in giving the workers an integrated picture of the problems they face.

The Miss. Adult Education Committee, realizing the need to train many more students to carry on this work, not only in the areas where work has begun, but also in other areas where no work is being done, is planning a series of similar workshops. Highlander will be rendering the service of staff members for all of them, and a CORE representative on the board of the Miss. Adult Education Committee has requested my services for a workshop in Baton Rouge, Louisiana July 22-27.

I would like to propose to Highlander Center that we give some thought to conducting a workshop in Knoxville, Tennessee on "The Techniques of Conducting a Voter-Registration Workshop" to instruct leaders from the various communities in Mississippi on how to conduct workshops of this kind.

This proposal grew out of my experiences in traveling around the Mississippi Delta. Several people with whom I talked were interested in attending the workshop at Mount Beulah, but fear of reprisals and intimidations inhibited them. This fear is real, not imaginary. In Ruleville, Negroes must be off the street by the 12 p.m. curfew, or be arrested and held in jail until a fine is paid. In Greenwood, a Negro woman went to register, but the registrar told her to leave her name and address, and she would be called and told when to come back. However, a white couple living near her came to her house the next morning and told her that they would burn her house if she went back to register.

When Bill Higgs drove three students attending a special session at Tougaloo College to nearby Clarksdale for a meeting, all four were

arrested. Mr. Higgs and the three Coke College students, one of whom was a Negro girl, were held incommunicado for over twenty hours.

While we were preparing for the Mount Beulah workshop, we had several conferences, both in Edwards and Jackson. As a result, the Sherriff and members of the White Citizens Council in Edwards had the Director of Mount Beulah in a four-hour conference to tell them the names of everyone participating in the program. They showed him pictures of Myles Horton, Bill Higgs, and others, taken while these individuals drove through Edwards, telling him that Myles was Director of "That Communist Highlander Center," and that he shouldn't be connected with it.

The night we opened the workshop, I was told to "soft-pedal" my connections with Highlander, and all the white people were sent away from our first night session because threats had been made to blow up the meeting place. Rev. T. K. Smith and Bill Higgs, who had both been Senatorial candidates from the 2nd Congressional District two years previously, were accused of using these workshops to set up political machines.

With so many fear tactics being used in the state, I feel that only a handful of Negroes would risk attending workshops too far away from home. Therefore, if the militant leaders who are now working could come to Knoxville, Tennessee and be trained in the techniques of conducting workshops on voter-education, they could return to their communities and hold workshops where the people are. If more Negroes are fully informed of their rights as citizens, I believe that most of their fears would vanish.

Submitted by
Bernice V. Robinson
Bernice V. Robinson
July 19, 1962

Mississippi In Brief– Welfare Commissioner 3-26-63 p-1

Welfare Commissioner Cites Report On Illegitimate Births

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Welfare Commissioner Fred Ross said records showed today 434 illegitimate children were born in home of families receiving aid to dependent children in January and February.

Of the number, Ross said, 410 were Negroes and 24 were whites.

The commissioner noted Monday 77 per cent of the total receiving aid to dependent children are Negroes and 22 per cent whites.

Ross said the incidence of illegitimacy does not occur any more often in families receiving aid than in the population generally.

Additionally, Ross said, 95 cases of unsuitable homes were reported to the courts last month, with five of the homes involving whites and 90 involving Negroes.

* * *

Crash Kills Two

Jackson Clarion-Ledger 3-27-66

Food Fraud

CLEVELAND, Miss. (AP) — Three Bolivar County Negroes are under sentence today for illegally obtaining free government food.

They were identified by County Atty. Frank Wynne of Merigold as Lonnie Bolden, Cliff Gillespie, both of Guinnison, and George E. Robinson of Rosedale.

The trio received 90-day sentences.

Wynne said the three failed to report all their earnings in a statement given to Welfare Department officials.

Wynne said there may be more charges involving fraud in the commodity program.

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Faulkner Ill

Charges Dismissed

7-8-63

GULFPORT, Miss. AP)—Manslaughter charges have been dismissed against Elbert J. Sims, 22-year-old Negro whose car struck and fatally injured Bidwell Adam Jr., 41, son of Mississippi's State Democratic chairman.

A special hearing was conducted in the matter Saturday at the request of the Adam family, which asked that the case not be prosecuted and said evidence and testimony of witnesses indicated there was no culpable negligence on the part of Sims.

The younger Adam died last Tuesday after being struck by a car when he got off a bus in a rainstorm.

His father, a Gulfport attorney and onetime lieutenant governor, said at the hearing he could not "as either a man or a lawyer see any degree of culpable negligence." He added quietly, "I think it was an unfortunate tragedy."

He said Sims and members of his family had shown "concern and consideration' for the Adam family.

Miss Flatemide

Jackson Daily
7-9-63
UEP

Appeal Court Takes Case Of Registrar

New Orleans, July 8 (AP).—The federal Appeals Court here took under consideration today contempt action against Mississippi Voter Registrar Theron C. Lynd.

The federal government contneds that Lynd defied a Court order prohibiting racial discrimination against Negro voter applicants in Forrest County in southern Mississippi.

Lynd is accused of both civil and criminal contempt.

Lynd's attorneys asked a special three-judge panel of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to postpone judgment until the United States Supreme Court ruled on whether a defendant in such a case is entitled to a jury trial.

The case now before the Supreme Court involves Mississippi Governor Ross R. Barnett, who was cited for civil and criminal contempt for his part in the federal-state struggle over desegregation of the University of Mississippi last fall.

If the Appeals Court decides to pass judgment without waiting for the Supreme Court decision, Lynd's attorneys asked for a heavy punishment—at least 90 days in jail and a $300 fine. Any lesser punishment could not be appealed.

Miss Statewide

Greenwood Commonwealth 7-10-63

Churches Stop Funds For Council

Martin Luther King, Church Ministers Leave Clarksdale

Miss Statewide

CLARKDALE, Miss. (AP) — This Delta city was quiet today with a court ordered lid clamped tight on planned racial demonstrations.

Dr. Martin Luther King, a Negro civil rights leader, spoke at a rally last night but left for Memphis soon afterward to catch an early morning plane.

Five white ministers, representing the National Council of Churches, also left. They were invited here by Negro leaders to help in an effort to set up a biracial committee that would try to ease racial problems.

King, in a speech at a rally last night, cautioned Negroes to keep violence out of their desegregation campaign. He said Negroes couldn't win a battle of violence. Their major weapon, he said, should be the vote.

One of the white ministers, the Rev. A. Dudley Ward of Washington, associate general secretary of the Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns, gave newsmen a copy of a letter he said he sent to Clarksdale Mayor W. S. Kincade.

In the letter, the ministers came to Clarksdale 'to express the concern of national church leaders for all the people of this community, both Negro and white, in the present situation of racial misunderstanding."

The National Council of Churches, he said, "is committed to active identification in every possible way with those responsible elements of the Negro community who are using non-violent demonstrations and other means of protesting gross injustice."

The ministers told the mayor they believe the "white community on the whole does not appear to understand and accept the depth of Negro feelings over daily and repeated indignities."

The city of Clarksdale had a state court order for a temporary injunction against demonstrations. The chancery court order banned street parades, trespassing on private property and organized boycotts. There have been no defense motions filed and there was no indication when a hearing might be held to show cause why the temporary injunction should not be made permanent.

In Batesville, the stewardship and finance committee of the St. Andrew's Presbytery Presbyterian churches in north Mississippi cut off financial support to the National Council of Churches.

Dr. J. P. F. Stevenson, committee member, said "I am sorry that this organization the council which represents our own denomination has entered the picture on one side without consulting the other."

The council representatives came to Clarksdale at the request of the NAACP, but were rebuffed by ministers and lay representatives of Clarksdale's white churches.

Meanwhile, integration leaders said they were reluctant to stage demonstrations here because, in a case from Jackson, the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans affirmed a state court ban against parading without a permit in Jackson. The city of Jackson had argued that demonstrations could lead to violence and bloodshed.

Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said King, who heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta, "did not come here to organize demonstrations.

"We intended to have 100 demonstrators in jail by the time he got here," Henry said, "but now we reluctantly delay going to the streets, but we may wind up with 300 to 500 demonstrators in jail."

Clarksdale, population 21,000, is about equally divided among whites and Negroes.

King told the mass meeting of about 400 Negroes, in a Negro Methodist church, that the approach must be non-violent, that if the Negro resorts to weapons, he will be beaten before he starts because the opponents have the weapons. He urged his listeners to work hard at whatever they are doing, to register to vote, an to vote 'because even Senator Eastland (Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss.) respects the ballot."

The Rev. A. Dudley Ward of Washington said integration demonstrations had the support of the National Council of Churches. He headed five white ministers who came here at the invitation of local Negro leaders. The others were the Rev. A. Dale Fiers of Indianapolis, the Rev. Eugene L. Smith of New York, the Rev. Arthur E. Walmsley of New York and the Rev. Grover C. Bagby of Washington.

Negro Mock Vote Goes To Coleman

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Negroes who were not allowed to vote in the real election gave J. P. Coleman an overwhelming edge in their mock balloting on the governor's race.

Negro leaders said the mock election, staged in churches and other centers across the state, aimed at highlighting the political impotency forced on Negroes.

Charles Evers, Jackson, state field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said an incomplete tabulation of the mock ballots showed:

Coleman 26,721.
Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson 949.

"We feel this election is a success due to many hardships the Negro is confronted with trying to register to vote," said Evers.

"For over 27,000 to come out to register a protest vote lets the world know the Negro in Mississippi is not satisfied and never has been," he added.

Those eligible to vote in the mock election were Negroes who were not registered or who did not have the two poll tax receipts necessary to qualify them in the real Democratic primary.

The results were not released until the primary election polls closed. "We didn't want it said we interfered with the official vote," said Evers.

Ballots were distributed last Sunday in Jackson, Clarksdale, Canton, Greenwood, Greenville, Leland, Belzoni, Ruleville, Mound Bayou, Pascagoula, Biloxi, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Laurel, Vicksburg, Meridian, Columbus, Moss Point and Newton.

The mock election took the place of the "vote in" attempts that marked the first Democratic primary, held Aug. 6.

The "vote ins" were ruled illegal by the state attorney general.

Pittsburgh Courier 8-28 pg 3

Pick
Miss.
Voting General

Greenwood Commonwealth 10-12-63

Henry To Speak

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — The "Henry for Governor" campaign headquarters said Friday that Negro druggist Aaron Henry of Clarksdale has won permission to speak from the Washington County courthouse next Thursday.

Henry said it was the first time a Negro had won such permission from the sheriff.

* * *

Yale Students To 'Campaign' For Henry

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—At least 30 Yale University students have volunteered to spend part of the next two weeks in Mississippi campaigning for a Negro candidate for governor in a mock election.

Allard K. Lowenstein, a former Yale law school student who made the announcement today, said the first group plans to arrive in Jackson Sunday.

He told the volunteers at a meeting Wednesday night their help was being sought by Aaron Henry, the Negro candidate for governor.

Lowenstein said the purpose of the mock election was to show that Negroes will vote if given an opportunity. The protest election is set for Nov. 3, two days before the official election. The ballot boxes will be distributed in churches and other places, said Lowenstein.

Tim Jenkins, a third year law school student, said that "no change can come within Mississippi from its own accord." He said a mock election has been set up to demonstrate "the fact that it is only in a mock election that the Negro in Mississippi can vote, and we are hoping to have some 200,000 Negroes throughout the state vote in the election."

Lowenstein said students will be canvassing Negro residential areas throughout the state.

Greenwood Commonwealth 10-17-63

Park

Miss. Dist. General

Afro-Amer. 2-1-64

Vote registrars swamped as 38th state knifes poll taxes

WASHINGTON

Mississippi registrars last week were swamped with colored applicants seeking the ballot as the poll tax was outlawed as a condition for voting in elections for Federal office.

The long fight against the poll tax ended last Thursday as South Dakota became the 38th state to ratify the 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The only technicality standing in the way of official recognition of the anti - poll tax amendment is formal certification by the General Services Administration.

No further legal action is required.

* * *

THE FULL impact of repealing the poll tax law, however, is yet to come as Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia are holding on to the bitter end.

Even before ratification, Virginia passed a law requiring payment of $1.50 poll tax to be eligible to vote in a state election.

In addition, Virginia threw in voter eligibility requirements calling for the filing of a "certificate of residence" six months before Federal election.

The "kicker" in the $1.50 fee is that a cumulative feature requires delinquents to pay back poll taxes and penalties covering a maximum of three years in order to register.

* * *

THE OUTLAWING of the poll tax has also caused Alabama to begin thinking of ways to thwart the law.

Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers so far has come up with the possibility of holding to elections — one for state and another for Federal.

Separate election would be "terrifically confusing," he said, admitting that the best solution to Alabama's election problems would be a special session of the legislature.

A special session would be required to repeal the poll tax in the state, which yields about $300,000 a year.

Another reason Flowers favors a special session would be to give legislators a chance to deal with Congressional redistricting.

* * *

OUTLAWING of the poll tax was hailed by President Johnson as a "forward step of a modern society" and the "verification of people's rights."

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State NAACP Conference, extended congratulations to "the legislature of South Dakota and the lawmakers of the other 37 states whose affirmative actions assured ratification of the 24th Amendment."

But he noted "it is perhaps too much to wish that our Virginia General Assembly, now in session, would follow the progressive pattern and also ratify the long overdue amendment."

The NAACP, he added, nevertheless "will continue to press vigorously for the abolition of the pool tax in all elections.

* * *

SECTION 1 of the 24th Amendment reads:

"The rights of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President of Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason to pay any poll tax or other tax."

Section 2 states:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

* * *

A MASS voter-registration drive was launched at Hattiesburg, Miss., last week as a long line of applicants stood in the rain waiting to be "tested" in the court house.

Some 48 northern ministers from eight cities are in the forefront of the campaign in the southeastern Mississippi town where only 53 of the 7,000 eligible colored residents are on the voting rolls.

Some 48 Northern minisistered by Theron Lynd, in order to purge himself of a Fifth U.S. Ciruit Court of Appeals conviction of civil and criminal contempt for violating an anti-discrimination injunction.

Lynd, the first Southern voter registrar convicted of violating the Federal Civil Rights Act, had been enjoined from barring the vote to colored applicants.

* * *

ON THE first day of the drive some 37 colored applicants had taken the literacy test. They will be notified within 30 days whether they passed or failed.

As the ministers paraded back and forth, picketing the courthouse, helmeted police from the riot squad kept them under close surveillance.

Among the ministers picketing the courthouse was the Rev. Robert L. Pierson of White Plains, N.Y., son-in - law of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

* * *

ONE OF THE most interesting developments, however, resulted from the arrest of Robert Moses of New York, SNCC field secretary.

Arrested for failure to obey a policeman, the 28 - year-old freedom fighter's trial resulted in desegregated seating at Hattiesburg courthouse despite the pleas of Judge Mildred Morris.

"This rule has been our way of life for 100 years," the judge pleaded with 50 freedom fighters. "We ask you to observe it."

When it became apparent the freedom fighters would accept nothing but desegregation, the judge decided "as a courtesy we will waive this rule."

* * *

IN ANOTHER surprise, after Moses was convicted and sentenced to 60 days in jail, Judge Morris suspended sentence upon the request of Prosecutor Francis Zachary.

James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, was threatened with arrest when he demanded that applicants be allowed to wait in the courthouse out of the rain.

In refusing the demand, Sheriff W. C. Grey said it might interfere with office routine if too many were allowed in the courthouse at the same time.

* * *

MEANWHILE, a Leflore County jury convicted 12 of 45 appealing sentences growing out of their arrests at Itta Bena last June while attempting to register to vote.

The 12 were convicted of breach of peace on charges by the sheriff's office that they threw bottles and brick as they approached the home of H. F. Weber, deputy sheriff and town marshal.

Witnesses said, however, they were fleeing to the deputy's home to seek protection after the church had been tear gassed.

Poll Tax

Greenwood Commonwealth 2/19/64

Letters To The Editor

It certainly seems ridiculous to me that a Caucasian who was born in the extreme southern part of the United States, has been educated under the southern school sysem and is within a few semester hours of having her Bachelor of Science degree should be required to degrade herself by taking an intelligence test for the privilege of voting in the "GRAND AND GLORIOUS STATE OF MISSISSIPPI".

Everyday it appears to me more and more that this "GLORIOUS STATE OF MISSISSIPPI" is the most backward state in the union. Of course, when we have simpletons and crackpots for political leaders we can't help but be classified with the neolithic culture of primative man.

There also comes to my mind the fact that it is clearly stated in the 15th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution that anyone who has been born within the boundries of the United States or its territories, has reached the legal age of 21, (18) in Georgia), and has had no imprisonment for a 12 month period or more, as a citizen of the United States, (excluding Mississippi), is entitled to the privilege of voting. But no not in Mississippi! Here we must take an intelligence test and they buy permission to vote, as if this wonderful privilege came from the "GREAT WHITE REBEL" himself.

Actually, it is my opinion that Mississippi is defeating her purpose with this law, which we all know was made to keep the Negro away from the polls, now that the NAACP, CORE and SNCC are holding information classes to familiarize the Negro with the intelligence test and are furnishing the currency for their poll tax. Isn't it logical then if we did not have these laws, there would be less occasion for the influence these organizations are exerting over the Negroes and the covetousness they are aggravating among them?

As a born white southerner, I am perfectly aversed to and humiliated by the fact that I must be lowered to the standards of a first grader after 15½ years of primary, secondary, and collegiate schooling, and compelled to prove that I can read and write in order to vote. After all if I were a male and 18 years of age, whether intelligent or ignorant, simply by living in the State of Mississippi and being without political connections, I could be selected for compulsary military service.

If it were not for the fact that a most important and critical presidential election is forthcoming in the near future, I would not submit myself to the unjust and idiotic customs of the State of Mississippi, in order to exercise my born privilege and duty to vote my convictions as a citizen of the United States of America.

E.B.C.
Greenwood, Miss.

The Constitution also empowers the states to make reasonable rules for qualifying the electrorate inside their borders. That word "reasonable" is the one which may be flug back at us by the civil Rights bill. Southern senators who will attempt to filibuster the bill to death agree that the voting provisions make their cause "vulnerable." ....

Ed.

Miss Hatcinde

Natchez Undertaker Says KKK Stripped, Beat Him

At L. World
2-22-64

NATCHEZ, Miss — An elderly Negro man who was stripped and beaten by hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan late Saturday night, February 15, has received further threats on his life, according to reports.

Archie Curtis, 60, a Natchez undertaker, said he was lured to a deserted section of the city by an unidentified caller who told him a woman was dying of a heart attack.

Curtis was given directions to a deserted road and was told a man "with a lantern" would guide him to the stricken women's home.

When the undertaker — who also operates an ambulance service — arrived at the road, he and his companion were ordered at pistol point to leave their car.

They were blindfolded and taken to Duck Pond Road where they were asked to show their NAACP membership cards and NAACP membership lists. They had neither. The Klan members told Curtis he was "a NAACP n——r."

Both men said they were forced to strip and beaten with a strap.

Robert Moses, head of Mississippi voter registration for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Director of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), protested the beatings in a telegram to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

Moses said Curtis' beating was the fourth in the past ten days. A Negro was forced to strip and was soaked in motor oil before being beaten in nearby Amite County, scene of the fatal shooting of Louis Allen on February 1, Moses said. Another Negro was shot and killed in Tallatchie County by policemen on February 13.

Miss. Statewide

the state ...

CORE Pledges Voting March In Mississippi

Atl. Const. 2-22-64

NEW YORK (UPI) — A spokesman for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said Friday that next Friday has been set for a massive registration demonstration by Negroes in Canton, Miss.

Miss. Statewide

11 Still Held In Canton Jail

Atl. World 2-23-64

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI — Two civil rights workers who were jailed here February 7 on a charge of "conspiracy to intimidate a family" are still in jail under six months sentence and $500 fine.

Appeal bond for the two —Claude Weaver, 20, a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) worker, and Ed Hollander, 23, of the Congress of Racial Equality — was set at $500 each, property or surety.

Miss. Statewide

Greenwood Leflore's Grave Hit By Vandals

By THATCHER WALT

Greenwood Leflore's 99- year-old grave at Malmaison has been opened.

Two boy scouts discovered this weekend that vandals or graverobbers had tampered with and probably dug up the burial place of the storied "Choctaw Chief" who gave this city and county their names.

Leflore's grave is in the family burial place at 'Malmaison" in Carroll County. It lies some 100 yards from the mansion Leflore built in the rolling Carroll hills overlooking his acreage which extended at one time from inside Carroll County to almost the city of Greenwood. The house burned to the ground in 1942 and only fireplace foundations and scattered bricks remain in the tree-grown home sight.

The two story house contained eight bedrooms in its main section, and a huge state dining room where Leflore entertained, among other features. At the time it was burned, Leflore's descendants were living in the mansion.

Boy scouts Bill Hony and Don Woods found the grave of Leflore, who reputedly owned 1,000 slaves before the Civil War, had been tampered with when they visited the cemetery on a camping trip last weekend. They notified Scoutmaster Charles "Chuck" Stern, who also inspected the grave.

The scout officials notified B. T. Terry, a great grandson of Leflore who lives at 613 River Road. Heavy rains at the first of the week prevented a family inspection, however.

Yesterday Terry, Stern, and young Hony returned to the grave. Despite the heavy rains, earth from the grave had obviously been removed and placed back in it. A five- foot area around the plot, which Leflore's body shares with that of his third wife, Priscilla, had been cleared of undergrowth so that the digging could take place. Every other plot in the cemetery was completely grown over and undisturbed.

"They definitely dug into it," Terry said, "how far I don't know, but I'd guess they went all the way."

By Contrast

Contrasting the disturbed condition of Leflore's grave is this plot which is the final resting place of James Clark Harris and his wife, Rebecca Leflore Harris, which is the newest in the cemetery at Malmaison. Mr. Harris died in 1906. Mrs. Harris, who was Leflore's daughter ,died in 1922. It, as well as all the other graves is grown over and untouched.

He said he would notify the Carroll County Sheriff's office but didn't know what could be done. A lawyer said today that officials had the authority under law to conduct an investigation of the incident, including opening the grave to see if anything was taken. The land which contains the mansion site and the cemetery is no longer in Leflore family hands. It was sold recently to a Tallahatchie County man.

Until his retirement, Terry kept the cemetery cleared off and cut over, but for the past several years it hasn't been cared for.

Leflore's grave has been the subject of stories in this area for years. There has been speculation that the grave may contain treasure of some kind.

Terry, however, said that he knew of nothing of value that might have been buried with his great grandfather, with the possible exception of some personal jewelry.

Leflore came to this area before the Civil War and first settled at Leflore Landing at the confluence of the rivers. Later he moved to Malmaison site.

He was the son of a French Canadian trader at French Camp on the Natchez Trace who married a half Choctaw woman. A traveller friend of his father's took young Greenwood to Nashville, Tenn. to educate him and the boy returned to Mississippi to become one of its leading citizens. He was once a member of the state legislature.

He died in 1865. His gravestone reads that he was the "last great chief of the Choctaw Nation east of the Mississipi."

The only reference to Leflore's burial that could be found today is contained in a book by Rlorence Rebecca Ray, a great granddaughter. She wrote that his body was wrapped in the American flag "he revered" at the time of his burial in the year the Civil War ended.

where the casket was originally lowered is depressed about six inches indicating that it has been dug out and refilled. From the condition of the earth, the digging took place within the last few weeks.

Press Scimitar

Greenwood Commonwealth 3/4/4 HS

Newly Dug Grave

This picture, taken after two days of rain, shows the cleanliness and depression of Greenwood Leflore's grave at Malmaison. The earth outlining where the casket was originally lowered is depressed about six inches indicating that it has been dug out and refilled. From the condition of the earth, the digging took place within the last few weeks.

Ithaca Statesman

Greenwood Commonwealth

State Vote Laws Upheld By Court

3/13/65

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Mississippi's controversial voting laws have been found constitutional in a 2-1 decision by a three-judge federal court panel.

The ruling came in a suit by the Justice Department which said the laws were shaped with the intent of barring Negroes from voting. The suit was dismissed.

The laws specify a voter must be of good moral character and able to read, write and interpret the state constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar.

"No provisions of the (state) constitution or a statute of Mississippi . . . deprives any citizen of the right to vote because of race or color," the majority opinion said Friday.

The majority was comprised of District Judge Harold Cox of Jackson, Miss., and Judge Ben Cameron of Meridian, Miss., a member of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Cameron recently accused the 5th Circuit's chief judge of packing three-judge panels with judges who favor civil rights.

Judge John R. Brown of Houston, Tex., a member of the 5th Circuit, was the dissenter. No dissenting written opinion was issued.

The majority ruling said it was not saying that bad administration of the laws could not give rise to suits to prevent bad administration.

However, the opinion added, "Administration cannot change the constitutional status of the law on its face."

The Mississippi voter registration laws do discriminate, the majority said, "but in a way that is nowise unconstitutional."

"The law bars those of bad moral character of every race from becoming voters," the opinion said.

The suit was called "a massive scatter-gun attack against the many important provisions of Mississippi's constitution and statutes.'

Among other things, the suit noted that in six counties specified the number of white voters far outstripped the Negroes on a percentage basis.

Using that logic, said the majority, "race discrimination must be most flagrant in the states of the northern and midwestern portion of the nation because few, if any, Negroes can be found there.'

Among the six counties named in the suit was Leflore, with Mrs. Martha Lamb, circuit clerk, named as a defendant.

Greenwood attorney Hardy Lott was one of the lawyers engaged in defending the state laws as Mrs. Lamb's attorney.

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Deposition Date May Be Cancelled

A number of Leflore County residents had been summoned to the courthouse Wednesday, March 11, in order for Justice Department attorneys to take depositions to be used in the vote-law case, which was decided by a three-judge panel yesterday.

Since the decision has been handed down, local sources said today ,it won't be necessary for them to appear.

This was confirmed by sources in Jackson this morning

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Mississippi In Brief —

Arguments Begin In Canton Vote Suit In U. S. Court

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Federal court arguments begin today on a Justice Department suit to speed up the handling of Negro applicants for voter registration.

The department wants the Madison County registrar to let Negroes take the registration tests six at a time instead of one at a time.

The suit also asks that Registrar Foote Campbell be required to show cause why the registrar should not be restrained from applying tougher requirements for Negro applicants than for whites.

A Negro registration drive in nearby Canton, which had police standing guard around the courthouse in full riot regalia, sparked the suit.

The government said more than 5,000 of Madison County's 5,662 eligible white residents are registered as voters while 152 of the 10,366 Negroes are registered.

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Ministers Appeal

HATTIESBURG, Miss. (AP)— Nine ministers convicted of disorderly conduct for taking part in a civil rights demonstration [illegible] up for their county court [illegible]al next week.

[illegible]mes Dukes, Forrest County [illegible]osecutor, said he had been informed that all none of the clergymen will be on hand Monday. Each man has been free under a $750 bond.

They were arrested by police who accused them of "refusing to obey lawful orders' while taking part in picketing at the county courthouse in connection with a Negro voter registration campaign.

Appealing their cases were: Emil H. Hattoon, Decatur, Ill.; Ralh John, Garfield, N.J.; Donald Register, St. Louis, the only Negro defendant; Ronald S. James, Otisville, N.Y.; K. Stephen Parmelee, Roosevelt, N.Y.; Charles Yerkes and Robert F. Nicol, both of New York City; Donald P. Scott and Charles Nelson, both of Hollis, N.Y.

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Miss Statesville

Judges Uphold Mississippi's Voting Laws

Atl. Const 3-8-64

JACKSON, Miss., March 7 (AP). Mississippi's controversial voting laws have been found constitutional in a 2-1 decision by a three-judge federal court panel.

The ruling came in a suit by the Justice Department which said the laws were shaped with the intent of barring Negroes from voting. The suit was dismissed.

The laws specify a voter must be of good moral character and able to read, write and interpret the state constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar.

"No provisions of the (state) constitution or a statute of Mississippi . . . deprives any citizen of the right to vote because of race or color," the majority opinion said.

THE MAJORITY was comprised of District Judge Harold Cox of Jackson, and Judge Ben Cameron of Meridian, Miss., member of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Cameron recently accused the 5th Circuit's chief judge of packing three - judge panels with judges who favor civil rights.

Judge John R. Brown of Houston, Tex., a member of the 5th Circuit, was the dissenter. No dissenting written opinion was issued.

The majority ruling said it was not saying that bad administration of the laws could not give rise to suits to prevent bad administration.

However, the opinion added, "Administration cannot change the constitutional status of the law on its face."

The Mississippi voter registration laws do discriminate, the majority said, "but in a way that is nowise unconstitutional."

THE SUIT was called "a massive scatter-gun attack against the many important provisions of Mississippi's constitution and statutes."

Among other things, the suit noted that in six counties specified the number of white voters far outstripped the Negroes on a percentage basis.

Using that logic, said the majority, "race discrimination must be most flagrant in the states of the northern and midwestern portion of the nation because few, if any, Negroes can be found there."

Miss. Statewide

Suit Filed Against Mississippi Vote Bias

A+1 World 3-13-64

WASHINGTON — Negroes seeking to register to vote in Madison County, Mississippi, have been discriminatorily delayed, discouraged and denied, the Department of Justice said Thursday in a civil voting suit filed in United States District Court in Jackson, Mississippi.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said the complaint asked the court to forbid the continuation of discriminatory registration and voting practices.

Mr. Kennedy said the complaint was filed only after the Department was unable to resolve the problems of delay and discrimination in consultations with local officials.

The complaint, filed under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, named L. F. Campbell, county registrar and circuit court clerk, and the State of Mississippi as defendants.

152 NEGROES REGISTERED

There are approximately 10,366 adult Negroes in Madison County, of whom about 152 are registered, according to the complaint. Meanwhile, more than 5,000 of the 5,622 adult whites are registered.

Negroes in the county, the complaint asserted ,have been subjected to unreasonable delay in the recepit and processing of their registration applications.

Affidavits of a Department attorney and Negro applicants, filed with the complaint, said Campbell has processed Negroes only on a one-at-a time basis. As a result, the affidavits said, several hundred Negroes stood in line to apply last Friday and Saturday, but only seven were processed.

In the past, Campbell has not applied the same one-at-a time requirement to white applicants and has registered as many as 49 whites per day, the affidavit said.

The complaint also asserted that Negro applicants have been forced to meet more stringent standards than white applicants and have been discouraged from attempting to register, denied registration, and rejected though qualified, the complaint said.

The complaint asked for court orders enjoining the registrar from continuing any of the assertedly discriminatory practices.

Miss Statewide

Ark Gaz.
3/16/64

Extensive Push For Rights Set In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. — The most extensive program of Negro education and political action seen in the South was outlined Sunday for Mississippi by civil rights organizations.

Plans for the "Mississippi Freedom Summer" call for a saturation effort by 2,000 full-time workers, including 1,000 white and Negro college students from the North and South.

Detailed proposals for the campaign were approved at a one-day conference of the Council of Federated Organizations in the Masonic building.

The Council has been pressing a voter registration drive in Mississippi since 1962. It is made up of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Freedom Summer program will be headed by Robert P. Moses, a SNCC field secretary who will be the project director, and David Dennis, a CORE field representative, who will be assistant project director. It provides for the following:

★ Freedom schools that will offer intensive instruction in a broad curriculum ranging from remedial reading to political science.

★ Community centers that will provide job retraining, instruction in prenatal care, nutrition and other health problems, recreation facilities, art and craft classes and drama groups, organized sports and folk festivals.

★ A "freedom registration" designed to place 400,000 Negroes on mock voter lists and thus demonstrate their desire to obtain the franchise.

★ A "freedom election" to be held during the regular Mississippi Democratic primary June 2.

★ Campaigns supporting two Negro "freedom party" congressional candidates.

★ Challenges on the floor of the House of Representatives to the right of Mississippi's white congressmen to hold their seats on the ground that many Negroes are denied the franchise.

Miss. Statewide

Justice Department Suit Hits Miss. Prosecutions

Miss - Legal (File

State prosecution of two Negroes from Clarke County, Mississippi should be forbidden as both unconstitutional and unlawful, the Department of Justice said Friday in a civil suit filed in United States District Court in Jackson, Miss.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said the complaint asserted that both the prosecution and the state false statement statues under which it was brought are designed to illegally intimidate and discourage Negroes in Clarke County from seeking to vote.

Named as a defendant was George D. Warner, Jr., district attorney of Mississippi's tenth judicial district, which includes Clarke County.

The complaint filed Friday stems from a voting suit involving Clarke County filed by the Department in July, 1961. The case was tried before United States District Judge Harold Cox in December, 1962.

DISCRIMINATION RULED

Judge Cox ruled that the county registrar had discriminated against Negro applicants but asked the Department to look into possible perjury by two Negro witnesses, Andrew Kendrick, Jr., and William Goff.

The complaint said the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice then investigated the matter and concluded that the facts did not establish a violation of federal law .

On October 13, 1963, however, the attorney who represented the registrar in the voting suit filed affidavits charging Kendrick and Goff with perjury. They were arrested and subsequently indicted for violating Mississippi state statutes which forbid making false statements to federal civil rights authorities. The two men are now free on bond.

The statutes, sections 2155.4, 2155.5 and 2155.6 of the Mississippi code, were passed in May, 1960, at the time of the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1960. Mr. Kennedy said the complaint filed asked that a three-judge court be convened to declare these statutes unconstitutional.

The statutes make it unlawful in Mississippi to make false statements to any representatives of any branch of the federal government and specifically any representative of the FBI or the Civil Rights Commission. "It shal lnot be necessary to prove .... under this act that the oath or matter sworn to was material," one of the statutes says.

U. S. PERSONALITY

Dealing with offenses related to the administration of justice in federal courts, however, is a federal responsibility, the complaint said. By prosecuting the two Negroes on the false statement charges, Warner is attempting to exercise authority which can be exercised solely by the United States, the complaint said.

The state statutes also are unlawful, the complaint asserted, because their purpose and effect is to intimidate, threaten and coerce potential Negro voters, in violation

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

Mr. Kennedy said the complaint also asked the federal court to forbid further prosecution of Kendrick and Goff or any Negro citizen of Clarke County for the purpose of interfering with his right to register and vote.

Atl. Jrnl, 3/22/64, p. 1.

RALPH McGILL

Atl. Const.

3/25/64

A Student Asks Of Mississippi

In any country with a representative form of government the right to vote is fundamental. Without it, all other rights are eroded and, finally, lost. With it, the demagogue and tyrant alike are confounded. The ballot brings all other rights within reach.

This is the prelude to a letter from a young man in Mississippi who last year was a freshman at the University of Mississippi. He was spiritually bruised by his experience. The departure of more than 50 members of the faculty and the police-state atmosphere, insofar as academic freedom was, and is, concerned, shook him.

"A number of us had hoped," he wrote, "that when Governor Barnett departed there would be improvement in the capitol and that a Mississippian could begin to hope and hold up his head. In our (student) talks we all agreed that Mississippi could make a beginning in voting rights. There is no social mixing in a voting booth. Here, we believed, the new governor could take a stand. He could say to the people that the state would protect and facilitate the right to register and vote. The more optimistic among us felt the new governor might urge that all qualified persons be sure to register. This, it seemed to us, was a small thing for a governor to do.

Helmeted Police

"But," said the letter, "there has been no such response. There has been a silence at the State Capitol. Meanwhile, the mayor of Jackson has notified the state and the nation that he will regard even peaceful demonstrations as unlawful. The police are being armed to a degree that is frightening. The spectacle of 'Thompson's tank,' an armored car stocked with tear gas, buckshot, and rifle and pistol ammunition, is not a reassuring sight. There is talk of constructing concentration or detention camps.

"We know," the student wrote, "that this summer several hundred students from other colleges and universities are coming to Mississippi as volunteers to assist in organizing voter registration groups.

Protection

"We would like to publicize the fact that we believe the governor publicly should welcome them and say that the state of Mississippi will protect them while here. We believe that the civilized community of world opinion expects at least that much of Mississippi and her governor. We believe that Christian compassion and American liberties demand that the governor make it plain that any qualified citizen will be assisted to register to vote. We don't dare ask our local media to publicize this. Our parents would be harassed and we would be subject to trouble at the University. But we do ask that the governor of our state do this. We do not want the summer to be one of violence and shame."

The student plea is a fundamental one.

That the Negro eventually will vote is sure. The Constitution guarantees it. The courts and the federal government are equally bound. So, for that matter, are all state courts and legislatures, as well as all governors.

In the past two years, in 11 Southern states, an approximate 265,000 Negroes have been qualified as voters. In Texas, the organized effort produced also a substantial increase in Mexican-American voters in addition to new white and Negro registrants. The Negro will always make up a small percentage of the total vote. But that even this number should find obstacles in the way, as in Mississippi and other Southern localities, is a denial of a fundamental, non-social right.

It does seem a fair question to ask why Governor Johnson doesn't declare that Mississippi will guarantee and protect the organized campaign this summer—and others that may follow.

Miss. Statewide

Mississippi Senate Approves Plan That Could Wipe Out GOP in State

Del. Ark. Gaz. 3-27-64, p. 10A

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Election law revisions to "stamp out Republicanism" in Mississippi were approved Thursday by the state Senate.

With Republicans watching grimly from the gallery, all 22 bills in the election package were passed on to the House by the Senators, all Democrats.

There were some revisions to soften requirements that would be imposed on a political party trying to get on the general election ballot.

However, it was plain that the package, backed by Governor Paul B. Johnson Jr., had more than enough support, despite a surprising number of opposition votes.

Republican leaders bitterly condemned the new election laws as "lifted directly from 'Mein Kampf,' the book written by Hitler."

Wirt Yerger Jr., state GOP chairman, said the laws were formed to impose party "qualifications which the democrats have already met but which the growing Republican Party has yet to attain."

Johnson's Plan

Johnson vowed to change the state's election procedures after sweating through two rugged Democratic primary elections to win nomination — only to run into the state's first serious GOP challenge since the Civil War in the general election.

Normally, the Democratic nominee is as good as elected and no general election campaign is necessary.

One major bill would require extensive organizations in counties and precincts to give a party legal standing. It passed by a 38-13 vote.

Another would require that any party's candidate would have to draw at least 10 per cent of the eligible vote in a primary election in order to get on the general election ballot.

"With this bill, you'll have your election in August [when the Democratic runoff is held] and be through with it," said Senator George Yarbrough, a co-author of the package.

Narrow Margin

However, the 10 per cent bill managed only a narrow margin 26-24.

"If this bill passes," Senator Bill Caraway cried during the debate, "Mississippi will have a one-party system. It will damage our industrial progress. It will destroy the Republican Party in this state because it can't operate under this."

The Senate eliminated a provision that a candidate for office take an oath that he backed the party nominee in the previous election and would do the same in the next.

"They've been trying to force a loyalty oath on us at the national convention for years," said Senator Ben Hilbun. "I'm just against this loyalty oath, period."

Miss Statewide

Second plea would disqualify federal judge in Mississippi

afro-Am. 4/4/64, p. 1.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, Miss., and three other residents of that state have filed a suit to bar a Federal judge in Mississippi from hearing civil rights cases. It was the second such plea in two weeks.

If the request is granted, the suit would be to disqualify U.S. District Judge William Harold Cox as a judge in cases involving colored persons or matters of civil and constitutional rights. Judge Cox is a former law partner of Sen. James O. Eastland.

In addition to Dr. Henry, other petitioners are David Dennis, field secretary for CORE in Mississippi; the Rev. Edwin King, chaplain at Tougaloo College, located near Jackson and Robert Moses, director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of Mississippi.

* * *

THE PLAINTIFFS ARE represented by the law firm of Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy in New York City. The petition was mailed from NYC, March 27, for filing before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Dr. Henry and the others are asking the Appeals Court not to assign Judge Cox to cases involving civil rights and constitutional issues pertaining to the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution or the Federal Civil Rights Law.

The petitioners contend that Judge Cox has "evidenced a prejudice . . . so pervasive as to render him incapable of administering fair and impartial justice to these petitioners and the classes of colored and white citizens they rep-

(Continued on Page 3)

On March 13, a suit was filed against Judge Cox protesting his decision in a case involving a motion entered by Miss Betty Ann Poole.

* * *

THE JUDGE DENIED the motion, which asked for a temporary injunction against Jackson police from breaking up church services where there were colored and white worshippers.

Judge Cox is the chief jurist of the Southern District of Mississippi.

He is believed to be the most reversed judge on the Federal bench where civil rights cases are involved.

Of all decisions he has rendered in such cases, he has been reversed on all except one.

Miss. Statewide

Second page

(Continued from Page 1)

resent."

• • •

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST the judge is based on statements attributed to him during the hearing, March 9, of a voter registration case in Jackson, Miss.

Judge Cox reportedly referred to colored voter applicants as "a bunch of N - - - ers."

He is said to have asked in open court, "Who is telling these people they can get in line and push people around, acting like a bunch of chimpanzees?"

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• • •

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Miss. Statesmen

Greenwood Commonwealth 4/4/64

Officials Heap Praise On Deceased U. S. Judge

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP) — The Mississippi judiciary mourned today the death of Judge Ben F. Cameron of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Cameron died at his home here Friday at the age of 73.

'I think the United States government lost one of its greatest judges," said U.S. Dist. Judge Harold Cox of Jackson.

Chief Justice Percy Lee of the Mississippi Supreme Court said Cameron had 'the judicial know-how and certainly he saw through legal innovations now current. I regret most profoundly his untimely passing."

"A great Mississippian and a great jurist has fallen," added State Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee said, 'few men have rendered more yeoman's service to the welfare of both the state and the nation than has Ben Cameron.

'In my opinion, he was one of America's greatest judges."

Services were set for 4 p.m. today with judges of the 5th Circuit Court and members of the Lauderdale County Bar Association serving as honorary pallbearers.

Cameron was appointed to the appeals court in 1955 and was at odds with most members of the court throughout his service. A pro-segregationist, he tried three times to block the admission of James H. Meredith, a Negro, to the University of Mississippi.

Survivors include the widow; two sons, Ben S. Cameron Jr., a Sewanee, Tenn., doctor, and Winston Cameron of Meridian, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Roarbach of New York.

Miss Gen.

New Mississippi Arrests Under 2-Day-Old Law

Gum Spr. Ark.
4-13-64

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — (UPI) — Police, armed with a new law which limits racial picketing, arrested 53 persons including a congressional candidate and seven white northern ministers Friday as they paraded in front of the Forest County Courthouse.

The arrests were made under a law enacted only two days previously which provides fines up to 60 days for persons convicted of picketing state, county or city buildings.

The demonstrators, who have paraded almost daily since a Negro voter registration drive began here some weeks ago, were warned Thursday that the new law was in force and they were subject to arrest. Friday police were waiting when 43 of the pickets showed up, and immediately took them in custody when the refused to disperse.

A short time later 10 more demonstrators appeared and met a similar fate.

Twenty - three of the protestors were found to be juveniles and were turned over to juvenile authorities for return to their parents.

The 30 others were transferred to the county prison farm and held in lieu of $1,000 fine.

Among those arrested was the Rev. John Cameron, a Hattiesburg minister who is opposing Rep William M. Colmer in Mississippi's June 2 Democratic primary.

They were identified as the Revs. John Mehl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Keith Brown, Pittsburgh; Donald J. Rooney, West Haven, Conn.; Paul Murphy, Colorado Springs, Colo.; David Stessenson, Walsh, Colo.; Burton J. Froom Jr., Homestead, Pa., and Ken Vaux, Pittsburgh.

Miss Statewide

Democratic Delegates Face Challenge at Convention

Atl. Jour. & Const., 5-10-64

By KENNETH TOLER
Jackson Bureau, Memphis Commercial Appeal Special to the Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., May 9—A Freedom Democratic delegation will be sent to the national convention in Atlantic City under sponsorship of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), an umbrella civil rights organization comprising four groups. It will challenge seating of the regular Mississippi Democratic party delegates.

Formation of the competing party organization was announced by spokesmen for the four groups making up COFO: the Student Non-Violent Coordinating committee (SNCC); Committee on Racial Equality (CORE); the Southern Christian Leadership conference (SCLC), and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Likewise, the COFO group plans to challenge seating in the Congress of the successful Democratic candidates in this year's election for the junior United States senatorship and the five congressmen. Federal court action in that effort is also being planned.

BASIS OF the seating challenges will be that a significant portion of the voting-age Negro population has been denied the right to vote.

MISSISSIPPI

Four Negroes running for the senate and congress in the June 2 democratic primary—and certain of defeat — will serve as the titular heads of the Freedom Democratic delegation to the national convention. Gov. Paul B. Johnson is titular head of the regular party organization and will head up the delegation to Atlantic City.

COFO spokesmen said basis of the planned effort to replace the regular party delegates at the national convention is "that the regular Democratic delegation was chosen by undemocratic means and that the Democratic party of Mississippi has been disloyal to the national Democratic party."

In 1960, the regular Mississippi Democratic organization did not support the national convention's nominees — the late President John Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson, candidates for President and vice president respectively. Also, the regular state party organization repudiated the national convention platform.

"THE PRINCIPLES of the national Democratic party make it clear that a state party which behaves in the manner of the Mississippi Democratic party stands in violation of the national party policy," COFO spokesmen said. "This is sufficient grounds, according to national Democratic party rules, to withdraw recognition of the state party."

Under COFO's plans, its national convention delegation will be pledged to support its nominees and platform.

Groundwork for the convention and congressional seating challenges is now being laid in a statewide unofficial Freedom Registration with a goal of 400,000 assertedly disenfranchised Negroes. Freedom registration books will be managed in each of the 82 counties and used for unofficial freedom elections to be held at the same time as the official June 2 Democratic primary and the November general election.

IN THE so-called Freedom Elections, the only qualifications will be that voters are 21 or over and residents of Mississippi. It is designed to show that thousands of Negroes who are denied the right to vote in the official elections would do so if they could.

Miss Politics

Stennis, Others Win Handily Over Miss Opponents

Birm. Bld.
6-10-64

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) —Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., and two of the state's five congressmen won easy renomination Tuesday night over several Negro opponents in the state's Democratic primary.

The Negro candidates put up only nominal opposition, but it was the first time in decades in Mississippi that Negroes had entered a field of candidates in an election.

The four Negro candidates, all soundly defeated, were the greatest number of Negroes to seek public office in Mississippi in statewide races since Reconstruction. All campaigned vigorously, urging more Negro participation in state government.

Miss Pol.

PAUL JOHNSON

—AP Wirephotos.

J. P. COLEMAN

Runoff Likely In Mississippi

Columbus Ledger 8-7-63

Johnson and Coleman Run Tight Race

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 7 (Wednesday) (AP). — Lieutenant Governor Paul B. Johnson Jr. was leading former Governor J. P. Coleman by 6,390 votes early today and it appeared that a runoff will be necessary to determine Mississippi's Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

Attorney Charles Sullivan was running a strong third.

Returns from 748 of 1,882 precincts in the state showed:

Johnson	37,447
Coleman	31,057
Sullivan	27,377

Anti - integration campaigning and Negro "vote-in" demonstrations spurred a heavy turnout in many sections of the state. The turnout and the long ballot — everything from governor to constable — indicated that close races may not be decided until late tomorrow.

See-saw Battle

Before a dozen precincts were in, Coleman, 49, an Ackerman attorney who was governor from 1956 to 1960 and Johnson, 47, a Hattiesburg lawyer making his fourth bid for governor, had seesawed and Sullivan, 38, of Clarksdale had held the lead once.

The fourth candidate, Welder Robert Mason, 65, of Magee, was not a serious contender.

All four candidates campaigned as strong segregationists and opponents of the Kennedy administration's civil rights program.

If no candidate gets a majority, the two leading candidates will enter a runoff August 27.

Pink
Miss. Pol.

PAUL JOHNSON

—AP Wirephotos.

J. P. COLEMAN

Runoff Likely In Mississippi

Arkansas Gazette 8-7-63

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Negroes at Polls

At several towns across the state, Negroes appeared at polls and submitted affidavits and marked ballots. They were acting under a little known state law on emergency voting.

Some election officials refused to accept the ballots. No incidents were reported.

At Gulfport, Bidwell Adams, chairman of the state Executive Committee

Pink
Miss. Pol.

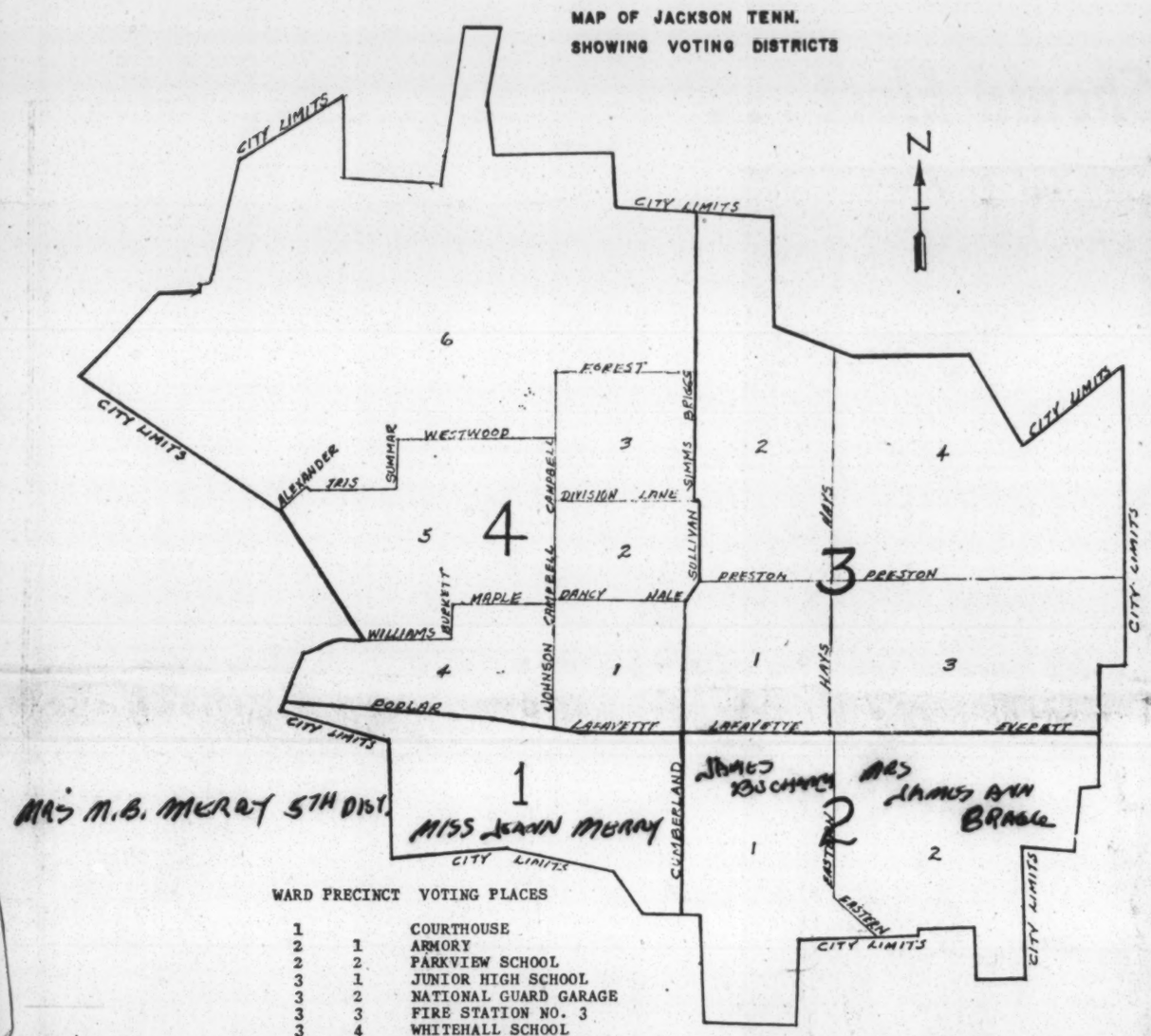
'Home' Daily
To Thousands
In West State

The Jackson Sun

Best In News
Comics, Features
64 Pages

116th Year, No. 190 | Associated Press | JACKSON, TENNESSEE SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1964 | AP Wirephoto | Price: FIFTEEN CENTS

MAP OF JACKSON TENN.
SHOWING VOTING DISTRICTS



WARD	PRECINCT	VOTING PLACES
1		COURTHOUSE
2	1	ARMORY
2	2	PARKVIEW SCHOOL
3	1	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
3	2	NATIONAL GUARD GARAGE
3	3	FIRE STATION NO. 3
3	4	WHITEHALL SCHOOL
4	1	WEST JACKSON SCHOOL
4	2	JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL
4	3	ALEXANDER SCHOOL
4	4	LAMBUTH COLLEGE GYM
4	5	TIGRETT SCHOOL
4	6	HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL

CITY PRECINTS—Fourteen polling places have been designated in Jackson's four wards for the Democratic primary and general election to be held Thursday. The polls are in 13 locations with the fourth ward, sixth precinct divided into two separate voting places. Nearly 60 per cent of Madison County's 27,000 voters live in city wards — nearly half of them in the fourth ward. Polls will open in the city at 9 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

Demo Primary Is Election Headliner

CANDIDATES FOR U. S. SENATE—SHORT TERM
(Vote for one)

- ROSS BASS ☒
- M. M. BULLARD ☐
- FRANK G. CLEMENT ☐

CANDIDATES FOR U. S. SENATE—LONG TERM
(Vote for one)

- SAM J. GALLOWAY ☐
- ALBERT GORE ☐
- W. N. "RUBE" McKINNEY ☐
- CHARLES G. VICK ☐

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (MIDDLE DIVISION)
(Vote for one)

- Z. D. ATKINS ☒
- E. LEE BROWN ☐
- BUFORD W. EVANS ☐
- WALTON D. GRIFFIN ☐

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (WESTERN DIVISION)
(Vote for one)

- JERRE JORDAN ☒
- CAYCE L. PENTECOST ☐

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF U. S. CONGRESS, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
(Vote for one)

- W. K. BROOKS ☒
- TOM MURRAY ☐

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATOR FOR 25th SENATORIAL DISTRICT
(Vote for one)

- BILLY J. GOODRICH ☐
- GENE STEWART ☒

CANDIDATES FOR DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE FROM MADISON COUNTY
(Vote for two)

- J. CARL DAVIS ☐
- F. SMILEY KEATON ☐
- JOE S. MERRY ☒
- EARLE MIDYETT ☐

CANDIDATE FOR FLOTERIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR 27th DISTRICT
(Vote for one)

- WILLIAM L. "DICK" BARRY ☐
- JOE C. MORRIS ☒

TWENTY-ONE CANDIDATES—Eight nominees will be elected from these 21 candidates appearing on the Democratic primary ballot. Chief interest is centered in the contest for nomination to the U. S. Senate seat vacated by the death of Estes Kefauver.

GOP To Hold Primary

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

FOR NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATOR
(Vote for one)

- DAN H. KUYKENDALL ☐

FOR NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATOR (Short Term):
(Vote for one)

- HOWARD HENRY BAKER, JR. ☐
- DR. CHARLES R. MOFFETT ☐
- HUBERT D. PATTY ☐

FOR NOMINATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER: (Middle District)
(Vote for one)

- CHARLES HOWELL, III ☐

FOR NOMINATION FOR DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE:
(Vote for Two)

Democratic Primary Has Eight Contests; Single Race In GOP

By JOHN PARISH

Some 16,000 to 18,000 Madison County voters are expected to trek to the polls Thursday to nominate

Limited Contests Here

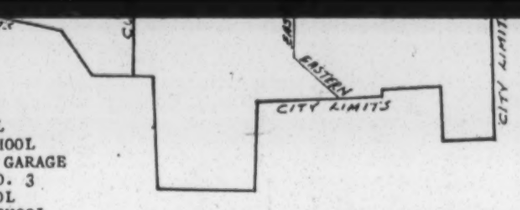
GENERAL ELECTION

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE (Western Division)
(Vote for One)

- ANDREW O. HOLMES ☐

FOR CONSTABLE — FIFTH DISTRICT
(Vote for Two)

WARD	PRECINCT	VOTING PLACES
1		COURTHOUSE
2	1	ARMORY
2	2	PARKVIEW SCHOOL
3	1	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
3	2	NATIONAL GUARD GARAGE
3	3	FIRE STATION NO. 3
3	4	WHITEHALL SCHOOL
4	1	WEST JACKSON SCHOOL
4	2	JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL
4	3	ALEXANDER SCHOOL
4	4	LAMBUTH COLLEGE GYM
4	5	TIGRETT SCHOOL
4	6	HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL



CITY PRECINTS—Fourteen polling places have been designated in Jackson's four wards for the Democratic primary and general election to be held Thursday. The polls are in 13 locations with the fourth ward, sixth precinct divided into two separate voting places. Nearly 60 per cent of Madison County's 27,000 voters live in city wards — nearly half of them in the fourth ward. Polls will open in the city at 9 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

Democratic Primary Has Eight Contests; Single Race In GOP

By JOHN PARISH

Some 16,000 to 18,000 Madison County voters are expected to trek to the polls Thursday to nominate candidates for the two U. S. Senate seats, Congress, two Public Service Commission posts and four General Assembly positions.

Democrats will have contested races for all positions on their primary ballot. Republicans, holding a primary here for the first time in a decade, have opposition only in the race for the two remaining years of the U. S. Senate seat of the late Estes Kefauver.

Campaigning has failed to arouse much enthusiasm among most voters, who apparently most voters, who apparently are presidential election and a showdown battle between Republicans and Democrats in statewide races.

There's little chance that the total vote will reach the all-time high of 20,454 set in the 1960 Democratic primary. Two years ago, 16,697 Madison Countians voted in the primary where Gov. Frank Clement won nomination to a third term.

Most political observers are predicting that 60 to 65 per cent of the county's 27,000 registered voters will go to the polls Thursday. A record vote is expected in November.

Top attention getter statewide has been the three-way race for the Democratic nomination for Kefauver's U. S. Senate seat. Locally, there will be interesting contests in the Democratic primary for direct representatives, floterial representative and state senate.

Clement received nearly 50 per cent of the vote in the governor's race here two years ago and may score nearly as well in his bid for nomination to the U. S. Senate. He faces opposition from Rep. Ross Bass of Pulaski and Newport industrialist M. M. Bullard.

Sen. Albert Gore has three little known opponents in his race for a third term nomination and has been saving his campaign guns for the November match with Republican Dan Kuykendall, unopposed in his party's primary.

Rep. Tom Murray, seeking a 12th term in Congress, finds himself in the unfamiliar position of having an opponent in the primary. The Jackson lawmaker has ignored challenges issued by retired salesman W. K. Brooks of Bath Springs to engage in a campaign.

Public Service Commissioner Cayce Pentecost has opposition from former Halls mayor Jere Jordan in the Democratic primary. Commissioner Walton Griffin of Clarksville, appointed to the PSC as Middle Tennessee representative after the death last year of John C. Hammer, will have to win the nomination over three opponents.

State Sen. Billy J. Goodrich is challenged by two-term direct representative Gene Stewart in the district composed of Madison, Crockett and Henderson counties. This race is rated as a tossup, with defeat likely to end the political career of the loser.

House Speaker W. L. (Dick) Barry goes against Jackson attorney Joe Morris in a bid for a sixth term as floterial representative to the General Assembly. The Lexington lawyer had better than a 2-1 margin in Madison County two years ago, but barely carried Henderson and Decatur counties.

Morris, a former law clerk for U. S. Dist. Judge Bailey Brown, is making his first political race. He broke precedent as a Madison Countian seeking the floterial post, traditionally left to the rural counties of the district.

State Rep. Earle Midyett bids for a third term and finds opposition from Magistrate J. Carl Davis, retired businessman F. Smiley Keaton and Negro political leader Joe S. Merry.

Midyett led a four-man field in 1962 after trailing Stewart in 1960. He is expected to be the leader this year, but the second direct representative seat remains a question.

Merry will probably get strong "single shot" support from the nearly 7,000 registered Negro voters in Madison Coupnty. However, a vote of 4,000 to 5,000 is unlikely to be enough to win. His chances depend on how much white vote he can poll.

Republican Primary Chairman Walter Baker Harris concedes that there will be only a token vote in his party's election. The primary features a three-way race between Howard Baker Jr., Dr. Charles Moffett and Hubert Patty for the short term U. S. Senate nomination.

Charles Womack and Tommy Hall are unopposed for the Republican nomination for Madison County's two direct representative seats. The GOP did not field candidates for Congress State Senate or the floterial representative seat.

251 Votes Are Cast By Absentee Ballot

Absentee voting closed at noon Saturday with 251 ballots cast in the Democratic primary. Forty-five fewer votes were cast in the general election.

Only one absentee ballot was requested for the Madison County Republican primary, election officials reported Saturday.

One Jacksonian voting absentee was a key figure in recent primaries. Circuit Court Judge Andrew T. Taylor is "sitting this one out" after being a candidate for governor in 1958 and for U. S. Senate in 1960.

This year's absentee vote compares to 321 in 1962 and an all-time high of nearly 1,000 in 1960 when Judge Taylor campaigned against the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Limited Contests Here

GENERAL ELECTION

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE
(Western Division)
(Vote for One)

ANDREW O. HOLMES ☐

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS OF TENNESSEE
(Eastern Division)
(Vote for One)

JAMES W. PARROTT ☐

FOR DELEGATES TO LIMITED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
Madison County
(Vote for Two)

JAMES P. DIAMOND ☐

NEIL G. SMITH ☐

FOR DELEGATE TO LIMITED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
Twenty-Third District Composed of Madison and Henderson Counties
(Vote for One)

BOBBY JOE OSBORNE ☐

CHARLIE WALKER ☐

FOR SHERIFF
(Vote for One)

LOWELL THOMAS ☐

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
(Vote for One)

JAMES L. WALKER ☐

FOR TAX ASSESSOR
(Vote for One)

ROY C. DAVIS ☐

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (WESTERN DIVISION)
(Vote for one)

JERRE JORDAN ☒

CAYCE L. PENTECOST ☐

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF U. S. CONGRESS, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
(Vote for one)

W. K. BROOKS ☒

TOM MURRAY ☐

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATOR FOR 25th SENATORIAL DISTRICT
(Vote for one)

BILLY J. GOODRICH ☐

GENE STEWART ☒

FOR CONSTABLE — FIFTH DISTRICT
(Vote for Two)

M. J. BOYLAN ☐

CHARLES W. HAWKS ☐

DAVID T. LATHAM ☒

ROBERT M. (BOB) WOOD ☐

GUY WOODWARD ☐

LOUIS A. YOUNG ☐

LITTLE OPPOSITION HERE—Candidates are unopposed in all but two races in the general election. Two Lexington attorneys, Bobby Joe Osborne and Charlie Walker, are competing for floterial delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Contests will be held for constable in six of the county's 10 districts.

Constable's Races Have 19 On Ballot, One By Write-in

Nineteen candidates are vieing for 11 constable posts in Madison County in Thursday's general election. At least one other is a write-in candidate though his name does not appear on the ballot.

Nine of ten districts in the county will elect one constable each. The Fifth District, which includes Jackson, elects two from a field of six candidates.

Seeking the offices are:

First District — Arthur Wilson and John I. Holloway.

Second District — E. E. (Bill) Puckett and Johnnie Hardee (by write-in).

Third District — Joe Roland, unopposed.

Fourth District — J. B. Fly, unopposed.

Fifth District — M. J. Boyan, Charles W. Hawks, David Latham, Robert M. Wood, Guy Woodward and Louie A. Young.

Sixth District — Ernest Allen, unopposed.

Seventh District — J. P. Bond, unopposed.

Eighth District — J. G. Turner and Gene Hill.

Ninth District — Robert Crowder and William B. Newsom.

Tenth District — Irvin Green and W. T. Wilson Jr.

A Fifth District constable candidate, David Latham, was elected two years ago but resigned midway during his term to serve a federal prison sentence for transporting moonshine whisky. He was released on probation earlier this year.

Republican Delegate Votes Democratic

Mrs. Gloria Jones, 7th Congressional District delegate to the Republican National Convention, has voted by absentee ballot in Thursday's Democratic primary.

Election laws require voters in a primary to be bona fide members of that party, or to offer his allegiance to the political party at that time.

Democrats explain that vote by local Republicans in their primary has been "tolerated" when no GOP primary is being held at the same time.

No challenge has been made of Mrs. Jones' vote.

FOR NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATOR
(Vote for one)

DAN H. KUYKENDALL ☐

FOR NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATOR
(Short Term):
(Vote for one)

HOWARD HENRY BAKER, JR. ☐

DR. CHARLES R. MOFFETT ☐

HUBERT D. PATTY ☐

FOR NOMINATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER:
(Middle District)
(Vote for one)

CHARLES HOWELL, III ☐

FOR NOMINATION FOR DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE:
(Vote for Two)

THOMAS ROY HALL ☐

C. R. WOMACK ☐

FIRST IN A DECADE—For the first time since 1954, Madi County Republicans will be holding a primary election. A light vote is expected since there will be a contest only in the nomination for the short term U. S. Senate seat.

Candidates OK Literature Ban

Candidates in Thursday's elections have agreed to end the practice of distributing campaign literature at the polls.

The proposal was unanimously endorsed by candidates in the primary, but the idea hit a snag among some who are seeking election as constable.

The six constable candidates in the Fifth District are expected to reach an agreement before Thursday. Charles Hawks, department store employe seeking the office, said he has signed the pact.

Constable M. J. Boylan told the SUN he was willing to abide by the suggestion and would encourage others to follow suit.

At least two other candidates —truck driver David Latham and service station operator Robert Wood—have indicated a willingness to join the ban on distribution of campaign cards at the polls.

Polls Will Open 9 A.M. Thursday

Polls will open at 9 a. m. Thursday for voting in the primary and general elections.

County precincts, with the exception of Bemis, South Side and Fifth District, will close at 6 p. m. These three and all city polling places will remain open until 7 p. m.

Absentee voting closed at noon Saturday.

Poll officials have been instructed to allow persons waiting in line at closing hour to vote. Voters can avoid lines by taking advantage of a normal slack period from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Election Commission Chairman George O. Benton advised person recently taken into the city limits by annexation to vote at the city precinct nearest their residence. Registration of these voters has been removed from the Fifth District records.

SHE CAMPAIGNS, TOO — Mrs. Avanelle Bass, wife of Senate candidate Ross Bass, campaigned here Friday night for her husband was an honored guest at a reception. From left are Mrs. David Bomar of Ja son, Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Paul McGee, heads the women's division in Madi County for Rep. Bass.

Here's Why We Should Elect . . .

FRANK G. CLEMENT

to the

FRANK G. CLEMENT

to the

U. S. Senate

★ Record As Governor ★

First free textbook system.

First separate Department of Mental Health.

First "AA" bond rating.

First removal of mortgage provision for welfare recipients.

First Educational TV Network.

First student loan program.

First long-range, scientifically-planned highway program.

First area vocational technical school system.

★ Senate Stand ★

- "I . . . will continue to work for the full benefits guaranteed by our constitution for all of our citizens."
- "In the future, as in the past, I shall remain the strong friend of TVA."
- "The President has made a forthright and courageous declaration of war on poverty, particularly in the Appalachian area. I support that program without reservation.
- "I will propose that a new and fresh look be taken at existing and proposed legislation, with a view to the development of a sound, workable and realistic program which will meet the needs of our Senior Citizens."
- "It is imperative that we, as a nation, prosecute our foreign affairs with firmness and with courage."
- "Our farmers need loyal and attentive service and I pledge my best efforts in their behalf."
- "When I am elected to the Senate of the United States, I shall make a continuing effort to assist the small businessman in the relief of his problems.'
- "This will be an honest campaign by an honest candidate before an honest people."

THIS AD PAID FOR BY CLEMENT FOR SENATOR COMMITTEE, BILL GUNTER, CHAIRMAN